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Nina C. Stewart
1—16.

Miss [illegible] Stewart

Northfield Minn.

Aug 17" 1891.

Dr N. G. Clark. –

Dear Sir. –

Your letter with
he notice of my appointment came
aturday evening. I am glad that
can go and will try to be
ady to go with Miss Harwood
d Miss Wilkinson.

can not ask my father to
rnish my outfit as it has
en by strictest economy that
has given us our College
ducation and my youngest sister
still to educate.

f you can give me $200 for

ny preparation I will use it
ry carefully and return any
at may not be needed.
have not made much prep-
tion as the appointment was
t a certainty, so there will
a great deal to do and
may not be able to be
ady by the first of October.
ould the others delay a little
necessary?
do not know where the
est place of meeting would
e. Possibly Omaha might
e.
think I will need a great
eal of information in regard

the journey as I have never
e out of Minnesota.
shall write to Miss Searle
mediately for particulars as
s outfit.
hope there will be no delay
getting the help for the
tfit as I ought to begin at
e to prepare.
possible I will be ready to
ve home in October but can
ite more definitely later.

Very truly yours.

Vera C. Stewart.

Miss Stewart 2

Northfield Minn.
Aug 24" '91.

2

Dr N. G. Clark -

Dear Sir -

Your letter with
he check reached me Saturday evening.
t does not seem possible for me to
eady to sail by the 26" of September
r that would give only a little more
n three weeks in which to prepare
y outfit. We are working as fast
we can but will need more time
an could be had before September 26".
hould have to leave here by the 21st
earlier and I can not see how
can be ready then.
hen will the next steamer go?
l Miss Wilkinson be willing to wait?
 she is in Lawrence Mass. why
would it not be better to meet

ready to go

I think I could be ready to leave Northfield by the first of October but will write again.

Sincerely yours.
Nina C. Stewart.

her in St Paul or Northfield? I was thinking of her being in Lawrence Kansas. I heard from Miss Searle today and she says the position at Kobe was filled before my appointment was made. I hope it can be arranged or me to be at Kobe until I have ome experience in the work.

Miss Searle suggests the possibility l there being some furniture in apan left for sale by returned missionaries. & if o you would know of it. I hardly now what is needed in that line.

Would it be as well for me to go ithout it and order from the ooms at Boston what would be needed.?

What route will we take to San Francisco?

I have no idea what my salary is to be or what my work will be. shall work as fast as possible in getting

Northfield Minn.
Sept 2: 1891.

Dr N. G. Clark.

Dear Sir —

Your letter of the 28: reached me the 31st.
We are busy preparing the outfit and friends in Pennsylvania are preparing my dresses. It hardly seems possible for them to finish the work and have it reach me in time for my packing to be done as early as would be necessary in order to sail the 26:
From the table of the Canadian Pacific I see there is a steamer to sail from there Sept 30:
I could be ready for that if the others would be willing to go that way.
Could you give me Miss Wilkinson's

address?

Will look to you for particulars in regard to tickets & baggage. and will leave the the matter of furniture until I reach the field.

I hope it will not be necessary for me to go alone.

Sincerely yours

Nina C. Stewart.

Miss Nina C. Stewart.

Northfield Sept. 2, '91.

Rec'd Sept. 5.

✓

Northfield Minn.
Sept 3d 1891.

Dr N. G. Clark –

Dear Sir –

I wrote you somewhat yesterday in regard o my going and after reading our letter of the 31st thought best to write instead of telegraph. Besides the work of my outfit ere at home we have the preparation or my brother & sister to go way to teach & another sister prepare for college, besides etting ready for students who re to be with us this year, o you see I can not ask for

all the time to be given to me.
It seems best for me to wait
until October 8th and go then
with Dr Murdoch.

I am anxious to get to the
work as soon as possible
and would gladly go with the
first party if possible, but it is not.
It will be a great pleasure
to go with Dr Murdoch.
Can you tell me where she
is that I may write to her?
Where shall I meet her?

Thanking for your interest &
effort in my behalf I am

Sincerely yours

Nina C. Stewart.

Stewart
Northfield Sep. 3. 1891
Rec'd Sep. 8.

Miss Nina C. Stewart.
Northfield, Sep. 3, 1891.
Rec'd Sep. 8.

[illegible]

Northfield Mass.

Sept 21" '91.

Dr N. G. Clark -

Dear Sir -

I received a letter this morning from Miss .C. Murdock, stating that you wish me to meet her at Kansas ity.

In order to go with her it will be necessary for me to leave Northfield on Monday the 28° of September so the arrange-ents for the trip must be ade at once.

As estimated by Miss Murdock y expenses from Northfield to e coast would call for $150.

do not know what my
expenses would be from Yokohama
to Kobe, and will trust to you
for the necessary amount to
be used after landing.

What arrangements are made
n regard to steamer ticket?
Am I to purchase that or will
t be sent to me here?

time is so short for
me to be at home that I
am afraid a letter in reply
o this may not have time
o reach me. It may be necessary
o telegraph in order to be sure
f reaching me.
I still have $15 of the $200

sent me for the outfit.

The ladies at Chicago have invited me to visit them but it will be impossible for me to do that and be in time to go with Miss Murdock.

Hoping for an early reply
I am yours sincerely
Nina C. Stewa

Miss Nina C. Stewart. 8

San Fran.co Oct. 8. 1891. 6

2

Occidental Hotel Oct 8th '91.
San Francisco.

Dr N. G. Clark. Rec'd Oct. 14.

Dear Sir:

The funds you sent me for my trip to Kansas City & to San Francisco have been duly received & an account of expenses will be sent to Mr Ward.
It was impossible for me to leave home Saturday afternoon so I could not use the half fare permits sent me for that purpose. Mr W. D. Murdock of Wichita had arranged for half fare

from Kansas City to San Francisco before I reached there with Dr Humphrey's note. He also secured free baggage for me thus saving me nearly fifteen dollars.

We have enjoyed our stay at the Occidental but are glad to go on board the Steamer today. We were fraid there would be some delay in starting as the Belgic was late coming in. There are several other Missionries of other Boards going out to Japan & China on the Belgic today.

Thanking you for all your kindness & promptness in my behalf I am,

Sincerely yours

Nina C. Stewart

Kobe Japan
Nov 6" 1891

Dr N. G. Clark.

Dear Sir:

There is some misunderstanding concerning my outfit money. According to the manual you sent me we are allowed two hundred and fifty dollars for outfit. so I supposed I could have the other fifty if needed here.

I came without any furniture o advised by you & Miss Searle upposing I was to be at Kobe nd would find furniture already ere.

Now I am transfered to Okayama I have not even do not see how I could have economized any more than I did. I am sure it will be all right in time but twas hard for me to understand the mistake.

I shall be delayed here for a few days while waiting for my passport, and am enjoying the missionaries very much.

The whole trip from Northfield to Kobe has been a very pleasant one for me. The short stay at Honolulu was one of the best days we had. We were entertained very nicely by the missionaries there; had the pleasure a chair; nor any money to buy with.

When I consulted with Mr Hill today he showed me his new manual which says we are entitled to only two hundred; and at the end of one year fifty more.

It places me in an embarasing position, and I do not want to be in debt.

I shall order furniture made here for I can not wait long enough to order from Boston.

Will it be possible for me to get the fifty dollars before the end of the year? I am very sorry I did not have the new manual though I

of meeting Dr & Mrs Hyde & many others and also saw the beautiful parts of the city.
We reached Yokohama just after the earthquake had a five days stay there waiting for the Kobe Maru to sail.

I am very glad you planned to have me come on the Belgic with Dr Murdock. I have met Miss Wilkinson here at Kobe.

You will be afraid that I do not want to go to Okayama, but I am glad to go there. I believe others are wiser than I, and may

My father did not want me to e all alone and I am sure f good company at Okayama. ll that worries me now is he misunderstanding concerning my furniture and doubtless hat can be arranged for in Some way.

Sincerely yours

Nina C. Stewart.

Miss Nina C. Stewart.

Kobe, November 6, 1891

Rec'd Nov. 30

Miss Stewart drew only $200, before leaving the U.S.
I now send her the other 75 and have written to Miss Arrington for it. — L.C.W.

Inez Stewart
Okayama Japan
January 6" 92.

Dr N. G. Clark.

Dear Sir.

Your letter of Dec 2" came by the last mail. Thank you for your kind provision for me. I m trying to be economical in my urchase of furniture.

I am not at all sorry that I was ent to Okayama for there seems to be lenty of work to be done here. One of the trials to me is the fact hat there is so much to be done nd I can not do any of it. The nglish teaching seems like such a little thing to do. It makes one feel ery insignificant.

I have a larger request to make in his letter than in my last. Tis not

Stewart

November 6, 1891

Recd Nov. 30

money this time, but another mission-
ry for Okayama.

A friend of mine Miss Etta Moulton
t present a student in Carleton, told
e she thought she would apply to
he Board this year. Will you con-
ider the advisability of her coming to
e with me in Okayama.

Miss Moulton does not intend to specify
ny preference in regard to the field
he shall enter, so would doubtless
e willing to come to Japan if
t seems best to have her here.
ircumstances have arisen here which
ake it seem quite necessary to send
nother lady here.

I intend to write to Miss Moulton by
his mail.

Sincerely yours

Nina C. Stewart.

Okayama Japan
March 10" 1892.

Dr N. G. Clark -
Boston Mass.-

Dear Dr Clark:

I am happy and contented here. Not contented with the work I can do but with the surroundings:

The letter I wrote to you in January must have missed the steamer it was meant to go on but you have doubtless received it by this time- Thank you for all the trouble you have taken on my account. Hope to be able to do some good work bye & bye, but at present can do only school-work and study Japanese.

Miss Nina C. Stewart
Okayama Mar. 10, 1892
Rec'd April 8

I have not been at all sorry that I was sent to Okayama nd will be glad to come back again next year.

Sincerely yours.
Nina C. Stewart.

Miss Nina C. Stewart

Okayama, Mar. 10, 1892

Rec'd April 8

✓

Miss Nina C. Stewart
Okayama Japan.
September 20" '93

Recd Oct. 16.

Dr N. G. Clark
No 1 Somerset St. Boston.

Dear Dr Clark -

Your third letter to me came this morning and I am not going to wait for any more coals of fire to be put on my head before writing to you.

You are right in your suppositions concerning me. I am gradually becoming cclimated and am feling especially well this fall for my vacation was a very restful one.

The first five weeks after Mission meeting were spent on Hieizan. On our terrace Miss Brown Miss Fraser and I tented, and Miss

Shed boarded with us. We had a good time together! I tried the experiment of resting from study and think that hereafter my summers will not be spent in hard study.

About the middle of August I went with Miss Harwood to Arima, and was there with Mr & Mrs Hill for nearly two weeks. Then Miss Adams and I finished our vacation by a bicycle trip. We expected to ride nearly all the way from Kōbe to Okayama and did ride sixty five of the ninety miles; spent two nights at Japan hotels, and rode mornings & even

The days were so hot that we did not dare ride much after ten in the morning nor before four in the afternoon. The ride did us good and we thoroughly enjoyed it.

We are all at home again and gradually getting into work. Miss Telford and I teach in the Girl's school. There are forty scholars but only four classes so there is not as much English teaching to be done. My share is only nine classes a week taking about seven hours of my time, so I shall have plenty of time for study of Japanese

and hope to make a beginning
in city work among the wome
Most of my time and strength
so far have gone into languag
study which I enjoy. There is
so much of a sameness in our
work while we are new to the
work - mornings of study, teach
and then more study in the
afternoon, that I often wish I
could get out among the people
and do something. But I am
happy in my work here, glad I
came to Japan & was sent to Oka
Thank you for your letters and y
interest in my work.

Sincerely yours
Nina C. Stewar

J. L. B.
Rec'd 3-17-97
Ans'd

Kobe, Japan. Feb 8" 1897.

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.
Boston Mass.

My dear Dr Barton:

Your letter of Dec 30. '96, with permission for me to return to the States for a furlough, came a few days ago. I appreciate the prompt attention given to the request for I had not expected to know until March whether I might go home.

I am for many reasons very sorry that the request had to be made. The needs of the work in various parts of Japan seem to me even greater than they did before it was decided for me to go home, and I wish I could stay and do the share of the work that would fall to me.

My plans for going are not made yet. I want if possible to stay until after Commencement which will be about the end of June, and then go sometime in July.

I want to go to my home in Northfield Minnesota and rest quietly there with my mother and sisters.

I will write again when my plans are more definitely settled.

Sincerely yours
Nina C. Stewart.

Miss Anna C. Stewart
Kobe, Feb. 8. 99

Miss Nina C. Stewart Honolulu H. I. 12

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-17-97
Ans'd 25

April 28th 1897.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr Barton -

In the rush of leaving Japan several months arlier than I had planned, I had not ime nor strength to write you that was starting home. I had hoped to tay until the school year ended but hen it became necessary for me to have others care for me instead of my being a help in the work, much against my will I gave up and started homeward with Mrs Pettee.

We had a delightful journey from Yokohama to Honolulu, a good boat pleasant company and a good time all the way.

given me to live on while my furlough lasts. Shall I write to the W.B.M.I for it or will it be sent me from Boston. I do not know what the amount is except that Miss Brown said hers was thirty five dollars a month. I think that would be enough for me but can hardly tell until I know whether I am to stay at home or go to some rest cure.

Do you expect all missionaries to go on to Boston during their furlough or is that optional. I hope to be able to attend the Board meeting in October but make no plans for anything yet.

Very sincerely yours

Nina C. Stewart.

Address Northfield Minnesota

e were allowed to land here on condition that we report to the Port Physician
ery morning for eight days. So every
y at nine oclock we go to Dr Days
fice to see if we are well. Tomorrow
the last day of that inspection.

We are thoroughly enjoying Honolulu
nd are glad we were allowed to land.
None of the through passengers were allowed
n shore the day the Doric was in.

We hope to go on from here on the
"China" leaving May 4" but she is said
to be full and we may have to wait
for another steamer.

The sea trip has done me a great
deal of good & makes me think that
a good rest may soon let me go back
to Japan again.

I suppose some allowance will be

Miss Nina C. Stewart
Northfield Minn.

L. B.
7-6-97
7

June 30" 1897.

Rev. James L. Barton
1 Somerset St.
Boston -

Dear Dr Barton -

A card from Mrs Pettee reminds me that I have not written to you since I landed in America. Yours in eply to my letter from Honolulu came shortly after I reached home nd the ladies of the W. B. M. I. have voted me my allowance.

It is now six weeks since I reached home where I am

Can missionaries get reduced rates on the railroad for such meetings?

I have never attended a Board meeting & want very much to go this year.

Am glad to hear that so many of our mission are returning this Fall to Japan.

Sincerely yours

Nina C. Stewart.

esting and gaining strength
s rapidly as one ought to expect
do.

The journey home was a very
pleasant one and I had only
twelve hours after Mrs Pettee
left me; most of that time
was night so I was not lonesome.

This is a very quiet town
now that College has closed, and
the summer of rest and out door
life will help me greatly.

I hope to be able to attend
the American Board meeting
in October. Is it necessary to
send one's name in advance &
f so to whom should I send?

J. L. B.
Rec'd 10 - 28 - 97
Ans'd 4 - 2 - 98

* Miss Nina B. Stewart
Worcester Mass. 14

Oct 27. 1897.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
1 Somerset St.
Boston -

Dear Dr Barton -

Your letter was given to me Monday afternoon when I came over here to stay a few days. Thank you for your interest in me. I had planned to see Dr Berry if possible before going away and your suggesting it made it easier for me to go to him.

I had a very encouraging

interview with him yesterday and he says there is no need of my going to Clifton Springs no any Sanitarium but just to keep on as I have been doing all summer, resting and living out of doors as much as possible

He also has told me that I am not to give any Missionary addresses until he gives his consent, which will make it easier for me to refuse when requests begin to come in.

I expect to go with Mrs Hill to South Hadley and be there with her a few weeks and then go home to Minnesota for the winter. I will write to you occasionally of my progress.

The ladies in the W.B.M.I. rooms at Chicago told me to send to them ten days efore wanted to start home & they ould get certificates for reduced rates nd send them to me.

Thanking you again for your ind interest on my behalf I am

Sincerely yours

Nina C. Stewart.

Miss Nina B. Stewart Northfield Minn. 15

J.L.B.
Rec'd 4-30-98
Ans'd 5-2-

April 26" '98.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
1 Somerset Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr Barton:

I was very glad to get your letter for I was just about to write to you for advice as to what I ought to do.

My trip East did me ever so much good. I stayed in South Hadley with Mrs Hill until the first week of December and then came home to Northfield. I tried to follow Dr Berry's advice about being out doors two hours a day and also his orders to do no speaking until

he gave me permission. My fir
attempt at speaking was in Febr
before an audience of nearly two
hundred Minneapolis women. That
attempt and its consequences quite
discouraged me and almost ma
me decide to do nothing more in
that line, but when the time
came for the annual meeting of th
Minnesota Branch of the W.B.M.I,
I decided to try the experiment on
more. That meeting was about
ten days ago & my effort did n
tire me much. I have thought
it would not be wise to speak m
than once a month yet. Next

month I expect to go to the Anoka Conference in Minneapolis.

And now about my going back to Japan. I have gained a great deal during the last six months but am sure that it would be too soon for me to go back when the others go this Fall. My friends think I ought not to think of going for another year. Some of them think I ought to try work in this country for a year to see whether I am strong enough for regular work. I do not feel that I could teach school this coming year. I do not want to get into work here that would make it harder for me to leave ~~and~~ to take up foreign work again. If I can possibly get strong enough to warrant my going back to Japan I want to go.

Will the Board continue my allowance longer than the one year?

If they can not, it may be necessary for me to look for work Earlier than I otherwise would. If I we sure that I never could go of cours I would resign at once, but I want so much to go that I am not read to give up while there is any prospect my going.

I suppose I will have to correspo with the authorities in Chicago before making any definite plans but would like to know whether you would advise another year of rest ith possibly some study + speaking, saving up strength for work, or going into regular work to see how long I could keep at it.

The reports that come of the work in Japan are so encouraging, that I wish I were ready to go this fall and help. I saw the Misses Wyckoff at our state meeting in Winona and it was a pleasure to meet them. I am so far away from those of our Japan mission who are in this country that I get hungry for a chance to see a real live missionary.

I hope this war will not mean a still further decrease in the fund of the mission boards. There is considerable agitation here of the question how to get more money for mission and it will help the cause somewha

Very sincerely yours

Nina C. Stewart.

[illegible] Northfield Mass
Nov 9th 18[illegible]

Rev James L Barton DD
Congregational House
Boston Mass

My dear Dr Barton

Your last letter of [illegible] with long [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Board [illegible] [illegible] and which has [illegible] great [illegible] to me, knowing [illegible] of these people especially [illegible] letter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] missionary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of missionaries [illegible] have heard of many [illegible] for an [illegible] to see a real li

[illegible]

I hope this over will not mea

a [illegible] further increase in the fu

to the mission boards. There is

[illegible] [illegible] temptation, of the great

[illegible] to get more money for missi

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the same [illegible]

Very Sincerely Yours

Nina C. Stewart

4 Miss Nina E. Stewart, Northfield Minn 16

NOV 13 1899

NOV 14 1899

Nov 9" 1899

Rev James L. Barton. D.D
Congregational House
Boston Mass:

My dear Dr Barton—

Your last letter of December '98 has waited long for an answer for I knew not what to write. I want first of all to thank ou for the enclosed card which has een a great help to me, during he past three months especially.

Shortly after your letter came last winter, I went out to make a short missionary tour intending to visit six small towns and to speak in the interest of missions. You may have heard of my inglorious failure as I had to give up at the third place and put myself under the care of a phys That physician told me I must gi up all speaking, (that was easy enough to do) and also all though of going back to Japan if I ever wanted to get well. That was n so easy. I have been considerin the question ever since. Some day I have about decided to give up hope of going but when I starte to write to you and Miss Wing to that effect I could nt do it.

You understand from your own experience how hard it is for me to decide. If I could only be sure

my health being good in Japan
question could soon be settled. I have
en told that the probabilities are that
few months would be all I could
ay there and that makes me
el it would not be right for me
go.

hate to think the years of study
the language are to be wasted.
hate to sever connections with the
apan mission.

Do you advise me to resign now
to wait awhile longer?

My mother has been in poor health
l year and has just come home
om a hospital where she has had
operation. It will be some time
efore we know just how strong
e will be, and whether one of us

(myself or sisters) will not be needed at home with her. The other two must work to keep the home. That seems to be another reason for my staying here now.

The door seems to me to be closed at present. I am real well now and gaining strength continually. I tried to find a school for this ye but failed to get one. No doubt it was providential for I was needed here at home.

I have been greatly interested in the reports of the Board meetings an the Madison meeting. If the way do not open again for me to go to Japan I shall always be thankful for the experiences of those years there. They are worth all they cost.

Sincerely yours

Nina C. Stewart.

Cora A. Stone
17_29

Okayama, Japan.
March 1, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.,
Dear Dr. Clark:-

Many thanks for your kind letter which came to me by the last mail. I have filled out the blank as you requested, and will enclose it.

My first impressions of the country have been most pleasant and my first efforts at missionary work very enjoyable. Our winter here in Mr. Pettee's family has been a very happy one, and one upon which we shall always look back with much pleasure.

I have been taking Mrs. Rowland's work in the Woman's School here, and have spent about four hours a day on the language. The latter I find very interesting, though the progress is of course slow.

We are making preparations to go to Tottori as soon as the passports can be secured, and hope to be well settled by the middle of April.

With best wishes for your health,

I am

Very Sincerely yours.

Cora A. Stone.

Miss Cora A. Stone
Okayama, March 1, 1898
Rec'd March 31

Mt. Hiei, Kyoto, Japan.
Sept. 3rd 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

Your kind letter was received a long time ago, and perhaps you will think me very remiss in not replying earlier. It has been a great problem this year to know what could be left undone, for I have felt the necessity of spending as much of the extra time as possible in language study.

It is nearly a year now since I came to the Kōbe School, and a very contented delightful one it has been. The work, the students, and the associates have been all one could desire, and I am more than ever thankful that I was allowed to enter this foreign missionary service. The *privilege* of it grows upon me day by day.

Perhaps Miss Brown has written you something of our closing exercises this year. There were eighteen graduates in all - the largest number to receive diplomas at the same time since the school was organized. This was partly due to the fact that five students who would otherwise finish in '92 had completed the work prescribed by the new curriculum. We had quite a new addition to the regular anniversary exercises this year, in the Baccalaureate sermon which Mr. Homma - our new pastor - preached the Sunday before class day. The graduates were seated together in the front of the church, and as they passed out after the service, we did wish that some of our home friends might see the contrast between these gentle, intelligent, capable young women and their sisters who had not had their privileges.

You will be interested to know that the most brilliant girl of all - a member of the postgraduate class - has gone to the Tottori school at a salary of eight yen per month. It is our greatest desire that these girls may have the true missionary spirit, and then that they may be thoroughly fitted for positions of command-ing influence. As you know it our constant prayer, as well as that of the Japanese pupils and teachers that the spiritual growth of the school may go hand in hand with the intellectual.

Mt. Heii has been more popular than ever this summer. In addition to the sixty or more members of our own mission, we have quite a company of C. M. S. and other missionaries. We shall all go down to our work again with new strength and courage from these few weeks of rest.

Miss Kent arrived just before school closed, and is with Miss Brown, Dr. Holbrook and me here on the Mt. We are highly pleased with her. Of course it is too early yet to know what effect the climate will have upon her hearing.

Your kind message to the Mt. Holyoke girls was duly delivered, at an informal meeting which ten of us held in Kobe, and thoroughly appreciated. We are all looking forward to Miss Wilkinsons coming.

With best wishes for your health,

I remain -

Very Sincerely yours.

Cora A. Stone.

Kyoto, Sept. 3, 1891

Rec'd Oct 9

Cora A. Stout 9

N. G. Clark, Jan. 18th 1892.

Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

Your letter making inqui-ries about Shikao Yamaki is at hand. She is, as you thought, one f the girls here in school whose upport is not provided for in the egular appropriations. Miss Brown hinks it was through Miss Anna Davis that Mrs. Gilchrist became terested in her, and has been send-ng money for her education for veral years. She graduated from ur regular academic course last year, and is now teaching some and studying.

You may be interested to know that she is the daughter of the Bible woman in Kōchi, Shikoku, - Mrs. Yama-ki - and one of our most promis-

"

"

y girls.
Many thanks for your kind
ishes. My work here is very pleasant,
d this promises to be a success-
l year for the school.
We are making plans now for the
bservance of the Day of Prayer for Schools
nd Colleges. We are glad to think that
o many friends in America will
e remembering us on that day.

Very sincerely yours.
Cora A. Stone.

Kōbe, Jan. 18th 1892.

Kobe, Japan Feb. 8, 1892

Dear Mr and Mrs Wilkinson

My heart is full as I take up my pen to write you, but I know you will want to hear the simple facts first. Mr Allen has doubtless sent you a letter containing the facts and all that we know about Lizzie's illness. So I need not repeat. Since I wrote last. A week ago yesterday, Lizzie has certainly been gaining right along. Her pulse has been normal, strong and steady. She has slept well nights and eaten well all the time. I have scarcely left the room day or night, except to go up to school an hour, in the afternoon to hear some classes. Dr. Holbrook has been here twice a day and Dr. Kin quite frequently. We have tried to do our best for her. I have only loved her more than ever. She has talked more, and usually quite rationally. We have been out to ride every pleasant day, and to walk as often as Lizzie wished to. The physicians think there is every reason -if there is no insanity in the family- to hope for a complete recovery within a few months. Yet they do not think she will be able--even if she should recover here - to do missionary work in Japan. There is a great mental strain upon us here, greater probably than in any other field, and even those of us who are perfectly well find it very very wearing. The climate is trying, the people exactig, and the work rushing. We do not feel that it would be fair to Lizzie to put her to so great a test. She will doubtless recover this spring and be able to do a great and profitable work under the more favorable influences of America. This is not my opinion, but the unamimous prognosis of the physicians in charge. These things all being so, we have concluded that she had better go home very soon. We know you will feel less anxious about her if she is nearer you, and besides we hope that home friends and home associations will hasten her recovery. Miss Barrows, one of our mission, is about to go home, sowe can have her help in caring for Lizzie. I will come with her to San Francisco, and we shall sail by the "City of Pekin" which leaves Yokohama Feb. 13, and will probably reach S.F. about Mar. 3, or 4. We shall go directly to the Occidental hotel, where we shall hope to find someone waiting or soon coming.

Later

We have been making our plans more definitly now. The people here think I need more rest and change than an immediate return would give and so unless I telegraph you to meet me at S.F. you need not do so I will bring Lizzie through to Boston. Of course if you feel that you would rather meet us I should be very glad to have you. If I really need you I will telegraph.

Most lovingly and sympathetically yours
Cora A. Stone

J.W.

Mrs Cora A Stone

~~March~~ Feby 8th 1892

Japan

Mr Wilkinson

Miss Cora A Stone

S.S. City of Peking.
Feb. 26th 1892.

r. N. G. Clark, D.D.
No. 1 Somerset St,
Boston.

Dear Dr. Clark -

Dr. Holbrook and others
ave doubtless written you
uite fully of the reasons which
ake it seem necessary for
iss Nikinson and me to be
meward bound again.
ur disappointment will be
great as our own - I have
doubt - at this sudden fail-
e in one from whom we
d every reason to expect
much.
e can only hope now that
though her work in Japan

is ended, she may still recov
and be useful in some par
of the vineyard at home.

Now that it is in part, at
least, explained we may say
that from the first of her be
in Japan Miss McKinnon see
ed very much changed to
us who had known and
loved her at Holyoke. Even be
fore she reached Japan she
did things which were very
unlike herself. Yet it was
such a change in her whole
deportment that although she
was with me in Kobe for six
weeks or more, the possibility
of her mind being affected did
not once occur to me.

I found other reasons whi

seemed all but sufficient to
xplain the apparent difference,
nd I fully believed that a
year of work in Tottori with
his Girl and the Rowlands would
bring back all I missed.
Since coming on board I have
been rereading her letters written here in Japan, and I am
uite convinced that there was
othing in her work or surroundings here (aside, of course, from the
change of climate &c) which could
have brought on this insanity.
Her letters on the way to Tottori
nd after reaching there, are
full of characteristic life and
enjoyment. She speaks again
nd again of her appreciation
 her home, and associates,

and of her interest in the work and the language. In on of her very last letters she says: "I have said to myself man times that it seems as if this were just the sphere in which I could work happily."

Of course we do not kno what the cause was — it was probably not any one thing.

She is quiet nearly al the time, talks very little, eats and sleeps fairly well. The journey does not seem excite her. I think she is a little better than when we left Japan, though we hav had such rough weather that we have not been abl

t get her on deck at all as
et.

I do not know, of course, what
er friends may think best
to do with her. Familiar faces
d places might hasten her
ecovery, but she could be
taken care of much better and
ore easily in a Sanitarium
think - like the one at which
rs. Pettee was, perhaps.

You will appreciate I know
my own regret at being
bliged to leave my work
just at this time when
t will ~~be~~ so hard to find
substitute. The winter term
school opened unusually
ell, and the "Day of Prayer for

Schools & Colleges" was a most p
itable one to us all. At lea
five of the girls decided on th
day or soon after to ask fo
baptism, and many others w
led to think more seriously
on these "*first*" things than the
had done before.

I expect it will be necess-
ary for me to cross the con
tinent with Miss McKinnon, a
if so, I shall hope to see yo
With best wishes for your healt

I remain

Very Sincerely

Cora A. Stone

San Francisco.
Occidental Hotel. March 6th.

We landed yesterday about t
o'clock in the afternoon, and were
glad indeed to find Dr. Root and M
Frear on the wharf to meet us. Wit
their assistance and the courte

nsiderations which led them to the
cision of starting at once.
. Brown recommends as best for
r — first the Somerville (Mass.) insti-
tion (where Dr. Cowles is); if that is
practicable, the one at Northamp-
n. She seems to think that her
se is not "chronic" enough to be
ken to the Adams' Nervine.
e hope it will be possible for you
connect with her people at once,
d make the necessary arrangements
her to be taken directly to one of these
aces on her arrival in Boston.
We were disappointed in not find-
any of her friends here, and no word
om them. It seems best to us on the
hole for Miss Barrows to go across with
me — as she has explained to you.
We start probably tomorrow evening,
d shall, we hope, get into Boston Sat-
day evening. We will telegraph you
the way just when to expect us.
It is an inexpressibly sad case.
are so sorry for her friends.
Very sincerely yours,
Cora A. Stone.

of the custom-house officials we w
able to go directly to the Occidental
where we found pleasant room awai
ing our arrival.
You will be disappointed as we are
hear that Miss Wilkinson is on the
whole much the same as when we left
Yokohama. We fear that the case is eve
more serious than was first though
Mr. Frear showed me your letter i
which you spoke of the probability of it
being best for her to be put in som
asylum here for rest. At first Dr
Root and Dr. Brown (whom we calle
this morning) were inclined to give
the same advice, but after seeing
Miss Wilkinson and learning more o
her condition, they advise us to go
East at once. Miss W. is not physic
ally "run down" nor specially weary
with the journey. New faces and mov
ing about from place to place seem
to excite and perplex her more than
anything else. The physicians also
feel that she should be put under
special treatment in an Asylum
as *early* as *possible*. These are the

Mrs Cora A. Stout

Medina, N. Y.
May 6th 1892.

Dr. N. G. Clark,
1 Somerset St.,
Boston, Mass.

rar Dr. Clark —

You wished me to rite you after having visited Mt. Holyoke, and I am very lad to do so now.

It is unnecessary to say hat the few days I spent here about Easter time were ery pleasant ones. Mrs. Mead is the talented, gracious lady I expected to find her, nd though there have been

Some changes in features
the institution which we
dear to many of us, there
many others which are dec
ed improvements withou
doubt.

Of course I was special
interested in the mission
ary spirit there. I met the
volunteer society several
times, and had personal
talks with many of the mem
bers. There are seventeen
who have missionary m
definitely in view. It wa
gratifying to find that ne
ly all of them were amo

te most highly respected
ils in school. Several of
tem have considerable
ecial ability as students.
iss Gould is the valedictor-
an of this years' class; another,
iss Cleveland is president
her class this year, and
ill probably be appointed
ledictorian of next year's. She
also Editor-in-chief of the
llege paper. The teachers
eak of her in the highest
erms. She is interested in
e work in different parts of
olynesia.
Miss Holmes was another

young lady who specially
terested me. She is the fin
writer in school. She grad
this year, but has an inval
brother whom she feels she
ought not to leave at presen
Her own health, too, has n
been as good as usual th
past year.

I had a pleasant talk
with Miss Tace' Rowland
who was a roommate of
Miss Wilkinson. She has
been thinking of mission
ary work for sometime an
has now decided that she
would be glad to go out as
"Miss Wilkinson's substitute".

e is only twenty or twenty one years
ars old and has two years more
the Scientific course. The teach-
s spoke of her as a young lady
much promise - in charact-
r and intellect.

iss Lucy Keith I already knew
omewhat. We hope we may
ou have her and her sister
ith us in Japan.

here does not seem to be any-
e who is definitely planning
o go out next fall. Those who
finish the course this year
hink it wiser to take a year
r rest or experience in
aching. I do not know as
ou would care specially for

for a list of the volunteer soc
but I will enclose one.
I have often thought of Mi
Laura Seagar whom I me
at the Y. W. C. A rooms in
Boston. It seemed to me, fr
what I saw of her, that in
natural ability and experie
she was very well fitted for ou
evangelistic work in Japan.

May 9th. _

Your letter of April 30th
has just reached me. As
have written Miss Child alre
it is not necessary, perhap
to add more. It is with
much reluctance that I g

p the hope of having the summer to spend on the language, or, as I wrote Miss Child, t is nearly the only time can get for any advance ork, and I do feel my inability to use Japanese a rowing burden and a continual hindrance. Yet I will ry to be patient, and do the best I can without it.

My address until May 18th ill be Collins Centre, Erie Co. . Y. Care of E. E. White.

Thanking you for your ind letter and thoughtful plans, I remain,

Very Sincerely yours.
Cora A. Stone.

Student Volunteers
at Mt. Holyoke.

---

iss Carrie Frost.
" Elizabeth Holmes.
" Margaret Dean.
" Mary Cleveland.
" Martha Fletcher.
" Violet Bond.
" Annie Locke.
" Annie Gould.
" Tace Rowland.
" Lucy Keith
" Helen Keith.
" Laura Collins.
" Elizabeth Fairbanks.
" Jennie Olin.
" Ellen Bartholomew.
" Minnie Herrick.
" Grace Knapp.

(" Toshi Miyagawa.
Mrs. Hana Yamawaki.)

April 17th 1892.

Miss Cora A. Stone

Collins Centre,
Erie Co., N.Y.
May 16th 1892.
Recd May 17

ear Dr. Clark.-

The latter part of your
tter of the 13th inst. makes me
gret very much that I did not
plain to you more fully about
e language study before any-
hing was written about it to
apan.

I am afraid the mission will
ink me complaining about a
atter which they have made
special effort to remedy and
hose difficulties I thoroughly un-
rstand and appreciate.

any others in the mission have
emed to regret as much as
this inability to get more
me for study, and have made
ery possible effort to give me

me more time. Miss Brown, espe
ially, has taken more than he
share of class work every term in th
hope that I might do this.
But though our plans have
been made this way, we ha
had, as you will remember,
unusual hindrances there
at Kobe. I came just as Mis
Searle was leaving, and so m
new duties coming all at once
took more time and strength t
they do now. Then came Miss Kent
failure, the changes in our Mu
and Science teachers, and lastl
Miss McKinson's arrival and
illness. These extra things hav
not, perhaps, affected my class
work very much but they hav
added greatly to the number

l extra duties and to the general
sponsibility.
It seemed at the beginning of
st winter term however,—after
iss Kent had become accustom
d to her work and our life,
nd after Dr. Holbrook came—
s if the time had come at last
hen I should be able to make
me real progress in Japanese.
nd it seems now as if I should
able to do more next year than
ny previous year at Kobe.
I am expecting now to attend
e meeting of the N. Y. State Branch
the 18th, and go from there to
astile. I have corresponded
th Miss Searle and Dr. Greene
bout my plans, and am waiting
ow to hear from a lady there
l Castile to whom I applied
board. Her home is about

eight minutes walk from the Sanitarium, and is one whic Dr. Greene recommended as particularly quiet and restf I will write you again from Cas Hoping you have recovered fr your recent illness, I remain

Very Sincerely yours.

Cora A. Stone.

Castile, N. Y.
May 24th, 1892.

ear Dr. Clark—

On re-reading your
tter of the 18th inst., one
ore item with regard to
e language study in our
ission occurs to me.
A new rule was propos-
d and adopted at our
ast mission meeting
hich provides that no
ne joining the mission
ince Sept. 1890—(I think
have this date correct-
y.) should do any teach-
g in the morning, nor

more than two hours a
day for the two years
following his or her ar
rival. The aim of this
rule of course is to pr
vide the morning - enti
and uninterrupted - fo
language study. I thin
this rule has been
rigidly adhered to in
the case of every new-
comer, and our only
regret now is that th
step was not ventured
upon earlier.

I know this would
pecially interest and
lease you at this time.

Very Sincerely-
Cora A. Stone.

Cora A. Stone
Miss ~~[illegible]~~

Aug. 5. 1892

ear Dr. Clark —

I am busy this orning with my pack-g and other arrang-ents for the journey hich I begin to-morrow. expect to reach Niles, ich. on Saturday morn-g and to spend the abbath with Miss

Searle. I shall be i
Chicago all day on
Monday the eigth, a
Expect to reach Sa
Francisco via the De
ver and Rio Grande
route (probably) by
Saturday noon. My
address there will
be Mills College, Oa
land, Cal. We sail
as you remember,

uesday the sixteenth.
I am so glad that Unc
arrows and I can go
ack together.

Mr. Scott has engaged
ur steamer tickets,
nd Mr. Ward has
ent me money for
y travelling expenses.

I think that my
ay in Castile has
one me much good.

27

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
1 Somerset St,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark -

I should have written you earlier but Miss Barrows said she would report to you our arrival in Kobe, and since that time nothing of special importanse to us has occurred beside those things of common mission interest which I knew you would hear fully about in other ways.

You may be glad to know however that it seems good to be back in work again, and that, although we miss Miss Brown everywhere, our work and plans are progressing smoothly and with enthusiasm.

The foundations of our new Science building are laid, and the plans for the Music Hall are now in the hands of the Building Committee. We hope that the latter may be begun before the end of this school-year. Mr. Harada, who visited here a few days ago says that there are very encouraging signs in Tokyo that the reaction against woman's education is beginning to turn. Similar testimony from others leads us to think that our enlargement will be very opportune. We have some very promising girls in the Higher Course, though these classes are as yet small. Two students complete the College Course next spring, and will be ready for good work somewhere. There have already been many calls for them.

(The Day of Prayer for Schools and Colleges was observed here this year as last, with the same quiet, deep interest, and promise of even greater results. Mr. Kozaki and the city pastors were with us all day and helped in many of the meetings and private talks with the girls. We feel that the influence of this day will be a growing spiritual power in the school.

We are glad to note an increased interest in the school among our Alumnae. One of the pleasantest features of their recent meeting was the presentation by the first graduating class of a fine crayon portrait of Miss Talcott.)

At their request, it was hung in our chapel opposite the one of Mr. Neesima. This was especially refreshing — in these times of criticism and discontent among the Japanese leaders.

You have probably heard that I am not as well as I hoped to be. It is a great disappointment, — but by dropping my Japanese study, and spending that time in rest and recreation, I have been able to do most of my usual work. I am hoping that the long rest of the coming summer will make me quite myself again.

With kindest regards to you — in which the other ladies of our family wish to join, I remain

Yours sincerely.

Cora A. Stone.

Kōbe, Japan.
Feb. 25th 1893.

Kobe. Feb. 25, 93.

Rec'd Mch. 22.

Kobe, Japan,
Apr. 7/94

To the Committee ad Interim, Japan Mission, A. B. C. F. M.

This certifies that after making an examination of Miss Stone's case physical and mental, the counsel decided that

1st Miss Stone should return to the States for treatment and rest,

2nd That no disadvantage would be likely to arise by a short delay in starting.

3rd That her mental and physical con-

dition is such that she should have a competant companion on the journey home to care for her,

Wallace Taylor M.D.

Ralph S. Miller M.D.

Com. Ad. In

In favor of above J. L. Atkinson

Physician's Certificate in case of Miss Cora Stone.

Kobe, Apr. 7. 1894.

Rec'd May 8.

J. Miss Cora A. Stone S 29
d4-31-97
d5-4

Newark, N.Y.
April 29, 1897.

James L. Barton
1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass.

ear Dr. Barton,

I fear that I owe you
apology for having delayed so
g to write you with reference to
relations to the Board. I have
d the matter constantly in mind,
t with each slight improvement
health I have had the renewed
e that it would be possible in
near future to make some
finite plans in regard to my re-
rn to the work. This has been
hope so long deferred how-
er that I am sure it would

t be wise to wait longer,
d so I ask you now to kind-
present my resignation to
Prudential Committee. Please
ume them at the same time.
d the officers of the Woman's
ard, of my gratitude for the
failing kindness and generous
preciation they have given me.

It is a keen regret that
term of service was so brief:
do not by any means relinquish
hope however, of having the
portunity - with regained health -
make amends for this disap-
intment at least.

Very Sincerely yours -

Cora A. Stone.

E. Pauline Swartz
30 — 32

J. L. B.
Rec'd 11-30-96
Ans'd 3-31

Kobe College -
Nov. 5 - 96.

Dear Dr Barton:

A week ago yesterday - Oct. 28 - I reached Kobe after a very rough ocean voyage. It was my good fortune to meet the Rowlands on the train at Moose Jaw and I am very glad that I could travel with such charming people. Last Monday I took my first lesson in Japanese and yesterday, Wednesday, began my regular work in teaching. Nine periods a week will be given to teaching and the rest of the time to the study of the language. As some one is needed here I am to stay at this college during the winter hoping to go in the interior in the spring. I know I will enjoy being here very much and trust that the Lord may use me to His honor and glory.

Cordially -
E. Pauline Swartz
Kobe Japan.

Kobe, Nov. 5th 1896,

J. L. B.
Rec'd 2-20-97
Ans'd 3-31

Kobe College - Kobe - Japan.
January - 27 - 1897.

Dear Dr Barton:

I was very glad to receive your kind letter of welcome to the life of privilege in service here and your words of encouragement proved most helpful. Living witnesses to the truth that this language can be learned make me feel sure that some day I too, may be able to talk and think in Japanese. There is so much to be done here, so many opportunities for telling "the sweet story of old", so many ways to help those who have taken the first step in the Christian life that I am extremely thankful that I have been called to work among this people. As you know I teach nine periods a week and I am delighted that, my first winter, I can help even in this small way. Miss C. L. Brown writes me she will meet me at Tokio on my way to Niigata in April. I am enjoying the best of help - and I trust I may keep well and strong as I try to follow the advice given by the missionaries about taking plenty of exercise. The Lord has graciously allowed me to enter this work and now I most earnestly pray that He may use me to His honor and glory.

Most Cordially -
E. Pauline Swartz.

J. L. B.
Rec'd [illegible]
Ans'd [illegible]

Kobe College Kobe Japan
January 27 1897

Dear Dr Barton.

I was very glad to receive your kind letter of welcome to the life & service in Japan here and we are [illegible] of [illegible] most helpful. I was welcomed to the [illegible] that the Japanese [illegible] would [illegible] you [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] the work among in Japanese. There is so much to be done here, so many opportunities for telling the sweet story of His [illegible] so [illegible] [illegible] those who have taken the first step in the Christian life. There [illegible] [illegible] thankful that [illegible] have been [illegible] to [illegible] their people. [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] in this [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] are the [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] in Japan. I am enjoying the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] allowed me to [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that he may [illegible] His kingdom and glory.

Yours Cordially
E. Gertrude [illegible]

Kobe, Jan. 27, '97.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 12-19-98
Ans'd

31/32

Niigata - Japan.
Nov. 14- 1898.

Dear Dr Barton:

Thank you most sincerely for your kindness and promptness in granting me a house-keeping allowance. I know that it is many months since I have written you but I have repeatedly written to the W. B. M. I. and to the ladies of the First Church, Chicago. My third and last examination in Japanese comes next July for which I am very busy preparing. I have a Bible Class of young men, which I've been teaching in English since coming to Niigata and am hoping as soon as I am able to give the lessons in Japanese. This fall it has averaged ten. Last Spring among my numerous callers (over forty middle school students - perfect strangers coming within nine days) was one young man who asked to come to my Bible class. When he came I noticed he had a New Testament and upon inquiry I found it had been given to his brother some years before by a missionary. This young man came to the class five or six times and then left the province. During the summer I received a letter from him telling me how his doubts had vanished one by one and how that by reading the Bible he had come to believe in God and

[illegible]

Dear Brother

[illegible]

[illegible] a little [illegible] than writing [illegible]

[illegible] the Bible to [illegible] God [illegible] that now he accepts Christ as "his "eternal Savior from sin". Today a letter from him tells me he has joined the Y. M. C. A. and belongs to a Bible class. May I add in parentheses that too much can not be said in praise of the grand work of the Y. M. C. A. I was glad to hear that it strongly emphasizes the necessity of personal Bible study and the observance of the morning watch. You probably know that Mr. Niwa Y. M. C. A. Secy Tōkyō is about to start for U. S. planning to spend a year abroad studying Y. M. C. A. methods.

Miss Brown's woman's meeting keeps up with an average attendance of twenty-five. Last Christmas the women helped in making up over fifty garments which were distributed among the poor of the city. This fall they are bringing contributions of money which they put into a large clay squash which answers the purpose of a money jug. This is to be broken next month and the money thus collected used in some benevolent work.

Mrs Newell has been fortunate enough to secure a good helper and this month has started a woman's meeting at Nuttari, the town across the river where Mr. Newell has a preaching place.

Miss Brown's children's society which meets Saturday afternoons in her study is growing in interest: the last meeting numbering forty-three while the regular attendance is about thirty-five. The children have already gone through several courses of Bible study and are now having lessons in the Old Testament from the beginning: It gives me great pleasure to help with the music here as in other meetings.

While as yet I can do but little I am praying that day by day the Lord will give me wisdom to speak a helpful word to some one. Miss Brown sends her kind regards.

Cordially

E. Pauline Swartz

Take Takemauchi
33–

Doshisha Girls' School,
Kyoto, Japan.
Jan. 20th, 1894.

Dear Sir,

I have wanted to write to you for a long time, but my inability to write a good English letter has made me to hesitate to write you. We are very thankful that you are always so kind to our school. We thank you very much for the organ that you have sent for us. You were kind enough to give us even your own. More over you were very thoughtful for us to urge Miss Meyer to stay here one more year. But she is gone. We see very well the reason why she went home this year. She had stayed already one year longer than she had promised her old parents. We were exceedingly sorry to let her go this year, but for her and for her family's sake we are glad that she is gone. And we are only enduring her absence, in the hope that we will have her here again.

She studyed so deeply. Her thought is clear, she is thoughtful in her words and in her deeds. Her principle is most firm. She is a faithful Christian Educater. She does every thing from her heart. She was rather strict with the girls, but that strictness came from her true motherly sincerity. She did not try to please the girls, but she did endeavor to let the girls build each her own character, so as to help them their life long.

Her influence among us is deep and strong so it is life-helping. Her taste is so sweet and quiet just fitted for us Japanese.

One of foreign ladies said to me, "Such a woman as Miss Meyer is rare in America". I believe that it must be true. It may be impolite to ask you to let us have such a rare lady, but if is needed in your country, she is much more needed and important here.

We have here an excellent genius man Mr. Matsumura. He and Miss Meyer carried on the fame of the school. And it is not too much to say, if Miss Meyer is gone, the half of the school is gone in some respects. And no one can fill her place. We are endeavoring to make progress in every way, and only waiting for her day and night.

There is no shade between her and us. We respect and love her as our ideal teacher and she says the Japanese girls are my ideal students.

We are praying earnestly that she should see the best way.

I beg you sincerely Sir, please do not lose any opportunity or influence that you can use to have her come here again.

I write this most prayerfully with all my heart. I write this as a private letter by my self, but the thought of my letter does represent the whole thought and wish of the schools.

Most humbly,
I am Yours,
Take Takenouchi.

Kyoto. Jan. 20 '94

Rec'd Feb. 14.

Eliza Talcott
34—49

Miss Eliza Talcott 345

Yokohama. April 12th/90.

Rec'd May 5

Dear Dr. Clark,

Yours of Dec. 11th 9, asked for items in regard to Tottori which might encourage the friends at home who had responded to my call for funds to carry on the work in that field.

I ought to have replied immediately, and I realize that the golden opportunity is past, for now that Mr. & Mrs. Rowlan are in the field, you will doubtless have frequent reports.

However, having a few days of unusual quiet and leisure

while waiting here for my pass
I am improving the opportun
to beg the pardon of my negle
ect correspondents, and to ch
icle my good resolutions for
future; though I may remin
some of them of the man who
the busy haying season havin
engaged to work in several dif
ferent fields on the same day
replied to the remonstrances
a friend, by "I wouldn't be so
mean as not to promise"!

Yours of March 4th to Miss
McLennan and myself reache
us just after our return from
Tottori. Thank you for the gene
rous expressions of appreciation
of our efforts to work wherever
the way opens to us.

Home letters to our Mission Secy, and occasionally letters to others of the Mission are forwarded to us, and we are constantly cheered and strengthened by them.

'As you know Miss McLennan and I went to Tottori last Autumn intending to return before the winter should set in, when the snow makes it difficult to cross the mountains. But the conviction grew upon us that we were more needed there just through those winter months than we were in Okayama, so we stayed on until into March.

The Girls' School has had to contend with the general prejudice against the education of women lest they become

unfitted for the duties of wive
mothers. and further than this
rival school has been started
by the Buddhists, or at lea
by opposers of Christianity wh
enlisted for a time the aid o
the official class. This has no
flourished however, and all
winter our hope has been th
by patience and courtesy and ta
on our part, the two schools
might be united at no very
distant date. It was impor-
tant to show them that we w
in earnest in our support of the
Christian school.

Another thing which made
me loth to stay was the somewha
critical state of mind of Mr. Ak
a Judge, of the third, in rank in the
Provincial Court. He had live

in Tōkyō, having come from there with his mother and little boy about two months before we reached Tottori. He was lonely, and early sought an introduction to us, asking to be taught to read the Eng. Bible, a copy of which had been presented to him. He seemed at first to be seeking for entertainment principally. I was going to Kurayoshi for a little visit, and Miss McLennan consented to teach him on Sunday afternoons with the help of Miss Yamawaki a graduate of the Kōbe School, who is teaching in the Tottori Girls School. They both took hold of the work with prayerful earnestness, and it was delightful to see the change in the man.

His desire for English was soon eclipsed by his desire to know th truth, and he came for long talks in Japanese. Gradually his pride yielded, and finally he sought sympathy and com from the pastor of the church and one or two of the Christian The miracles of Christ he said were no stumbling-block to him - h saw continually before him a miracle in Miss McLennan's coming not only to a foreign land but to such a lonely out-of-the-way place to work for such uncongenial people. The divinity of Christ for some days he coul not grasp, and I shall not so forget the joy manifest in his face when he came to tell us that he had accepted Christ as his Savior. He had been gradually lessening the amount of sake (wine) that he drank, but had thought he couldn't give up the evening draught that made him forget the weariness of the day. Now, for Christ's sake, he had given it all up, and he said when he thought of Jesus' refusing to turn stones into bread to satisfy his hunger, it was easy to deny himself that which he knew was not food but poison. He was baptized on the first Sabbath in March, much sooner than we had dared to hope that he would be ready for it. Previous to this even. he had written out a brief statement of his change of sentiment in re-

gard to Christianity, and had
a hundred copies printed for
private distribution among th
higher officials of the Provinc
One Sabbath, he invited all th
members of the city court to hi
house to hear the exposition
of the 5th of Matt. Misses M
Lennan & Yamawaki excused
themselves from the dinner
that followed the Bible Study.
Miss Y. had a S. School class
teach, so the gentlemen had
opportunity for free discussio
of the truths to which they ha
listened most respectfully.
Only two of them and Mr. Ok
mother, an avowed Atheist, beca
regular listeners afterward,
but we think the end is not ye

It was hard for Mr. & Mrs. Rowland to go up there, as they were finally obliged to do, without Mr. Holbrook & Miss Stone. But we hope they will be reinforced soon.

You have heard from Kyoto of the anxiety in regard to the Nurses' Training School. If it becomes necessary to send out another woman to take Miss Richards' place, she should, of course know well her profession, but beyond that, couldn't some woman as spiritually-minded herself, and as quick to read others' characters as Miss A. P. Halsey used to be, interview the candidates and secure us one who would be everyway fitted to carry on the work that Miss Richards has so nobly commenced. Don't send men or women who haven't learned self-control in some measure. The lack of it at home is more readily overlooked than here, I believe. We are indeed like cities set on hills! Just here, let me add what you've heard from others, I know, that we enjoy Dr. Holbrook and Miss Stowe very much.

I am on my way now to Maebas Miss Shed being lonely, and it being thought best that I should give her a little support, and do what I could for the church in that vicinity. I find it a little difficult to get past the Tōkyō churches. and it may seem best to accept their invitation to spend some weeks with them. I have most unexpectedly been detained, through the negligence & blunder of the Consulate, not the fault of the Central Govt., so that I have had the pleasure and the honor of welcoming back to Japan the "Father & mother of our mission." Both Dr. & Mrs. Greene are looking very well, and it is cheering to have them with us again. Their movements are somewhat embarrassed by the fact that the three younger children have the whooping-cough. but we hope they will soon be well again.

I have written all this without a word of the sympathy we all feel, in your repeated trials by reason of illness the past year.

We hope and pray that you may have less cause for anxious solicitude this year and a greater measure of strength to bear the strain which must come to you.

Very truly Yours.

Eliza Talcott.

Miss Talcott

Fukui. Japan. June 5th

Miss Smith

Dear Dr. Clark;

In reply to yours of April 17th, I have not much to say that you have not already heard from Dr. Berry. I have purposely refrained from referring to Miss Smith in my letters home, knowing that Dr. Berry would write all that was necessary. As you know, Miss Smith is enthusiastic in her work, quick to read character, and ingenious in readily devising methods to win or move others. She is strong physically, too, and seems

in many ways well fitted fo
the place she occupies here.
In the matter of self-contro
she certainly has gained so
what since coming to Kyōto,
but I don't think her _ideal_ i
that respect is as high as i
ought to be. I am sure she
does not realize the extent
the evil her example is havi
on those around her, an evil
all the more insidious becau
she has such recognized tal
ent. I did hope when
I came to Kyōto to be such a help to h
that she might stay and do th
work for which she came to
Japan. and it is a matter of dee
regret that I have not succeed

I have felt that it would be disloyal to Miss Smith to discuss her peculiarities, and it has been a trial to feel obliged to consider beforehand the advisability of suggesting to her the giving up her work on Mission ground. I am still praying that if it be the Lord's will, He may manifest His power to her and to us at this time.

I write from this place, where I arrived last night, having arranged to be absent for a ten days' trip. There are about 20 Christians here, and I suppose my work will be mostly quietly visiting & strengthening such, and some others who are willing to listen to the truth in their own homes.

Dr. Root writes from N. China that she will be here the middle of July.

The matter has not been discussed in the station, because we have not thought best speak of it. From the natur of the case, the only foreigne (Americans) who could know personally anything of the meri of the case, are myself, and those who have been for a longer or shorter time in our family, and, to a limited exten Drs. Berry & Buckley.

For a formal decision, the matter must come eventual to the station, and we think all will agree that Miss Smit may hope to do work at home more satisfactorily to herself and to those about her.

I hope to be able to do something to make her stay in Japan comfortable, though it will not be a good time for seeing our work.

I have not told you, and scarcely need to tell you that you have had our sympathy and our prayers in the deep affliction through which you have been called to pass. I know you must have been sustained and comforted in answer to the prayers that have gone up from all over the world!

Very truly yours.
Eliza Talcott.

36

Rec'd July 23

Kyoto. Japan. June 5th

Dear Dr. Clark,

Dr. Berry will doubtless write you of Miss Smith's resignation, and the acceptance of the same by the Station. It has been hard for us to come to the point of making such a suggestion to her, realizing as we do her eminent qualifications for the work, but the injury which such a person may do is in pro-

portion to her efficiency and
the admiration it excites

Without any positive assura
that a suitable person will
found at home to take Mr
Smith's place, we have
burned the bridges behind
us, and must trust the Lo
& help our friends at home
secure the help we need.

May I say *confidentially*
you, personally, that Dr. Bu
would not feel like saying, I
think, though I know his opin
~~exact~~ agrees with mine, tha
you must not count on Dr.
Buckley's helping out in the schoo

It is no fault of hers, doubtless, that she is *no* *teacher*. Her spirit is lovely; but as a teacher she is not at all satisfactory; and if you knew her, you would not think I wrote thus because we placed our standard too high. It would be a mistake fatal to the school if someone were not on the ground to begin work in the Autumn.

Dr. Berry will doubtless write you of our enlisting Miss Gilman's services in interviewing a woman who was recommended to us. and in also looking elsewhere. I in case the individual recommended was either judged unsuitable or found to be unavailable.

Miss Gilman telegraphed the word "Hope" to signify that there was ground for reasonab hope that a suitable person might be secured. and we have acted on that information. I have much confidence in Miss Gilman's judgment on such matters, and I think she will understand the kind of a person needed here.

We are in the midst of a trying experience now, but I tink every one concerned will eventually see reason to praise the Lord for the way in which He has led us and provided for us.

Our graduating Exercises were very pleasant - They were held in our school-rooms; hence the audience was small but select.

Of the ten in the graduating class, we retain two here for the present and all but two of the others are either engaged or have a prospect of immediate

employment. One, to be
sure deserts her profession
& marry an Evangelist, bu
we hope she will do go
work in that capacity,
and she was rather you
to go out independently
in this country.

Many thanks for your
favor by the last mail
giving me opportunity to go
the Hokkaido this summer
I should like to go, and with
the Learneds, but if Dr. Ga
goes to Vladivostock, I think
I would better stay nearer

the school, and I am inclined to think that rest nearer home will be all I need.

Very truly Yours.

Eliza Talcott.

Miss Eliza Talcott.

Kyoto, June 30, 1891.

Rec'd July 23.

Miss Smith.

✓

Eliza Talcott

37

Kyoto. Apr. 25th 1898.

Rec'd May 23.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Yours of March 24th with a request for an early answer came yesterday. Ever since Miss Meyer sent in her request for permission to return home, I have been intending to write to you with regard to the situation at the School, although I knew you would get a full report of the situation from others on the ground, as well as from

Dr. Learned

We are all sorry to lose Miss Meyer, and she says she wil not leave the school in the lurch, if we cannot find somen to take her place. She is an e cellent teacher which Miss Den is not, so they say. Miss Dento has an extraordinary faculty f planning work for herself and for others, and keeps in close touch not only with the pupils of he own school, but has great influenc also with many of the young men especially with those in New Lea

Dept. of the Dōshisha. The Japanese themselves say she is invaluable to the school, although as a teacher, she does not give satisfaction.

Mr. Albrecht & I as members of an advisory Com., talked the matter over a few days ago, and we were agreed that there was no one on the ground, that could, by any rearrangement of forces, be spared elsewhere, who was fitted to *take* Miss Meyer's place - not to say *fill* it. I have written to Dr. Learned to suggest that he put the matter before his sister, and

ery she will not come out wi
him next Autumn.

Those of our Mission Circle a
do their work largely through the
English language, and those wh
have been here but a short tim
comparatively have been specia
tried by the recent criticisms
of missions and mission policy.
But I think we all feel tha
we all have something to lear
from such criticisms, and I ho
we shall all have grace to rejoic
if the work can be more successf
carried on in consequence of them.
Miss Meyer herself feels more

her standing with the Japanese than she did some weeks ago. Mr. Kozaki told her she would be wanted in that school as long as she would consent to stay in it. But she still feels that she wants to look at her life-work from the home standpoint.

You ask about my own work— I am associated with Miss Fraser in the Nurses' Training School still— I have a daily Bible class in the school— and all the work I can find time for in visiting those who need such help, in the city. With the help of one of the former graduates of the school, I visit the patients in the Hospital and hold

ning prayers in the different wa

Two weekly Bible classes outside th

school. and a visit fortnightly

to Fushimi, six miles south of

Kyoto finishes the outline of my

regular program, I believe.

It seems like a conflict of du

when a call comes to go out

some of the outstations, and the

regular program must be inte

rupted. I made one such trip

recently to Mino & Owari, and

must go again soon across the

to some of the towns that need

I am meditating on a plan of

spending the greater part of the

Summer in the Southern part of the Province, but as the hot weather comes on, it may seem unwise.

You will be sorry to learn of Miss Stone's head trouble. She is coming up here to rusticate and I have great hope the change will prove very beneficial to her.

I hope you will soon begin to get brighter reports from all our work. It certainly seems as if there never was more need of patient, self-denying, earnest, self-*renouncing* work, than just now.

Very truly Yours.

Eliza Talcott.

Eliza Talcott 38

Hiroshima, Japan.
July 25th 1895.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 8-22-95
Ans'd ——

Barton.

It was not the fear that my letter of congratulation on your call to take Dr. Clark's work, and your decision to accept it would be lost amid the numerous messages that would pour in upon you from all over the missionary field, that kept me from writing until now. Indeed, as each mail closed, I have inwardly resolved to write

came until all
never an embarrassment
is removed!
Very Sincerely Yours
Eliza Talcott.

by the next. Yet I think I
rested somewhat in the belie
that with the many lette
which were being sent fro
others, among whom were
a few of your personal frie
would come to you the assu
that the individual member
the mission were all alike
dial in our thoughts of wel
~~to the~~ so close a relationshi
us, and to such a responsibl
position among the Secretar
of the Board at home.

Already, on my side, I had
come to feel acquainted, throug

your letter of greeting to us all, and the subsequent letter to the Secy of our Mission, and with others am anticipating your visit in the Autumn.

We are so bound together, as a Mission, that if one suffer, all the members suffer, and are all deeply interested in the general policy in regard to financial and other relations with our Japanese friends, but in my own personal relations with my Japanese co-workers, there is little to perplex or annoy.

For those who are free to go away from the main centres of

Christian work, there is sure to b
hearty welcome. I think and su
openings for personal work an
widening influence as will
intense satisfaction.

Coming to Hiroshima last
for only a few days visit, I h
stayed on to the present time,
because the call to work amo
the soldiers in the Hospitals
seemed so urgent and the hea
approval and sympathy of
richly the Mission has been a
constant source of comfort an
strength. The war is ov
theoretically, but the poor me
are suffering more from the
than they did from the unaccusto

ld, and four large Hospitals
are still full. Many are still
coming from China, and both the
wounded and the sick are coming
by the hundreds from Formosa, so
that we still have here a wide
field for seed-sowing.

To some, it probably seems like
scattering seed broadcast, much of
which must "fall by the wayside."

Doubtless some will thus be lost,
but every day we come back with
thanksgiving that the Master has
guided us where we are sure we have
given comfort and cheer to those who
had lost heart - were even wishing
they had died in battle - Then a
constant joy to see such faces
grow bright with a new hope

that with a body married for life,
there is left a blessed experience
of communion with the Savio
and of victorious battling with
for Truth & Virtue.

Coming, as many of the men do, from
remote places in the interior, w
have the opportunity to reach under favorable auspi ver
many, who otherwise would scarc
have the subjects of Christianity
brought forcibly to their attention.
We loan books, besides distribu
somewhat widely tracts & leaflets.

Our hearts are gladdened
as we hear of the responses
coming in from the churches t
the appeals from the Board.

May Christians continue to awak

J. L. B.
ec'd 1-17-96
ns'd

Eliza Talcott 39

Kyoto. Dec. 22d/95.

Dear Dr. Daniels,

Yours of Nov. 18th is just received. Thanks for the permission to return to Japan. Please express my thanks to the Prudential Committee. A few weeks since, I was too tired to do full work, and a somewhat lengthy rest seemed imperative. I am somewhat rested again, but the friends are quite unanimous in advising me

to take a more complete r
than is possible here. So I am
leaving early in January - so
what reluctantly. But hopin
I may be permitted to return
next Autumn with enough
added vigour to compensate fo
the loss of time. To my min
missionary work was never nee
in Japan more than now: and
I am turning my back on ope
doors which no one else will
enter. The Deputation
have been even more of a

comfort to us all than we had hoped even. Especially is it good to see the evidently greatly lightened burden of responsibility that rests upon the shoulders of the foreign members of the Dō-shisha Faculty.

The full results of their labor here is not yet apparent, we are sure, and we hope there will soon begin to be tidings from here which will gladden their hearts and yours.

Very truly Yours.

Eliza Talcott.

L. B.
Rec'd 7-7-97
Ans'd 7

Miss Eliza Talcott
9 Pleasant St.
New London. Conn.

June 30th.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Many thanks for our letter of the 28th inst., for the nterest expressed in my own welfare, s well as the information in regard o the plans of various members of our ission now at home. I am glad o many of them are going to be eady to get back into the work this coming Autumn.

I had had it on my mind or some days to write to you to tell you I thought I should be eady to go back this Fall, if the Prudential Com. were ready to send me.

very cordial letters come from one and another of the mission, and I shall be glad to resume work in some one of the many waiting vacancies.

I am greatly interested in you report of a letter from Mr. Yokoi. It strengthens greatly the hope I wa cherishing that the Doshisha Trustees by the recent denoueme were preparing the way to restore th institution to its former status if the Mission would but meet them half-way. Mr. Yokoi's absence from Kyōto through the last years, and his long and in timate association with the missiona and his confidence in them, ma we hope that he is the man for the place, and for these times.

I received recently a letter from Rev. Mr. Kaneko, pastor of the Wakamatsu church in Dr. De Forest's field, begging that I would use my influence with the Prudential Com. or with individual Christians in America to send out missies & establish a mission station in Wakamatsu, and to plan for means of raising up Christian workers to succeed those now in the field. Owing to the recent action of the Doshisha, his appeal to the mission and to the recent Deputation had met with no favorable response, therefore must appeal through me to those in America who might be induce to come to the rescue.

Of course, I have been able only to send him assurance of most cordial sympathy with his desir Dr. De Forest has long been sayi that there ought to be a mission Stati there. With renewed thanks for your letter and all the good wishes -

Very Sincerely Yours.

Eliza Talcott

+ Miss Eliza Talcott

9 Pleasant St. 41

New London, Conn.

Aug. 11th

J. L. B.
Rec'd 8-12-97
Ans'd 10-30

Dear Dr. Barton,

Many thanks for your letter of July 21st reporting the action of the Prudential Com. with regard to my return, and for the kind suggestions with regard to outfits, &c.

It is good to know that so many are going back with fresh vigor to the work, this Autumn.

Either this summer weather, or this climate, or something else has been rather depressing, so that anxious as I am to be bac in the work. I think Dought wait a little longer before returning. I will write aga when I can fix the date of sail

Very Sincerely Yours,
Eliza Talcott

Miss Eliza Talcott

J. L. B.
Rec'd 11-30-97
Ans'd 30

New London. Conn.
Nov. 27th.

My dear Dr. Barton.

Thank you for the kind letter of sympathy and advice received, some weeks since.

I am so well and able to do so much that often to casual friends I think I seem to be shirking work at home and shrinking from going back to Japan.

My physician encourages me to think I may be ready

for steady work in many
months, and approve of
trying Clifton Springs. so
propose to go there next we

Mrs. Rettee says you
mentioned, Dr. Lichte a
an especially desirable phy
sician. Can you tell
× whether a patient has the
choice of physicians, or
whether each physician ha
his specialty so that no
choice is left to the patient
Do you know whether the
endowments for the Am. Board

i for an especial room.
and if so, whether that room
i in the main building or
he Annex?

It is good to hear that the
yphoid-fever patients in our
mission are convalescing. Dr. Saiki
eems to have done pretty well for
hem, but it will be a great
comfort to have Dr. Taylor
back again.

The theological class seems
to have opened with much
promise, and I hope a year
of satisfactory work attended

by manifest evidences of Lo
presence is before the mission.

I am afraid I ought
not to trespass upon your tim
with the questions in regard t
Clifton Springs, but I shoul
like to know beforehand, wha
to expect and shall be gra
ful for the early reply to
the inquiries.

Very sincerely yours.
Eliza Talcott

Miss Eliza Talcott 548

J.
Rec'd 12-4-97
Ans'd

New London, Dec. 3, 97

My dear Dr. Barton,

Yours of Dec. 2d is just received, and I have written to Mrs. Clark letting her of my plan to start for Clifton Springs next Tuesday morning, and suggesting that we might meet in Springfield and go on together unless she finds in the meantime some one

going on direct from Bosto
As her train would not
stop in Palmer, I could n
join her before Springfield.
I have written her that
any other day will suit m
as well: and asking her
in case she finds other
company not to feel oblige
to consider my plans.
It will be pleasant to
meet her in Clifton Springs
and would be pleasant

make the journey together if it should prove quite convenient for her.

I desire to thank you also for your favor of Nov. 30th with the information in regard to the Sanitarium.

Very truly Yours.

Eliza Talcott

97 Pleasant St.
New London. Conn.
Dec. 3rd.

+ Miss Eliza Talcott 44

L. B.
5-17-98
7-2

9 Pleasant St.
New London - Conn
May 13th

Dear Dr. Barton,

You may have eard from other sources that he Endowed Room at Clifton Springs anitarium which I have been occupying all these months is at last acated. I should have written n regard to it myself at an earlier ate. Enclosed please find a letter from Dr. Lichty.
am greatly indebted to you for uggesting that I put myself nder his care. I feel quite

satisfied with his diagnosis
my case, but the fact is he
too busy to follow up each case,
and I lost nearly two months
before he realized that I was
taking treatment which wa
not adapted to me.

These last months I have bee
regaining what I had lost,
in some ways am better tha
when I went to the Sanitarium

I have very much enjoyed
many of the privileges of the
Institution, and especially the
opportunity of meeting many
delightful people.

For the present I shall
remain here with my sister.

Very truly yours.

Olga Talcott

JUL 5 1899
JUL 12 1899

45

Niles. Cal.
June 29th

Dear Dr. Barton.

After a prolonged vacation of three years, I am ready. I believe, to put my hand to the plough again, if You are ready to send me back to Japan this Autumn. I can give two talks about our work in one day, and sleep well the night before and the night after: which is, for me, a good showing of

nervous strength. I believe
quite a number of our missi
are planning to return to thei
work this Autumn and I shoul
like, if practicable, to join som
of them.

It was good to hear
privately of a plan on the pa
of a few friends of the Board
to raise the debt, and I hop
their thought has ere this
materialized, and with th
encouragement, the churche
will take hold of the work

the greatest enthusiasm.

It was good to see Dr. & Mrs. Gordon, on their way f the East, looking so well and speaking so hopefully of the work.

Sincerely Yours.

Eliza Talcott.

ddress
904 Fifteenth St.
Oakland. Cal.

Miss Eliza Talcott

Niles, June 29. 1899.

Miss Eliza Talcott,
904 Filbert St. Oakland. Cal.
Aug. 3rd.

AUG 9 1899
AUG 9 1899

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thanks for your kind letter of July 13th and also for the note received later, announcing the good news from the Doshisha. It is good to know that our prayers have been so far answered. I hope the right men may be found and such to help on the work. There is a man now in the University of Cal., ~~Pres.~~ Sec'y of the University Y.M.C.A., whom I'd like to see in Japan, and have some hope his thoughts may turn that way.

With regard to a physician's ce
tificate - when your letter ar
Dr. Adams, who had attended
some members of my sister's famil
and was the only physician he
whom I had met, - having had
once a slight consultation with
him - was out of town, and
died last Saturday on his way
home. I then recollected
that I had met Dr. Cheney wh
I was about leaving for Japa
thirteen years ago, and knowing
him to be in good repute as a

physician. I applied to him and received the enclosed certificate which I trust will be satisfactory.

I cannot hope to sustain the reputation I have had in the past of being the strongest woman in the mission, but I do not want to return to Japan unless I can go prepared, to do, with care, a reasonable amount of work.

I am delighted to hear of Miss Keith's appointment, and hope the ladies for immediate work in Kobe College will soon be on their way.

Thank you for the sugges-

tion in regard to outfit money -
I do not know yet whether I sha
need to ask for any.

I have not yet decided whe
I shall wish to sail,, but shal
like to join, from Honolulu, at
least, some of the good peopl
who are going. Mr. & Mrs.
Gulick and the Japanese friends i
Honolulu want me to stop for a
little, - over two steamers, perhaps, -
and give what help I can to the g
our women who are working there -
one in the Jap. Kdgn., and one among th
women. - I suppose there will be no
objection in Boston to such a plan.

Sincerely yours. Eliza Talcott.

+ Miss Eliza Talcott 47

Private.

OCT 21 1899
OCT 23 1899

904 Filbert St.
Oakland Cal.
Oct 16th

Dear Dr. Barton,

These last months must have been an anxious time with you, but I trust you are, since the Annual Meeting, feeling encouraged in the outlook for the coming year. The debt was not raised, I see, but I hope it will soon be cancelled, and abundant funds be placed in the treasury. We have as yet but meagre reports from the Providence meetings but expect a treat from Mr. Brown who has just returned

I am rejoiced that so many of ou
mission can go back this Autumn.

I was hoping to sail on the 26th in
as you know; but the appearance
of a small tumor just a few day
since sent me to Dr. Charlotte
Brown of San Francisco, and as she
says it should be removed at once
I am obliged to delay sailing.

Dr. Brown says reassuringly that
I shall be in a better condition otherwise to go
in a month or two hence. and I
am only thankful to have discovered
the need of a surgeon's care before lea
these shores.

I do not mention the fact of having
a tumor to any but my own family.
It is sufficient to say that my physician
advises a months delay, but I thought
I ought to let you know the imper

tiveness of the reason for delay.
or you might lose confidence
in my purpose to go back at all.
I consider myself most fortunate
in being under Dr. Brown's care,
and shall be satisfied to follow
her advice about going back to
my work. Please consider
this letter confidential.

Sincerely Yours.
Eliza Talcott.

x Miss Eliza Talcott,

48

Confidential

San Francisco. Cal.
Nov. 6th

NOV 13 1899
NOV 14 1899

Dear Dr. Barton,

Many thanks for your kind letter of Oct. 25th.

You will agree with me that I have great reason for thanksgiving in that altho' this is but the thirteenth day since the operation, I have been sitting up for several days. My left arm is in a sling and I cannot yet wear an ordinary dress, but I am daily getting more independent in my movements, and have walked nearly half a mile today, pacing the Corridors am to go out day after tomorrow for a drive.

Dr. Brown has taken a special interest in me on account of my

connection with the American
Board, and has also a profess
al ambition to have me outstrip
other patients in the hospital,
and I have been doing credit to her
care. The operation was a "radi
one, and will prevent my arm
being as serviceable as heretofore
but it is the left arm, and in that
am highly favored. The nervous
strain has been less than I feared,
and I have had very little local pa

For another week I must remain
where Dr. Brown can watch me, bu
she thinks I may then return to my
little home in Oakland. She has
said from the first that I might
go back for five years more of work
in Japan, but she has not known
me long, and I shall not decide
quite yet. I feel sure she will

be much better qualified than Dr. Chacy was to give me a certificate, if she finds she can do so.

It was a great pleasure to see Mr. & Mrs. Cary & Mrs. De Forest and Miss Keith on their way to Japan, even tho' I could not accompany them. And I am going to be fortunate enough to be out of the hospital and ready to meet Mr. Pettee and Miss Gulick. Perhaps I may join Miss Barrows when she returns.

I had quite a reassuring little experience a few weeks since in attending an evening service at the Methodist Japanese Mission in Oakland. Being pressed to say a few words after the sermon was over, I rather hesitatingly opened my mouth - after over three years of silence, and was

thankful to find words and idiom
coming into mind more readily tha
I had feared.   Even so, since
the Board's funds are limited,
would it be better that I give wa
to a younger woman who might hope
to give four times five years to the
work? I shall not feel "set
aside", if that is the judgement of
those who see the need of the field
and the resources in hand.

Thanking you again for your
sympathy in this sudden trial
I am

Most Sincerely Yours.

Eliza Talcott.

Address {904 Filbert St.
Oakland. Cal.

Miss Eliza Talcott,
904 Filbert St. Oakland Cal.

Dec. 5th

DEC 11 1899
DEC 13 1899

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thanks for your kind letter of Nov. 14th. I showed it to Dr. Brown the last time I was over to see her, and she gave me the enclosed health-certificate to forward to you. Though not ambitious to "make a record", I have done so well as to greatly gratify my physician and my friends here. Doctor said I might engage passage on the steamer of Dec. 13th

Eliza Talcott
Dec. 13. 1899.

but I think it might be a little early to cut myself off from the possibility of consulting my surgeon, even were there time to hear from you. I suppose Mr. Frear will need positive instructions from you before he can secure my steamer ticket.

My sisters have begged that the embargo of silence in regard to the reason for my recent sudden change of program be removed, and I have consequently written frankly to Mr. Child of my recent hospital experience.

Very sincerely yours.

Eliza Talcott.

Osaka, Japan.
Jan 6th/90.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

My Dear Sir:- The Committee ad Interim have been asked to forward to Boston a request for a grant of $100 to meet repairs being made on No. 26, the house occupied by J. T. Gulick. This grant is asked for this season. The repair fund for '89 is all used up. And the repair fund for this station has all been used up for several years past, & there is no probability but what it will all be used up this year (90) without being drawn upon to meet the extra repairs of No. 26. We have two old houses poorly built, No. 26 & the Home in the city, the old remnants of Mr. Leavitt's cheap policy, that eat up almost any amount of repairs funds to keep them in decent living condition year by year.

For example the "Home" since Sept. last one year ago, has had over 250 En of repairs put on it & still it calls for more, twice till rebuilt.

For these reasons we considered it better to ask for sufficient to meet the present repairs being made, as Mr. Gulick has just returned, than to wait & ask for it later in the year.

A "brief" of Boston letters is going the rounds of the Station stating that the estimates for '90 have all been granted except Miss Vetter's salary. I am sorry for this. I was opposed to her coming into the mission or the school, knowing pretty well her previous history, till after her case was settled in Boston. But she has done so well in the school & her help is so much needed that it would be a mistake to have her leave. One of the problems we have to deal with in the school is to get some one who can live with & work with Miss Daughaday. Indeed this is the most difficult problem we have to deal with in ~~the~~ supplying the school with a teacher. Miss Vetter has been enabled to do this so far quite satisfactorily, which is more than any other lady who has been in the station since Miss Daughaday came, has been enabled to do. And you may send half a dozen of women here before you will find one who will fill the place so well, & supply the need so satisfactorily as Miss Vetter is doing. And in view of all the circumstances it seems to me very unwise to recall Miss Vetter & take the risks of the next three or four who may be sent out to supply the place she fills.

Mr. Cary appears to be rapidly settling down into his place with marked approval & satisfaction from those among whom & for whom he has to work. And he is now doing two or three times the amount of evangelical work that has been done in this place for some time.

Very truly yours
Wallace Taylor.

Dr. Wallace Taylor
Osaka, Jan. 6/1890
Rec'd Feb. 12
Ack.

Osaka. Japan.
Mar 31/90.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir, Hitherto I have put out no formal report of my medical work. But the man who does not report his work is generally supposed to have no work, or at least a very small work. Hence I concluded for once to step beyond my conservative methods & put out a report.

You will see by examining this report that the medical work in Osaka is quite considerably larger than the medical work in Kioto. While there is but one person in Osaka to carry it on, there are two persons in Kioto with a less amount of medical work to do. The largest number of patients seen during a year in Kioto was the year before last when they had about 2400 patients, while last year they had some over 2100. The number of patients seen last year in Osa was nearly 2600. Besides in Kioto with their 800 students or thereabouts at least 500 of them come under medical treatment during the year. While in Osaka there ~~are~~ no students to swell the number of patients. The students in the ~~Girl's~~ school here are seen by other parties. In Kioto one man, a Japanese, does most of the work among the students, & all his visits & patients are counted. Also all the patients seen by the assist Japanese doctors in the hospital are counted. In Osaka though my assistants visit many patients, & patient are seen at the Shimanouchi hospital by the Japanese doctor (interne) there, none of these are counted in the Osaka medical work. Only those seen personally by myself are enumerated. And when you come to put our work on the same basis, the Osaka medical work is at least one-fourth larger than the combined medical work of Kioto.

And when it comes to Surgical work, the Kioto medical work sum up some two thousand operations under the head of "Minor Surgical Operations". But what are these minor surgical operations. The application of a leech, the washing of an eye, or an ear, or the application to a throat, the dressing of a wound, & the application of a bandage, & also the application of electricity are all jotted down under this head. Such things are not enumerated in the Osaka medical work at all. The surgical operation of the Osaka medical work are all classified & described or named, 375, & all minor operations are unnumbered. There are more than a dozen capital operations specified in the Osaka medical work that they do not attempt in Kioto.

I draw attention to these points that in comparing the reports, you may be enabled some what to put them on the same basis so as to compare them more accurately.

I send you one copy, some others for distribution if you see proper. And one or two to be forwarded to those whose addresses are at present unknown to me. Very truly Yours

Wallace Taylor.

Rev. W. Taylor MDS
Osceola March 21 1890

[illegible]

Osaka. Apr 3rd/90.

My Dear Mr. DeForest. – If the operation for cleft palate involved any risk of life I would say that you yourself should by all means go, either with or without your family. But as it does not, under ordinary circumstances, I consider it a matter for yourself & family to decide who shall go & how. I would simply suggest that as your girls are quite young it would be well to think the matter of leaving them in the States over well, for in my judgement girls should stay in their own home with their own parents as long as possible. Mrs. DeForest's going alone with your boy might involve more responsibility than she would wish to assume.

If either you or Mrs. DeForest goes with your son to the States I should favor your going early without waiting to hear from Boston if your plan is to come back next fall. But if the family go, or if either you or Mrs. DeForest go purposing to return sometime next year I should say you ought to hear from Boston first. Have rather planted myself on the ground of not voting for an advance of money except in the case of necessity without submitting the matter to Boston. But your going to return next fall I should consider a necessity to leave early & would vote accordingly.

With this understanding I will leave Dr. Berry to finally fill out the form.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Taylor

M.D. [illegible]

Osaka, April 3-1890

Rec'd May 5-

Osaka, Japan.
May 23rd/90.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir: A letter from you to the Japan Mission, — at least to the Sect. — passed around this station a few days since, in which you speak of the giving up of the Nurses School in Kioto. The manner in which you wrote leads me to think that you have but an imperfect knowledge of the difficulties connected with that school; at least as they appear to me. Whether Miss Richards has definitely formulated in her own mind what the chief difficulty is or not, I do not assume to say, for I have not talked with her on the subject.

But the Nurses School was begun by those who projected it without properly considering what was essentially necessary to secure success. A Nurses school was established and a hospital was added on to it. Whereas the hospital is the essential thing & should have been established first, & afterwards the nurses school added. I mean by this that the prominent thing in the minds of those who furnished the money to build & start the school was the school & not the hospital. And so far also the object to be promoted is the school & not the hospital. The hospital is an addendum to the School. Now you may as well try to make a good carpenter or cabinet maker, or any other mechanic for example, by lecturing to him & giving him nothing to work on as to try & make a good nurse by lecturing to her & giving her nothing to ~~[illegible]~~ do in the line of her work. In the hospital at Kioto they have, one two, three & five patients most of the time; occasionally as high as ten or twelve for a short time. And they have had eight, twelve, & sixteen students or nurses in training. That is they have all the way from sixteen nurses down to three or four, training on one patient. Any such a school is in my judgement a farce & nothing more. They have tried & are trying to make trained nurses in the [illegible] Nurses school by lecturing to them & having them study books, & hence necessarily fail. I was asked to go up & deliver lectures on nursing in cases of abdominal surgery, & I refused as being utterly useless unless they furnish me the cases to have the nurses work on. This they could not do, for they don't do such surgery there. I care not who may be at the head of the school, they cannot make & turn out nurses that are worthy of the name, because they do not have the material to train the nurses on.

What should have been done was to establish a hospital, ~~& then~~ after the hospital was so much of a success as to give material to train nurses on the patients patronizing it, then add the nurses training school, & have no more pupils than there are patients to keep them busy working on. You can't train nurses on outdoor or dispensary patients. And with a tolerably good surgeon in the Fu Hospital, the surgical patients go there, so Doshisha has no surgical reputation yet. Even most of the Doshisha students patronize the Fu Hospital & not the Doshisha hospital. That & with the unpleasant affair that came up there last winter, it is most likely to be some time before the Doshisha hospital has sufficient in-patients to justify having more than a very limited number of nurses in training.

This is my opinion of the matter, & you are welcome to what you consider it to be worth.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Wallace Taylor
May 28, 1893

Osaka, Japan
July 17/90.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir: - At the annual meeting just closed in Kobe it was voted to request the Prudential Committee to permit Mr. Allchin & family to return home to the States for a season of rest. A break occurs in Mr. Allchin's work next spring, by which time he expects to have the Hymn & Tune Book that he has been working on so long completed, & also some other work that he has on hand. And as he will have been out here then going on nine years it appears a very opportune time for them to return to the States for a period of rest. Mr. Allchin's health at present is not such as absolutely demands a vacation, for he is in better health this year than he was last. I contemplated sending him home last year but he wished to remain if possible till he had completed his Hymn and Tune Book. But still he is in need of & will be benefitted by a release from work, & it seems better to grant it to him next year than to remain over another year simply to fill up his ten years. He contemplates returning, if permission is granted, next April or May.

Your letter of June 18th came to hand by yesterday's mail. You inquire why I did not give my advice regarding the nurses school in Kioto before that enterprise was entered upon. I did & strongly, presenting the same points of objection, that I now see hinder the progress of the school; but the mission were not inclined to listen to them. I said all I felt I could without marring the feelings of those who were pushing the enterprise on. What I said was to the mission however. I don't recollect of writing to Boston in regard to it.

I don't see that much can be done now to help the situation, or to further the progress of the school. Were I in the school however I should insist on limiting the number of nurses in training to six or ten, admitting not more than three or five each year, till the number of in-patients in the hospital was very much increased. This would give the number of nurses in training something like a reasonable amount of nursing work to do. And though the number completing the nursing course would be very much less than under the present arrangement, they would be much better trained & better qualified for their duties. And thus would elevate & build up a higher reputation for the school. Besides as so many of those in training are supported by the School & this reduction & restriction of the number of the students in training would materially lessen the expense to the Board, while it would in no way affect the character of the hospital work against the school, but in its favor in my opinion.

But the evident plan & purpose of those who have this work in charge is just the opposite of this; namely to get all the nurses in training possible, without regard to the work they have for them to do. & to depend on lectures & study to supply the place of practical work. which it never can do.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Osaka July 17. 1889
Rec'd Aug 19

Osaka, Japan.
Sept. 19/90.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. — I herewith make application for the allowance of $\$150^{00}$ for each of our three boys in Oberlin, four hundred & fifty dollars in all, for one year from the 26th of Oct. next. as usual. Mr. Jewett will still continue to attend to it I suppose, though I have not heard from him for some time.

The rise in silver will make about 250^{En} less for a salary of $\$1000^{00}$ [illegible] year, for the last half of this year & next year. We here in Japan will feel this heavily. Besides meeting the deficiency of the allowances of our boys at Oberlin, I have to meet school expenses for our children here from 125 to 150^{En} per year. These things don't set lightly on some of us here.

a good education. Hence allow them to do so. Don't take the stimulus away from them by doing this work for them. Hence in my view the Kobe girls' school does not need this additional story put on it to increase its efficiency as a mission school. A few schools of a lower grade here & there, to diffuse the idea of the education of girls & stimulate the people a little more to do it for themselves is much more needed & will be much more in place than to create a woman's college at Kobe. Our girls school in Osaka with all its present financial trouble is in my idea of what a mission should be, & what it should aim to be much better adapted to the needs of the people than the Kobe school, though it is a school of a lower grade. Because it teaches the Japanese how & what they ought & can do for themselves. It comes down to their capacity, & is a great educator to them - not to the pupils in the school alone, but to all who know of the school & see how it is conducted, & especially to those who superintend the school. In this respect it does more real good for the people than both the Kobe &

The very small number of the last Doshisha graduating class who entered the theological department (only two) shows only too plainly that enlarging the grade of a school & increasing its educational efficiency does not necessarily make it more efficient as a mission agency.

Kioto schools combined. The Board doesn't meet the expenses of the Osaka Girls' School, except the salary of the ladies who teach in it, — it doesn't pull on your purse strings & hence you are not interested in it, & don't consider its value;

On this same ground I opposed the Kindergarten School in Kobe. That school ought not ever to have been started. One of the reasons presented for the last grant asked for for that school last summer, was that if something of the kind was not done Miss Howe would feel she might just as well go home. Well if that was all she could do I think she had better have gone home than to have thus carried on the school. But there is no scarcity of work in Japan yet, & if one is shut off in one line there are other & better avenues of more profitable work. Why? Because the Japanese are starting up & carrying on all over the country Kindergarten schools & doing it creditably well. And in my judgement if missionary work can do nothing more than to aid in do for the Japanese what they

are creditably well doing for thems
they may as well stay out.

And especially on this same reaso
I am very strongly opposed to the
musical conservatory proposed to b
attached to the Kobe Girls' School, Becau
the Japanese are fond of foreign musi
& are establishing musical schools
now for themselves. Then let them
do it. It may not come quite so
quick to the Christian portion of
Japan as if the Board through th
mission did it for them. But it
will come in due time. Thence
let them do that work for themselves
I am opposed to this self conceited
hot-bed idea that many missionar
and a good many people of good
intentions in the States appear to ha
that they must crowd every thing
that is done in the States onto the
Japanese, & that to in the way it
is done in the States. No; let them do
what they can reasonably well do, & let them
do it in their own way.

This is not a new idea to me;
I have held it for years. On this
ground I opposed the Medical Co
lege at one time proposed for Kioto

tors & their foreign friend would not support them if they knew it. And the only thing they as members of the Board could do to maintain the contributions & retain the respect & confidence of their contributors was to keep them in ignorance of it. And if this is so of the Presbyterian Mission how much more emphatically is it so of the Japan Mission that spend so much more time & money, & have so many more men engaged in such work. He also told me the same thing in a private talk.

There now comes around a notice that the C. A. J. are requested to ask for a sum of some 20 yen per month, something over three hundred dollars altogether I think, to meet the deficiency of a christian paper that is being published because it does not meet expenses. I don't believe in the Board making good all the losses & bolstering up ^making good^ all the business enterprises that may be undertaken by their converts simply because it purports to be a good christian work. Hence I shall vote against it. But there are many men in the mission, otherwise of good intentions, who think all they have to do is to call upon the Board to make good any enterprise that the Japanese christians take hold of, if it only has some ostensible christian end.

Very truly Yours
Wallace Taylor.

sides myself [illegible] have voted against this measure. So it will go down. W.T.

on the same ground I opposed
the nurses school being started.
The Japanese are starting & main-
taining nurses schools themselves
and will have nurses trained
as rapidly as the people are bein
educated to employ them. I don
at all agree with much that S
Berry says & writes about the nur-
ses school; facts don't bear him
out. That school has not been a
credit to the mission so far
nor to the station, and it has bee
the cause of a great deal of heart
sorrow. I In my judgment it
ought never to have been starte
that and the Kobe Kindergarten sh
have died in the conception, & as
a mission we would have been
better off: for we would have more
hands for other & better work.

When the Rev. Mitchel, Sec. of the
Presbyterian Board was through Ja
last year, he plainly told the members
of their mission that they were devot
too much the time & strength & money in
educational work considering what the Ja-
panese were doing for themselves. That he
could not approve of it. That the contrib

Note.

I can vote for the 2nd resolution but not for the 1st.

The Kobe Girls' School serves the purpose of a mission school as it now is very well. I don't consider that the mission in its legitimate work is called upon to build up + maintain a high grade school for girls, or a Woman's College. A fairly good education for girls, which the Kobe Girls School now affords, or can be made to supply with perhaps a little extension and remodelling of its course without all this additional expense is as far as a mission school ought to go. Neither the American Board nor any other missionary board is called upon in the legitimate exercise of its functions to furnish a "higher education" for its pupils. The legitimate missionary work of the Kobe Girls' School will not be furthered by this additional story + expense that is here asked for. When a people are so far advanced as to call for this "higher education"

of girls, contemplated in this resolu-
tion, then they are far enough
along to assume the work for themselv
then the work can more wisely &
safely be left to the people themselves
and missionary work can safely c
there & finally withdraw. I don't b
lieve in building up extensive & ex-
pensive institutions for this or a
other people that missionary work
being done for, to saddle on them.
When a people are so far advance
as to need & demand such things,
then let them build up ~~these~~ ~~up~~ their own
institutions, and they will do it in
way they can provide for & take care o
and in a way that will be in harmo
with the genius of their nationality.
It is not the function of missionary
work to provide expensive institutio
& furnish "higher education". Its fun-
damental idea limits it, & its field
of legitimate work is foundation w
& starting the work, not completing
not putting on the top stories of educa
and development. The best help you
can give a people is to teach them

(note)

to help themselves, not to do the work for them. In building up such expensive institutions, that take so much money to ~~[illegible]~~ maintain them, you are increasing the annual mission expenditure without securing corresponding missionary results, and you are also postponing the day & making it more difficult for the people to take up the work themselves.

I am not opposed to the "higher education" of Japanese girls, or the girls of any country; but I am opposed to its being done as a missionary work. It is not missionary. When it has got to that point it ceases to be missionary; neither is it healthful for the people.

The mission has been plainly told by ~~the~~ most reliable & efficient Japanese workers, — what any one ought to have seen without being told, — that the Japanese don't like foreign teachers. They prefer their own people. They like an inferior Japanese teacher better than an efficient foreign teacher. And such teach

ers serve their purpose just as wel
& they derive just as much benefit
from them. Then let them hav
them; — in the name of all reason
& consistency let them have them, & a
build up cumbrous institutions
shoulder on them, & delay the day
their being able to assume them. The
education & development of a peopl
must depend on themselves, as we
as their Christian advancement;
when missionary work has brough
them forward a space & set them a
example then missionary work sho
end. Then missionary work has
come unhealthful, exotic, harm
unmissionary. They can then buil
up their own institutions, & mold th
as they finally will with their own
characteristics. It may ~~not be~~ as go
or efficient as missionary work with
plenty of money would give them,
it is not necessary that it should b
but it will answer them better. The
Kobe Girls' School has now about
reached the limit of its work, and
it ought not to go (develope) further

(note)

as a mission school.

As it regards the musical department, or musical conservatory as I have heard it spoken of, I am strongly opposed to it. Take my own state of Ohio, for example, a state of no mean attainments or ability or culture, and there is a musical conservatory at Oberlin, a large educational center, one at Cincinnatti, probably one at Columbus, but not likely one either at Dayton, Cleveland or Springfield. Is it necessary that the American Board as a missionary enterprise and as part of its legitimate work should do for the girls of Japan what so large a portion of the common wealth of the United States have not & are not doing for themselves. Again were I a contributor to missionary work (being in the States) with my present knowledge of the condition of affairs in Japan, and of the ability & tenor of her people, while I would contribute toward the expenses of the Kobe Girls' school as it is, I would not contribute to the enlargement pro-

posed, nor to meet the expense of carry
it on in the enlarged condition h
is proposed. Nor can the America
Board, nor the Woman's Board, wi
a fair & unvarnished statement of th
condition of the school & its needs as a
missionary institution, and the abi
and disposition of the people, go befor
the ~~[illegible]~~ Congregational church
and raise the money herein ask
for. They would say let us do the
things for ourselves & for our own
daughters first. Then take the mu-
sical conservatory, and with a fa
& unvarnished statement of the cas
pass the contribution box aroun
for this object and your ~~[illegible]~~ wou
come back to you empty, or essen-
tially so. You cannot place that
matter fairly & squarely before th
Congregational churches & get th
money. And I am not dispose
to ask the Board to make appropri-
ations for an object ~~not~~ the Chu
es to give money for an object
that I myself would not be will
to contribute to. The Japanese gir

can be sufficiently educated in music, so far as missionary effort can legitimately go, without all this expense and machinery. A few enthusiasts in this line with all their adjitation do not create a necessity, nor should they lay an obligation on the Board.

In this line of thought you may say I reflect on the Doshisha school at Kioto. *I do*. That institution has sometime since grown beyond the limits of legitimate missionary effort. There is much there that does not contribute directly nor indirectly to missionary ends. It is educational, but all that is educational is not missionary. So far as missionary interests are subserved they would be secured just as well with a much smaller institution + less expense.

Wallace Taylor.

money And I [illegible]

[illegible] the Standard to make [illegible]

[illegible] for one [illegible] that the C

[illegible] I give money [illegible]

that I myself [illegible] make [illegible]

to contribute to the Conference or

(Copy)

The Committee on the extension of the Kobe Girls' School presented the following resolutions to the C.a.D.

1st. Resolved that we ask the C.a.D. to ask the Board for $12,000 to raise the grade of the Kobe Girls' School to a college. This appropriation being chiefly ~~necessary~~ for the buildings and apparatus of a scientific and a musical department, and includes the $3,500 already asked for, the latter by the mission at its last annual meeting.

2nd. To request the C.a.D to ask the Board for a special and immediate grant of $200 for a gate house, gate and fence for the school.

Osaka, Dec. 5, 1890.

Rec'd Jan. 7. 1891.

Osaka, Japan.
Jan 1/91

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir: The next out-going mail will take a request from the Ca. D. for Miss Searle to go to the States for her health.

Last Sept. one yr. ago ('89) Miss Brown came back from her summer's rest in a worn out condition & hardly able for work. By having her unload a good part of her work & by treatment she regained her health, & has been in a fair condition since. This last Sept. ('90) Miss Searle came back from her summer's rest pretty well used up & not fit for work. I had her cut down her work to two hours & then to one hour per day. She held her own but did not improve. She was then sent off away from school & out of missionary society so far as I could secure it. After a time she slowly improved, but came back but little more able for work. It is doubtful if I can keep her out of work. She ought not to be in the work. She needs to go home for a long rest. And must go ere long from any indications I can see.

Miss Brown thinks she can stand it till Miss Searle comes back some 18 mos. or 2 yrs. hence. Possibly she may be able to do so. But Miss Searle could not take her place in the school to allow Miss Brown to go. Hence it has been arranged for Miss Searle to go, as soon as we can get permission from Boston, & have Miss Brown remain in the school for the present. Independent of all this, Miss Searle should go to the States on her own account. Hence the request sent.

~~Hence the request sent~~

Very truly yours

Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Jan. 1, 1891

Rec'd Feb. 6

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Osaka. Japan. Jan 24/91

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. Since the appropriations sent on for '91 are so much below the estimates forwarded to to Boston at the Annual meeting, + we are asked to cut dow, I presume you will be overrun with letters of complaint + urgent appeals, + so with the rest I will send in my statement.

When the mission met to consider the matter I did not feel I could be present, as I had two cliniques on that day besides other important work. At that meeting it was decided to cut one-third of Mission Medical, Native Medical, Repair + Improvement, + miscellaneous estimates + refer the other estimates to the stations for readjustment.

The Native Medical has been running behind some every year for the last three years, and at the close of '90 I found it was indebted to me over four hundred dollars in Gold. As the reserve fund I left in Oberlin for our three boys is about exhausted + ~~[illegible]~~

these means must be sent them. I felt I had carried this burden long enough, & must get out of the Native Medical what it was indebted to me. Hence I drew from the Naniwa Dispensary & Shimanouchi Hospital, all I could to meet the deficiency. This I did with great regret as it will cut down our benevolent work ~~next~~ this year. After doing this the Native Medical, still owed me over two hundred dollars. Under this embarrassed condition of the Native Medical work, to have it cut down one third, & then be classified with Repairs & Improvements, was anything but satisfactory. By an appeal to the C.M.I. the Native Medical was referred to the Stations for readjustment as the other missionary work.

At our station meeting to consider this matter of readjustment, I offered to reduce my estimate from 425 to 300, so after paying off the incumbrance of 200 dollars I would be left with 100 dollars to meet the expenses of my work. But as I have a pretty good supply on hand I felt I could pull through on this. The greatest embarrassment would be felt in providing for supplies for next year (92.) But if the finances of the Board improve during the year I hope I may be enabled to get supplies in time.

One thing should be noticed that the estimates for the Osaka native medical work remain the same that they have been for the last twelve years, unless it be for one or two years when slight reductions were made. Though the estimate for Kobe have been increased from fifty to one hundred & twenty five. And that too though the work has grown 25 or 30 fold in size & expense. So more & more of it is thrown on the native companies.

But when the other members of the Station practically refused to cut down on the evangelical estimates, after voting to cut off one-third of the native medical, it lead to a game of bluff which we played back & forth for a time. Mr. Allchin had stated the week before he was rather glad of the opportunity to cut down on some things, but when it came to the point this could not be touched & that could not be touched. Now the evangelical work practically is about the same the beginning of this year as at the beginrning of last year, when I turned the treasurership off to John Gulick. The agreement between Gulick & Allchin being that Mr. Allchin was to care for the evangelical work & see to meeting the expense. And when the treasurership came back to me the same old arrangement was still kept up. The result was that the expenses of the evangelical work were so running that we came out over two hundred & fifty dollars behind. Besides Mr. Allchin was carrying on a "tract-band", that was costing the Board at the rate of four hundred dollars a year. This tract work as I told him was practically a large circulating library of cheap books kept up at Board expense, & was not the best field for the exercise of Christian activity, nor would the results in the end be found satisfactory. We finally got the tract work cut down to 120 possibly to 80 dollars the year. And finally agreed to strike off from the 1000 estimate for evangelical work ('91) one hundred, or possibly one hundred & fifty dollars, thus striking off one-tenth or possibly one-seventh, & shoulder one half of the deficiency of '90 - (one-half of 256 dollars) While the native medical is diminished almost one-third & shoulders all the deficiency resting upon it.

Mr. Albrecht is a good faithful missionary, but he is an extravagant one; that is he spends more money in his work than there is any necessity for. The amount & time spent on the new Hymn & Tune book is an example, The extravagance of 3000 dollars for a Musical conservatory & the cost of running it at Kobe, & the manner in which he was running his tract work are also examples.

There are some things it would do good to cut down on; the amount paid some evangelists, & the amount paid to meet the expenses of some preaching places could be well cut down & the greater burden thrown on the native christians. But every thing now is run on the 4/10 & 6/10 plan. And the Japanese are quick to learn. If they can have 6/10 paid by the mission they won't pay more than 4/10. The mission & the Board is reaping the fruits of the lessons it has been of late years giving these people. Self-support is lost sight of. The churches are not doing so much in proportion to their members & financial ability as they were a few years ago. They are growing stronger in numbers but not more fruitful in good works. Some curtailing of the amount of money furnished by the Board I think would be a good thing. would lead to a more independent spirit & develope better christian effort.

Again here is another point worthy of consideration. This year there are some twenty five men to graduate from the theological course. This is more than places can be found for money to pay them. Something new in the experience of the mission. Hitherto there has not been men enough. But it is the result of overstimulation. A violation of one of the principles of political economy. Overstimulate any industry & you glut the market. These theological students have been having their expenses met, books given them, which they sold as soon as they got through studying them, their expenses paid to their homes & back during vacation, &c. &c. Who would not like to be a theological student under these circumstances. The consequence is the market is overstocked. It is made a little too easy for them. I felt time & again when I had to pay these students their money that if they or at least some of them, had to pay part of their own expenses it would diminish some of their impertinance. I simply throw out these lines of thought as points worthy of consideration, as most likely different from what you generally receive from the Japan mission.

The letters from Boston by the last mail are just going around this station & I note what is said in regard to the expenses of dentistry. It has not been the custom in this mission to meet dentist bills. It has never been allowed to my recollection. Mrs. Atkinson some years ago appealed to

Boston to have his dentist bills met (Mr Atkinson) and it was refused. At l at first, whether finally allowed or n I don't recollect. For my own part I feel quite clearly that such bills shou not be granted by the Board. If grant here why not grant them in the Stat Some missionaries would like to hav a new over coat to keep out the co & preserve health furnished at Board ex

In regard to the School Build that Miss Gunnison is pleading fo I could in no ways vote for it. Let Japanese put up these buildings, if they cannot let them do without. Japanese school houses adorn ev village throughout the country. I cannot see that the Board is called on under these circumstances to prov a school building wherever a lady m sionary may happen to locate. For a the buildings in Kobe & Kioto are ample for missionary purposes. I could not even vote for dormitories be built in connection with the hou for the lady missionary.

Very truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor

P.S. — It is probably not out of place to call your attention, & the attention of the Treasurer, Lang. S. Ward, Esq. to the large expenditure last summer on Health Travel. One family especially expending $608.00. While this family was not as well off as if they had staid at home, & not near so well off as if they had gone to Heyigan. It is very seldom it is necessary for a whole family to go off on such a trip:— one or two members is generally all that is necessary. And in the case above referred to there was no occasion for any members of the family going. I did what I could in a quiet way to prevent it, so as not to create ill feeling. I did prevent another family from going, but it produced some feeling for a time.

It has come to be customary for families & single people to take such trips at Board's expense if they feel a little worn at the commencement of the summer, when there is no occasion for it.

When there is any real occasion f
it as a member of the Cal. I am
willing to vote for it, but for every
trivial occasion it is uncalle
for & is expensive.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Tayl

Osaka, Jan. 24, 1891 S.C.
Rec'd Feb. 20

Osaka, Japan,
Feb. 6/91.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir:- Your letter of Jan 2nd is at hand. What you say in regard to Miss Poole, & also what you wrote in your letter to the mission, now on its way around the station, in view of the facts in the case is amusing, or would be so if it were not so ridiculous. But of course you have no means of knowing except from her parents' presentation of what she writes home. If she writes home with as little regard to facts as she talks wildly here in regard to her health, and I suppose she does, there is no reliance whatever to be placed in her statements.

Miss Poole is not broken down in health, indeed she is in the enjoyment of very good health, As Miss Daughaday says, "why I don't see but she has as good health as I have!" I don't think there is a member in the station who has really suffered less from ill health during the last six months than Miss Pool, excepting myself, & probably Miss Daughaday. She has had a cold once, & for a few days suffered some from neuralgia, but has no serious illness. She thought she was going to die when she had neuralgia", but might have been up & around the next day. She went off to Kioto it is true, but there was no occasion for it. No one sent her there. It was one of her excentric freaks for which there is no reason. And if Mrs. Buckley believed her statements without examining to see for herself she would take her to be very bad indeed. But at that time there was a girl in the school (at Osaka) suffering from consumption & Miss Poole thought 'she had consumption too & wanted" to be sent home to die." Some eighteen months ago she had a small enlarged gland under the arm, about the size of Lima bean, & she urged me time & again "to send her home to die". She has I presume a little touch of asthma once in a while at night, & the next day she will come rushing down to see me stating that she cannot breathe, & wants "to be sent home to die". I have repeatedly examined her chest, & tell her I can not detect any thing wrong. This satisfies her for a time, till something, a small thing, that she notices or fancies, turns her up and again she will want me to send her off "home to die". This is her continued whine when she comes to me "to be sent home to die". I always put her off, for there is no occasion for it. I could not sign a certificate for her to go home on health account.

Miss Poole is living with Miss Slaughaday in the School, in the city. It is about as healthful there as on the concession. There is absolutely nothing specially unhealthful about the locality. She chose to go there on her own accord. The cause of Miss Poole's ill health is in herself; almost wholly a silly fancy. She wants to go home, appears determined to go, declares she is going with the Allotmins. I think I but state the feeling of the station when I repeat what one of the members said ~~after~~ reading your letter to me. "Well if Providence opens up the way for Miss Poole to go home, I think it is well to accept it, & the station will feel released".

Very truly yours
William Taylor.

anda, Oct. 6, 1897

Rec'd Nov. 6

Poole

Rec'd Feb. 6. 1891

61

Osaka, Dec 23/90.

To the Members of the C.a.j.,

Gentlemen: Miss Searle's physical condition is such as to make it necessary for her to return to the States for rest & recuperation. Miss Brown being in a fairly good state of health plans to continue in the School till Miss Searle returns again to Japan. Miss Searle probably may be able to do some work in the school during the coming term, till permission for her to return in the spring comes from Boston, though it would be well to avoid the necessity of her doing so could it be avoided. But her delay in dropping all work and taking a vacation with return to the States should not be postponed beyond the close of the winter's term.

Very truly,

Wallace Taylor

Kobe Jan 7/91.

Dear Doctor, Clark, — I cannot get time to write by this mail so just send this note of Dr Taylor's. Miss Searle ought to go to America at once, but she will wait for an answer by letter.

We are all recovering from the epidemic of influenza — that is my entire family.

Truly

J H Atkinson

Osaka, Japan.

Apr. 2d/9

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

My Dear Sir, I finall have my report of the medical wo of last year ready for distributio I send you a small bundl for distribution.

one of this I wish for your self
" for Sect. ~~Smith~~
" " " Alden
" " Treas. Ward.
" " Mr. Allchin, which I hope you will forward him, as he wished me to be sure and send him one and the others to whom you may see proper.

The printers made such laughab typographical mistakes that I ha to have a list of errata struck off.

You will see by the report tha there was considerable of work do last year. The medical work was fully twice as much (if not more) as that done by the combined me ical faculty in Kioto, the cases mor difficult and intricate, and the surgery altogether beyond any thin they attempt there.

Rev. Wallace Taylor 503
Osaka, April 20, 1891
Rec'd May 13

The report is purely medical. The evangelical work connected with it I leave to be reported with the statio work. Besides what the church a Shimanouchi did Mrs. Taylor did considerable of work there. I had a Bible woman help me quite considerable a part of the ti Now I have a Bible woman wh gives almost her whole time to the patients in the hospital & thos attending the dispensary. This I got through the kindness of som unknown friend who sent the money to Mrs. Cary, sufficient for a good part of the year. Neither my med-ical appropriation for this year nor the evangelical fund would be able to bear any extra drafts.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

63

Osaka Japan.
June 12/91.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir: — In your letter of May 13th, you inquire as to Miss Poole's state of health. Miss Poole's health is not precarious; she enjoys a very good degree of health now. She has at no time been in a low state of health. The "Boom" she got up on ill health some time ago was to be sent home with flying colors as a martyr to the cause. And was without any real cause or foundation. She failed to make that work and since then she has gone into Mrs. Allchin's large house alone, hence enjoys somewhat more peace of mind & domestic quiet, hence complains less. We now have three single ladies in this station, each one occupying a large house alone, no two of them being able to live together, & indeed it is difficult to get them far enough apart in this large station to enable them to live in peace & quiet. It is rather a lamentable state of affairs for missionary station to be reported be in. But I could not say any th else to give you an idea of the f single lady part of our station, that woul let you into the secret of the reporte ill health. The reported ill health would come much nearer the fact if reported as a bad state of mind & heart.

Miss Poole declares she is going to leave the station, that she cannot live in the Osaka station. I don't think she can live here in peace of mind. But she woul have about the same experience in any other station she might go to, and no other station would wish to repeat the experience the Osaka station has had for the last year or eighteen months. She is a candidate for "return to the U.S." and the easier & quieter she is got back the better in my opinion for all concerned. And in making this statement I am simply repeating a suggestion I made in my former letter, & what I have heard others in the station & mission make.

Of course we like to see money being ~~deposited~~ sent on to fill up our deficient appropriations, but at the same time being sent on for special purposes as it is it cuts across lines, & fails to relieve many needy places. In other words it works unequally. For example Kioto about has had deficiency made up, while Osaka & Kobe, ~~& other~~ stations stand just about where they were when the adjustment was made in January. And again some appropriations stand cut down as low as ever. Our repair fund for example is not aided or helped out one cent. Neither is the mission medical. And in the Osaka station after paying off last year's, & the year before, deficiency there was not five dollars per capita for the whole year for medical expenses, a sum entirely inadequate. And also in the same way the native medical appropriation is left deficient and the work embarrassed. No enthusiasm of course is got up for Repairs ~~&~~ improvements, mission medical and native medical. They stand just as they did, badly cut

So the finances of the mission continue in a very unequal & unjust way this year. The straights and pressure is relieved in some lines and in others not.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Taylor.

P.S. June 16/91.

Since writing the above I have been asked to see Miss Telford. I am surprised that any one having vulnerable a lung as she had tho should be sent abroad, especially to Japan. She could not take out a policy in any first class Life Assurance Company. I predict the Board will find within thr or five years that they have spent money on her.

Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor's
Osaka, June 12th 1891.
Rec'd July 18th 1891.

Miss [illegible]

Osaka, Japan.
July 13/91.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir: The Mission at the annual meeting just closed passed a resolution asking the Prudential Committee to appropriate about one thousand yen to pay off a mortgage on the Osaka Girl's School, & I was requested to write you on that point.

I presume through Mr. Allchin whom you have doubtless seen ere this, & through the letters Mr. Cary has written you, you are already well posted on the Osaka Girl's School question, so that it is not necessary for me to enlarge on the subject. The matter briefly stated stands thus.

Property outside of concession limits can only be held by a Japanese. A Mr. Futsushima held

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Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor. 5
Osaka, June 12, 1891.
Rec'd July 8, 1891.

Osaka, Japan.
July 3/91.

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Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

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the property of the Osaka Girls' schoo
He became involved in speculati
in live stock, & laid a mortga
of one thousand Yen on the lan
& house of the Osaka Girls' scho
This mortgage in Japanese
law will hold. There are but tw
things to be done, one to allow
the property to be sold by the m
gagor, & thus lose the propert
& allow the school in its em
barrassed condition to be fur
ther crippled, or second to pa
off the mortgage. The property
is worth more than the mort
gage, & the Board will save
money by paying it off. Hence
as a financial question it
profitable to lift the mortgage
to say nothing of the benefit t
the school. Other points co
nected with this school Mr.
Allchin will gladly inform
you on.

Any property the Board

is supposed to own, (or supposes itself to own) is liable to caught in a similar trap, Doshisha not excepted.

Very truly Yours &c,

Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, July 13, 1891

Rec'd Aug. 5

Osaka Girls Sch.
Mortgage
7 $1000

Pd. v

Osaka, Japan.
Sept. 1st/91.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. — I write you on a personal matter. It is four years since we left our three boys in Berlin. They have done very well during this time, but for their sake as well as for ours we feel it best to take them back into the bosom of the family again for a time. Also the two older boys that are with us will be respectively 14 & 12 years of age next year. They should be in a good school & under other & better influences than it is possible to give them in Japan. The Hail's children with whom they have been associated in school, go to the States next January, & they will thus be left alone, and their schooling & instruction will devolve wholy on Mrs. Taylor & myself. It is too much

for Mrs. Taylor alone, and wit
the amount of work I have on ha
it is almost impossible for me t
give them much time. Besides r
ular hours of instruction for th
is at once out of the question, f
I am interrupted in whatever I
may be doing from 6 a.m. til
10 p.m. This matter has given
me much solicitude and anxio
though. Finally we have com
to this conclusion & made th
plan; that Mrs. Taylor with
the children return to the Stat
next May, which will ma
nearly five years since we
left the boys, and go to Oscol
and make a home for th
children, so they can all
have the advantages of a goo
school, & be together agai
And that I return the next
year ('93), which will b
20 years since we cam
out, & my second return
to the States. I can remai
a year with them, and
Mrs. Taylor some time l

ger. By that time the older boy will be well on through their course of study, & the younger children well started in theirs.

This last is an indefinite plan liable to be modified as time passes on, hence I only ask your consideration of the first part of the plan, namely for Mrs. Taylor's return to the States with the children next year ('92) in May. And that we may the more fully & intelligently plan & arrange for it, I wish your consideration & reply in due time, if you please, so we may definitely know before the close of the year.

As I consider this a private & personal matter, I have not brought it before the mission, nor do I desire to.

Confidently awaiting your consideration & favorable reply
I remain,

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

66

In regard to the general work there is but little to say, work being practically suspended during the summer months.

The Renters on Heizan have not had a pleasant time, & this year has not added any thing to the reputation of the place as a summer's resort. Our family have had a pleasant season by the sea-side at Suma, excepting we came very near being washed out by the typhoon of Aug 16th.

Miss Telford has been ill abed all summer at Kobe with Tubo-ovarian disease. She will not be in a condition to work before Jan. next, even though she progress favorably. I shall endeavor to have her removed to Osaka for treatment.

I have kept up my work during the summer, excepting a four day's excursion I took with the older boys, and one day a week for the last two weeks which I spend with the family at Seuna, as well as Sundays, with the continuous work, knocking around that wea er. I fagged out once, I had to lie by a couple of days, but now feel fairly comfortable and am at it again.

The general cutting down of the appropriations for the various departments of the work, has operated much as I wr you it would some time since. Special appeals bei sent to the States, has secured special contributions for specific departments of work so that some of them have been made up well nigh the ~~appropriations~~ estimations asked for and they suffer but little or none from the reduction made. While other departments of work remain jus as they were cut down. It works very unequally. The Medical work of this station su fers severely, both mission & native medical. The appropr ation for Mission medical was all used up & some twenty dollars over before the close of the first six mos. Cutting down the Mission medical appropriation does not prevent the members from becoming ill, & necessitates expense in caring for them. When such an appeal comes as came last January, on account of deficient funds, in the excitement of the moment & through zeal & enthusiasm they are ready to cut down any thing, personal as well the general work; but when it comes to bearing the burden of the cut down personally in the later months they are slow to respond & devise methods of relief. For the native medical work of this station at the close of the first six mos. there was only 47 dollars left to meet the expense of the work for the last six mos. A sum certainly inadequate for such a work as I have the charge of. The deficiencies in these departments of medical work have gradually accumulated year by year

since my return to Japan, till
now they amount to almost a
half year's appropriation. I hav
not asked for increased or addi-
tional appropriations, hoping re
would come in the way of less ex-
penses. But being cut down cuts
the possibility of relief in this wa
And the deficiency I have to ca
on to the close of the year, till
the next year's appropriation
be gotten hold of to pay up. And
it comes harder on me to
than I care to carry. It is so
work & a burden to me - get
no thanks for nor consider-
ation. Hoping the finances
of this work may ease up so
what before long,
I remain respectfully your
Wallace Taylor

Osaka, [illegible] Sept. 17. 85.
Rec'd [illegible]

Osaka. Japan.
Nov. 3 /91.
Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir: We have had a pretty good shaking up by an earthquake recently. Wednesday morning the 28th Oct. I will not give particulars, the papers will do that easier than I can write. Others doubtless will write more or less fully. No European lost his life in Japan, some two hurt somewhat in Nagoya. Several very narrow escapes in Osaka. We had it much severer in Osaka than in either Kobe or Kiyoto. One of our chimneys was shaken down, two more had to be taken down since. The ceiling was shaken off two of our rooms, & we had to take the plastering off four rooms & the stairs way. The roof is damaged and will have to be repaired. The outside *Kabe* both on the dwelling house & my study is much damaged & some of it will have to co off. Great cracks run out in the w from every corner of the doors & w dows. & cracks in the walls fro

the floor to the ceiling & also to the ro
One hundred dollars will not begin
to repair the damage in our hous
but in the low state of the treasury w
will get along with much less.
The House in the city - Miss Daugha
house - is also much damaged. Our
house suffered more however than
all the others (of our mission) put together. We are
tumbled into the balance of our hou
in dirt & confusion undergoing re-
pairs, & thankful that our lives a
spared.

The earthquake was much
heavier further north, about 100
miles, at Nagoya. Gifu & Ogaki.
It is the heaviest calamity that
has befallen this afflicted coun
since the great earthquake of '55.
The summary to Nov. 2 was

Killed	3.000
Wounded	4.250
Houses down	42.414
" partially down	8.397

And the reports are not all in y
42 thousand houses down means over 200,0
houseless people. And the dist
is so appalling we can scarcely
comprehend it. I could not g

permission to go to the district for 4 or 5 days, & then when the permission did come so many had gone I concluded to defer for a time. I sent my assistant however, who went into districts where no doctor was or had gone, & was of great assistance, to the needy. But the pass system has about played out now since the enormity of the destitution has become so well known. It was a poor silly thing from the first.

Miss Telford has been under my care since early in July. She is suffering from tubo-ovarian disease. I have now kept her in bed for nearly four months. She is a little better this month than last. I have given her permission to be up and around some. Last month I feared I should have to operate – perform a laparotomy. It may be necessary yet. She will not likely be able for work for three or four months yet.

She had this trouble before she started for Japan. Then falsely called "ulcers of the womb", but it i not. I cannot see why she wa sent abroad. She is a fine y lady it is true, and as a woman I admire her. But one who cannot work & has to be taken care of is not of much service in a mission field. And with her vulnerable lung & present pelvic trouble she has but a poor prospect for future usefulness.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Nov. 9, 1897

Rec'd Nov. 30

Osaka, Japan.
Nov. 17/91.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir: — Your kind letter of Oct. 3rd. came by the last mail, in which you inform me that the Prudential committee grant Mrs. Taylor and the children permission to return to the States next year in May or June. Accept my thanks please for attending to this matter and giving us ample notice. We shall then make our plans accordingly & they will return in May or June unless something turns up to prevent. And I will bring the matter before the station and the C.A.D. in due time.

In regard to the best way to arrange for their expenses at Oberlin whether by continuing our salary or by making a living appropriation for them there, it is immaterial to me. Our salary here now is (1050,+200+450) $1700, and from Apr. next would be $1750 and the allowance for the three boys at Oberlin now $450, which is the same time as salary, would make our sa-

yearly salary $2150. When we were in the
States before our yearly appropriation w
$1500. We got along on this quite comfortab
though I was away from home much of
the time, and my expenses when absent
was met from my own resources except
the special grant for medical expenses
while I was in New York. Our living ex-
penses from month to month ranged
from $75 to $90, & above this we paid
rent, clothed ourselves, & met the other
sundry expenses. The boys now at Ober-
lin are older, further on in their classes
and will need a seperate room for stu
and hence we shall be under the neces-
sity of having a more commodious hou
than we had then and must therefore
pay more rent. And it is not to be expected
that Mrs. Taylor can fit herself & family
into a home and live any cheaper th
she could with my assistance, though
the older boys are now grown up so they c
tolerably well take my place in attending
to many things. Hence Mrs. Taylor and the
children cannot live much cheaper in
Oberlin now than we all did then.
At least being seperated and keeping up
two establishments, one in Oberlin and
one ~~in~~ Japan, it is hardly to be ex

that our expenses would be less than as they now stand. But as Mrs. Taylor and the children will be off mission ground and the family influence taken from the mission field, I think we should get along on somewhat less. My first thought was, when your letter presented the subject to my mind, that I can strike off one half of the boy's allowance at Oberlin, which would be (2150-225=) $1925; but I will make the request for $2000, a single man's allowance on the field for myself $666, and for Mrs. Taylor and the children at Oberlin, a family of seven, $1334. 1

for those of us who are here ($1700) would not be sufficient to meet Mrs. Taylor's and the children's expenses in Oberlin and also mine in Japan; and as I remain on the ground & continue my work we would be expected to receive more than what we were all in the States as we are asking.

In regard to mission medical appropriations, it is only necessary to suggest that the members of the Japan medical mission meet their own expenses, to stir up a storm of indignation that is unpleasant to face, to say the least, and I shall not suggest that subject any more. More & more is being asked for in that line, in the way of a mission hospital in Kioto, appropriations for nurses, &c. things which I do not approve of. And of course you do not suppose that we in the Osaka sta-

tion be made an example of while whil
the other stations fare as heretofore. If y
will take the trouble to look over the missi med
al expenditures of the Kioto station a
compare with Osaka, you will see
that our expenses in Osaka are com
paratively small. In Osaka we have
not had an appropriation of over $2
per annum for an adult, - the childr
thrown in, - while in Kioto for the las
few years, - at least last year & this, - it ha
not been much short of $50 for ea
adult. And yet Osaka is considered t
most unhealthy station in the missio

In regard to Native medical
appropriations for Osaka I don't se
how you could write as you do, ex
cept that you do not understand t
circumstances under which we wo
here. First as it regards getting fe
from Europeans, there are but few
Europeans in Osaka, and those tha
are here are all missionaries excep
one man. (Occasionally there are two o
three other Europeans in Osaka under
Japanese, but they - the Japanese - provi
for their medical attendance & emp
Japanese doctors.) And among th

missionaries medical matters run in Ecclesiastical lines, Dr. Laning, an Episcopalian, has the Episcopalians & the members of the Church Missionary society, Dr. Gault, a Presbyterian, has the Presbyterians, & Dr. Hukes, a Methodist, the Methodist, while the Catholics employ the Japanese doctors, and it is only occasionally I am called on, & that generally in verbal consultation which brings in nothing. You surely would not expect me to collect much in fees from this one man, who is a remarkably healthy man. Kobe is 20 miles away there are two good physicians there, I have not now & never had a practice there. A few years ago it was different in Osaka & I then occasionally had calls, but they are few & far between now.

In regard to collecting fees from the Japanese, almost all the Japanese whom I visit are those who attend the dispensary or hospital as out-door patients, when very ill at their homes, and small & few are the fees that creek in through this channel. The na-tionalistic feeling now preva

in Japan leads the Japanese to emplo
& call their own doctors even though
they know them to be inferior to a Europ
ean doctor. It is only as I am asso
ciated with Japanese doctors in the
dispensaries & hospital that I have
practice among them. It is the sam
way in Kioto. Cut us off (we doctors) from
our association with the hospitals
known and recognized as Japane
and we stand idle. The intensity of th
nationalistic feeling & sentiment now cu
tivated & fostered in Japan you don't
& cannot understand. At the receptio
and demonstration gotten up a few d
ago on the occasion of the Empress
Dowager's being here, not a Japane
woman was allowed to show her he
unless in dress "a la Japonese", h
& clothes.

The dispensaries & hospital that I
work in are conducted & controlled
by a company of Japanese, & are kn
as Japanese before the law. The f
for attendance and the profits of
the medicines sold & dispensed, I ne
ther know any thing about nor
have control of. It never comes
into my hands. I working my

through them for the good I may thus be able to do, & the benevolent work I can secure from them. And where 50 sen a month is charged for out-door attendance for a month, for those able to pay, and 30 sen & 60 sen per day, for board, medicine & attendance for in-patients, you would not expect to lay by much in the course of a year would you? We consider we do well if we make ends meet. Try these rates in the States & see how you will stand without contributions. The appropriations for Native medical work goes almost entirely for meeting the expenses of the surgery which I have to meet largely from my side. I get these dispensaries & hospital to do all I can, in a poor inefficient way, & then I supplement from the mission side. You care look over the report of the Osaka Medical work for last year, (a copy of which I sent you, & which I trust you received, but for which no acknowledgement has ever been made,) and I would call your attention to the surgical work, where is native medical appropriation that passes through my hands mostly goes as [illegible] few [illegible] on judgement

Rev. Wallace Taylor
Osaka, Nov. 12, 1891
Rec'd Dec 10

is worth what it costs as a missionary ente
prise, & whether any thing like it can be do
in the States for any thing like so small an
amount. In my judgement it is worth m
ny times what it costs in missionary lin
There is just one of three things to be done in
regard to the native medical work of Osa
viz. the Board appropriates a certain
amount toward it, I myself meet
the expense, or it goes down.

I have asked for less next year than
any year before, because I am gradu
ally getting the Japanese year by year
to do more, namely $400 for Kob
& Osaka, but the mission, not fo
any request of mine, put it dow
at $700. I asked for a small appropri
ation to be the nucleus for a hospital som
years ago, eight hundred dollars. It was de
ed for further consideration, & for aught I
know is being considered yet. Hence I have bee
under the necessity of working in & through th
Japanese companies that bring in no return
financially. Had the amount been given I migh
have had a hospital that I could control the fi
nances of, & be able as Dr. Berry is to largely
meet the expenses of the medical work from
the receipts of the hospital. But as it is I
not. I am glad the opportunity came to Dr
Berry to go into the earth-quake district & gi
timely aid, & thus not only do good, but crea
a favorable impression & sentiment in fav
of his work in Kioto, & trust that he may reap
large fruits from it.

Very fraternally yours

Wal
Tay

Osaka, Japan.
Mar 22/92.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir.

Miss Telford stated to me some weeks ago that you had written her in regard to her health, and what she thought of the prospects of her recovery, & what she had best do. She asked me my opinion. I told her that I would wait till after the operation which I considered necessary to perform & then I would write you.

Miss Telford has been under my care since the first of last July now nearly nine months. I realized the importance & delicacy of her case & have kept her confined to bed for now over eight months, — during which time she has only been out of bed occasionally to walk across the room. For the last three months she has not been able to lie in any position except on her back, not being able to lie even for a few minutes on either side o

account of pain. In January I decided she ought to be operated on, that
had waited long enough. that longer
delay was dangerous, & I called a
consultation of Dr. Berry of Kioto
& Dr. Miller of Kobe. The counsel advised delay. I was very much dissatisfied with the result of the consultation, especially as the party
from Kioto was utterly unable
to find out (under the anaesthetic
that there was any thing at all the
matter with the patient. I reluctantly consented to wait a while.
I however made my arrangements and operated with the patient's consent on March 10th
without further consultation.
Present Drs. Berry, Buckley & Mill
I found a post peritoneal absc
from which I evacuated 10 fl. oz
of thin, milky pus. The abscess was situated on the left side
near the spinal column, just
above the brim of the pelvis, but
not communicating with the pel
cavity. I drained it by depressing the anterior abdominal wa
down so as to bring the posterior

peritoneum & anterior peritoneum together, - for the posterior peritoneum was so fixed I could not bring it forward - thus making a tunnel through the abdominal cavity. The abscess was so far away from the crest of the Ilium that it seemed very difficult to get satisfactory side drainage, that lead me to drain as I did. Having succeeded well before in this way in some two or three cases, I supposed I could also in this. I had rather expected to find diseased tube & ovary on the left side. But found something harder to deal with. The ovary & tube on the right side were perfectly healthy. On the left side there was slight enlargement of both ovary & tube. And I supposed that by the healing of the abscess, if I succeeded, the ovary & tube would recover, hence I allowed them to remain.

The first three or four days after the operation there was exceedingly great pain, till the parts became somewhat accustomed to their new situation. She suffered a

severely as any one I have ever seen
Then she became easier, & could lie
on either side, a thing she had not be
able to do for some three months
before. After the sixth day, the cleans
ing of the abscess began to give her
pain, & it increased after every
cleansing, & she became so bad I
began to fear the results, & ceased
cleansing, only using a rope gauz
drainage. Then she began to
grow better and is now for the
last few days fairly comfortab
Had I kept up the cleansing I
believe she would have died.
The drainage through the abdo
men has not worked well. The
sinus discharges but slightly & m
soon close. But I concluded th
there was less danger, at least less
immediate danger, to life to allow
the drainage to close & reopen
the abdomen in the future if
it became necessary, than to con
tinue irritating the parts & keeping
up the distress by the slight manip
ulations of cleansing. I again
called Dr. Berry & asked his ad-
vise. But he would not venture

an opinion or offer advice. The stitches have all been removed, the abdominal incision has well healed up except the mouth of the sinus, which I will keep open as long as there is any discharge.

Miss Telford has stood the trying pain & ordeal of the operation like a hero, without complaint or murmur. She is worthy of high esteem from the manner in which she has borne her affliction, the patience, the submission & the christian character & fortitude she has shown.

If I had found diseased tubes or ovary or both, & could have removed them & have left a healthy stump behind, & the patient had got well, then I could make statements with some assurance as to the future. But with a post-peritoneal abscess of the character of hers I cannot venture an opinion at all. My opinion is that the abscess originated from the breaking down of some caseous lymphatic glands in that region. But positively as to the cause I could determine no

by the operation.
She should have been operat on earlier, at least two months soo or in Jan. when I first ~~visited~~ proposed to operate. The abscess had every appearance of being about to point & rupture into the abdomin cavity. This would have resulted in de within a few days. And for the last two months I have been prepared to operate on short notice should anything have occurred. She was in no condition to return to the Stat for rupture might have taken pl at any time & she have died. I woul not have given my consent f her to return during the last six months. Nor will she be in a condition to return with any degree of safety till she would be well enough to go to work here. Knowing what I now do about h condition I should be slow to consent to her traveling till she was quite well. What should be done you ask. She should qui etly remain here till time solve the problem or throws more light on the subject. This may take mon

but it is the only reasonable thing to do.
And the mission and the Board must
adjust themselves to it. I am sure
the mission will, I trust the Board
will. It would be unjust & cruel
to call her home till she could
safely go, & by that time it may ap-
pear wise for her to stay. I hope it
may.

She has not lost much time
but little indeed in the way of study
till since January first. She will
of course take up study again as
soon as she is able. And thus
if in the future she should be able
to work, her time of illness will not
be wholly lost.

She once had a strumous dis-
charge from the neck that she says
continued over a year. The present
abscess may discharge even lon-
ger, but should it, I should use
operation again & adopt different
drainage.

I am somewhat at a loss just what to do, & dis-
like to go on without consultation &
support. I dislike to assume all
the responsibility myself as I have
had to do for the last few month

Rev. Wallace Taylor
Osaka, Mar. 22, 1892
Rec'd Apr. 18

1 ~~there~~ but there is no counsel in this part of Japan that is worth calling. There is only one man in Japan, Dr. Scheube, in the Imperial Medical College in Tokyo whose opinion & advice would be valuable in such a case. I had a consultation with Dr Baelz a few years ago in Kobe; he charged Yen 300.00 for his visit. Dr. Scheube might charge as much. And yet if the case should ~~demand~~ it I may conclude to call him. But no extra expense will be incurred, except as deemed absolutely necessary in the case of life.

I will present a bill to the Bd to meet the expenses for the last three months & operation, which will be 75 or 100 Yen.

I would suggest to you not to annoy the brave girl by asking her when she will be well or what she thinks best to do. It must annoy her, & she has enough to bear. but give her your sympathy encouragement & support.

I have written thus fully thinking you might wish to present some of the medical & surgical points before some one of the profession, & hear their opinion. You may rest assured we will do the best we can for her.

Very truly yours, R. Wallace Taylor

70

Osaka. Japan. Mar. 28/92

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. The mail leaves tomorrow, & I write you farther in regard to Miss Telford. For the last few days she has been quite free from pain, & has been comfortable. Pulse under 100, temp 37,3° & 4° morning & 37,6°-8° in the afternoon. She sleeps well & eats well. The abdominal incision has quite well healed, except the mouth of the sinus leading back to the Post-peritoneal abscess. The discharge is small. She appears cheerful & hopeful. She has made a brave fight for life, & has well earned the comparative comfort she now enjoys. She is as well as I could expect her to be under the circumstances, this is now the 18th day since the operation. Still I have no promises to make, and no assurance to give as to the future outcome. We shall have to wait for time to reveal what the future of the case may be.

Very truly yours
Wallace Taylor

Dr. Taylor. Mar. 28. 1892
Recd. Apl. 18

Osaka, Mar. 28, 1892
Rec'd April 18

Osaka. Mar. 31/99

Expenses attending Miss Tilford's illness from Jan 1st to Mar 31st.

Medicine		
Maygami's bill	25.72	
Sundries from other sources	18.85	43.97
Consultations		
Dr. Miller	20	
" Laning	5	
" Berry's travelling expenses	1.58	
" Buckley's " "	3.16	29.74
Sundry expenses connected with operation, & subsequent treatment		22.98
Bringing table &c. from hospital & taking back	.85	
Jinrikisha since Jan 1st & at operation	1.22	2.07
Assistants at operation	3.00	
Nurse	20	23.00
Miss Hammick's extra expenses		.75
	En	122.51

Wallace Taylor.

Ann Arbor

Acct - 1892.

Mch. 31. 1892.

Received April 18

Osaka, Japan,
May 3/92.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,

My Dear Sir: The mail from the States has just come to hand. And as the mail leaves this evening I take a few minutes to reply to your inquiries of Apr 5th.

In regard to Miss White, while she was here she showed no ability to resist or stand up under any extra strain, physical or mental. She "played out" as we say in a short time under the pressure of extra care, work or slight ill health. She was not equal to an extra occasion, and then when she was down it took her so long to recover, & she required two or three times the care & attention of an ordinary person. I have seen her several times with two or three attendants, one of them a missionary, when I was sure she did not need any and could tought to wait on & attend to herself. This is constitutional, it will be repeated wherever she goes.

You can judge yourself whether you wish such people on the foreign field. My advise would be for her to stay at home where she can meet the demands of an ordinary life more easily, & that she is an unreliable worker on a missionary field, and expensive, both in the demands she makes of her associate missionaries & the amount of time she looses from work.

As it regards Miss Wilkinson, for her own welfare she should ~~have~~ lead a quiet, uneventful life, free from mental strain, & as free from care as possible. Having become insane once she is the more liable to become similarly affected again, & on that account would be a very uncertain & unreliable person to send abroad. I should strongly advise against it. In neither of the above cases would I consider it advisable for the Board to take the risks.

We are making arrangements for Mrs. Taylor & the children to sail on the *China*, leaving Yokohama on June 11th, schedule time. Mr. Learned will be going on that vessel, & also several missionary acquaintances from Japan.

In regard to the $2000 allowance you spoke of, we will divide it by allowing her to draw $1400 from the treasury at Boston & $600 here.

Miss Telford has improved fairly well the last few weeks. She is now walking about the

~~[illegible]~~ house & out in the yard, & I hope to have her riding out before long. Still her improvement is slow, & has not been satisfactory. I hope that from now on she may improve more rapidly.

Very truly Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Mr. Wallace Taylor
Date - 30 Jan - May 3/92
(White - [illegible])

73

Osaka. Japan.
May 13th/99

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. My medical report for last year (98) is finally out, and by this mail I send you a few copies, one for yourself, one for Sect. Smith, a half dozen for distribution, if you see proper to use them, and one each for Dr. Peck (of China) Dr. Gordon, Allchin & Atkinson, which you will please forward to their respective addresses and oblige.

Yours truly
Wallace Taylor.

Wallace Taylor, M.D.

Osaka, May 13. 1892.

Rec'd June 6. 1892.

Sent Reports
C. N. C.

Osaka. Japan.
Aug 4/92.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. Miss Telford went to Kobe near two months ago. She has improved very much since then, fully as much as I expected she would. She is up now all day most of the time, takes walks and jinrikisha rides of good length, and has gained in general strength & appearance, till she appears about as well now as she did a year ago, though she is not yet so constitutionally strong. I have told her I thought it best for her to return to the States this fall, sometime after the middle of Sept. giving as my reason that she would improve faster and most probably become more completely well in the cooler & more stimulating climate of the States than in Japan. But she is very much opposed to going, fearing if she returns to the States, she may not be sent back.

Dr. Wallace Taylor.
Osaka Aug. 4 1892 Still a slight discharge
there is
from the sinus, requiring a change
dressing once in three or four days.
Rec'd Aug. 27. 1892.

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and is rather making up her min
to remain till next spring & see
how she feels then. She is so de
termined to remain & get well, &
so excellent & commendable a
spirit and disposition, that I
don't feel like urging her to go.
She is studying now, and again
new year's may be enabled to
do as much as some others who
are on the ground now.

She is no charge or care to
any one now more than any
other boarder, and could dis-
charge her part & fill her place
in a family of ladys without
taking too much on herself.

Some of the members of the mis-
sion have made themselves
much interested in regard to her
going home; more so than I th
is necessary.

I write you, thinking you
might wish to know how matte
stand with her, & how she is ge
ting along.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Osaka. Japan,
oct. 20/92.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. There appears to be some misunderstanding in regard to my salary or allowance since Mrs. Taylor's return to the States. If you recollect in my correspondence with you in regard to the matter last fall, about a year ago, you asked me what allowance Mrs. Taylor and the children would need after their arrival in Oberlin, and if we could not get along with less than what we were then receiving. After considering the matter I replied that we would and asked you for an appropriation of $2000.00, —$1400 for Mrs. Taylor & the children in Oberlin, and $600 for myself in Japan. You replied that this was satisfactory and that we should be allowed the $2000, and we could divide it as we saw best between ourselves. And on this reply I have made my plans and acted.

After Mrs. Taylor left, in preparing the house, No. 15, for J. T. Gulick and family to come in, I burned up all useless letters, & thinking the matter finally settled I also must have destroyed with them your two letters to me, so that I cannot produce them nor refer you to their date. I am sorry for this loss, but if you keep a file of your correspondence they can be referred to. There can be no mistake in my mind as to what your reply was & its significance, for I handed the letters to Mrs. Taylor and her judgement of the contents was the same as mine.

When Mrs. Taylor left & had reached Oberlin I sent a letter through her to Treasurer Ward, asking him to please pay the undrawn balance of the boy's allowance (the two boys in Oberlin) and also $ 11666⅔ per month to Mrs. Taylor, - making a statement of how the $2000 was to be divided between Mrs. Taylor and myself. He did so, but made no statement either to Mrs. Taylor or me that my statement of the allowance was not correct and satisfactory. In the mail just come to hand in his correspondence with the mission treasurer, Mr. Hill at Kobe, he states, that my salary remains the same as it was when

Mrs. Taylor went to the States, that he had seen your letter to me and that it did not mention an "advance of salary", that Secy. Clark had no authority to change a missionary's salary, and that that could only be done by a request from the mission to the Prudential committee and securing their approval & action. No one I suppose stops to question this general statement. But there is a misunderstanding and to this point I write.

I supposed that Mrs. Taylor could draw her $1400 in Berlin & I my $600 in Japan, from your answer to me, and that that arrangement had been made. Treas. Ward however refuses to open up an account with Mrs. Taylor and sends a charge of all she draws against my account in Japan, with instruction to the Mission Treasurer, Mr. Hill that my salary remains the same as it was when Mrs. Taylor left for the States, and the mission Treasurer Mr. Hill, understands that to be $1750. & says he has no authority to credit me with any more. This then appears to be the way the Board & mission accounts are to be kept. I have no comments to make

on that, it is not a part of my business,
but of one thing I am certain, that it would
have been much better to have been informed of
this thing before hand, & that it is extremely unpleasant to fall into these
misunderstandings. What I need then
and what I want is a credit of $2000
with the mission treasurer, Mr Hill,
in Kobe, from which both what
Mrs. Taylor draws in Oberlin & what I draw
in Japan can be taken, and against
which charges can be made. And to
secure this credit I have [illegible]
proposition before the Ca. I, that
it may come before the Prudential
Committee in the regular form and
manner as suggested by Treas. Ward.

I wish to make some statements
in regard to Treas. Ward's letter to Mr.
Hill. He states there was nothing in your
letter to me in regard to an "increase
of salary". Very true there was not, for
in our correspondence we had not
discussed an "increase of salary"
but a decrease of salary or allowance. I consider that what I receive
in Japan called "salary" and what
my boys in Oberlin receive called
"childrens allowance" is as a mat-

ter of fact all salary, and comes to me from my being a member of the Japan Mission and doing my work here,—in virtue of my connection with the American Board. It is the allowance they (the Board) make to me for my family expenses, and all comes properly under the head of salary. And I am not alone in this opinion, for in talking this matter over with two members of the C a D, they each separately remarked, "why if you are left with the salary you had when Mrs. Taylor left for the States you have all you then drew both here & for your boys in the States besides all the incidentals accorded a member of the Japan Mission;—that is (1750 + 300 =) $2050 with health travel + teachers allowance. Hence in asking for a credit, or allowance of $2000 to my account as credit ~~in~~ in Japan I am not asking for an "increase of salary" as Treas. Ward sees proper to term it, but am taking a decrease of salary.

Again when I carried on my correspondence with you, I was receiving allowance for three boys in Oberlin to the amount of $450 pr. year. And in that case I should have been receiving

When Mrs. Taylor left for the States (1750 + 450 =) a salary of $2200. But my son Norman having reached the age of 20 yrs. his allowance is dropped, according to Board regulation, a point I did not at the time know, but supposed children continued to receive an allowance till they were 21 yrs. of age. And again if on Mrs. Taylor's going to the States the previous arrangement is to be dropped and I am to be regarded with my family as a member of the Japan mission with all its rights an privileges, my allowance or salary would be (with four children over twelve, 1250+400 =) $2150, while the amount I request to be placed to my credit as salary is $2000.00.

As the question comes before you again to be placed before the Prudential Committee for their consideration and approval, I wish to present to you again if you please, the figures on which I base my estimate.

When we were in the States on furlough five years ago, our living allowance for Mrs. Taylor & our seven chil dren, or a family of nine persons, was $1500. We found this sufficient but were under the necessity of practicing strict economy. Again this is the allowance that several families consisting of from five to eight or more persons have had under the same circumstances. And Mrs. Taylor and her family of seven children (for we have Norman to provide for the same as before) making a family of eight persons, or (leaving Norman out of the count as he is over 20) with a family of six children, making a family of seven persons, will need the same allowance, namely $1500 And the more so because she cannot do so well nor make so good provision for the same amount of means as if I were there to assist her to manage economically. Again our children are older, our older boys are grown to be young men, and it costs more to provide for them. And further being further along in their course of study, their books cost more, and being in the College it costs $45 ~~each~~ for tuition, while before when at Oberlin all our children were in the city school and we had tuition free. Hence if when at Oberlin before we needed and received an allowance of $1500 so much the more does Mrs. Taylor with their family of seven persons need the same allowance now. While ~~[illegible]~~ on the field need and should have as much as a single male missionary, namely $666⅔, which would be ($1500 + 666⅔ =) $2166⅔, but I only ask for $2000. Were we home on furlough again our allowance would be $1500 (I may suppose) and surely my services in the field ought to be worth to the mission cause $500 per year if worth any thing at all. If I did not consider it worth many fold more than this I would return tomorrow. Again the family being divided, with Mrs. Taylor and the children in Oberlin and I here, it costs us much more to live than if we were all together+, and the addition which I ask to what we received while we were here in Japan (not taking the children there in the States into consideration) is only $250 more. I cannot ask Mrs Taylor to get along on less at Oberlin than what she is now receiving, namely $1400. and with having only a salary in Japan (as I was paid a salary of $1750, it leaves but $350 per year for my expenses. Which is very much less than a man can

+ { with Mrs. Taylor and the children in Oberlin and I here, it has cost us more to live for the last three months, exclusive of setting up in housekeeping, than it did when the three of us were in Oberlin + the rest of us here for the same length of time.

live on and do the work that comes to my hand to be done.

As the reasons which I presented to you in the course of our previous correspondence for asking for $2000 was satisfactory, the reasons presented now, which are essentially the same, I trust will also be amply sufficient, and I leave the matter in your hands for consideration and presentation to the Prudential Committee, trusting that a credit of $2000 may be given me in Japan so as to prevent further misunderstanding and contribute to our peace of mind.

May I add that I should be obliged to hear from you, if you please, as soon as possible, after these communications from Japan reach you and are acted upon.

Very respectfully Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Recd Nov. 21

consideration) [illegible]

[illegible] I cannot ask [illegible]

Taylor to get along on less at Ouple[illegible]

than what he is now receiving, [illegible]

$1400, and with having only a [illegible]

in Japan (as Treas. Board ambig[illegible]

$1250, it leaves but $350 [illegible]

year for my expenses. Which [illegible]

very much less than a man can[illegible]

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Osaka. Japan. Oct. 25/92.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. Since writing my previous letter of Oct. 20th the Ad I. have taken action in the case I presented to them in regard to my Mrs. Taylor's allowance. It will come before you again, & I only now refer to it.

Since then (Oct. 20th) I have been so fortunate as to find your two letters to me, which I thought I had destroyed. I sent them together with a copy of Treas. Ward's letter to the Ad I. when they met to consider the matter. I copy your statements therein made.

Your letter of Oct. 3/91.

"Dear Dr. Taylor, - Your favor of Sept 1st, and request that Mrs. Taylor and the children with you should be at liberty to visit the United States next May with a view to making a home at Oberlin has been received. It was considered in the Prudential Committee yesterday and the permission given. I suppose it would be in rule for you to have the approval of your station and Mission. This is expected by the Prudential Committee in such cases. Have you made any plans as to meeting expenses? Will you do as is done by some missionaries have your salary continued and meet the expenses of your wife and children out of that, or will you prefer to receive the salary of an unmarried missionary in Japan and have your wife and children provided for by a special grant? I would like to know your preference on this subject," &c.

I replied to this by requesting a grant of $2000 for Mrs. Taylor & the children in Oberlin & myself in Japan, and that we would divide the sum between us. And I gave my figures as the basis of my estimate of expense of living. To this you replied in your letter of Dec 11/91.

"Dear Dr. Taylor." "Yours of Nov. 12th is at hand and I note your suggestions in regard to your family and plans in regard to the matter of expense. I think you have discussed the matter very wisely and prudently and I shall endorse heartily the plans you have laid out making the total grant for yourself and family to be $2000 a year. The allowance for your children will naturally terminate on the arrival of your wife, and a new order of reckoning begin" &c.

When Mrs. Taylor went to the States she took a letter from me to Treas. Ward. She sent on to him after her arrival in Oberlin, asking for the undrawn b lance of our boy's allowance, & stating that of our grant of $2000 Mrs. Tayl would draw $1400 or $116 2/3 per mo and I $600 in Japan. He sent on undrawn balance of the boy's allowan but said nothing about the matter fur But the last mail brings a letter from him to Mr. Hill at Kobe, now in the states. (I copy what Mr. Hill wrote Treas. Ward writes (he says) "As t Taylor's salary there was no occasi of my advising you about it as th has been no increase of [illegible] His s ary continues as aforetime. And the expense of his wife and children in this country will be reported to you against it until he leaves. I have seen Sect. Clark's letter to him and it makes no mention of a change" &c.

The Co a Q. as the Sec't of the committee informs me, now request that Mrs. Taylor and children ~~be~~ granted a living allowance of $1400 per year and I a salary in Japan of $600, making our total grant at the rate of $2000 per year, to begin July 1st 1892. This is the same amount that I understood by your letter of Dec 11/91 would be or was granted, &c.

When Mrs. Taylor reached Oberlin I sent ~~her~~ a letter to forward to Treas. Ward stating how Mrs. Taylor & I wished the $2000 to be divided, she to draw $1400 in Oberlin & I $600 here. He received that letter, for he sent to Mrs. Taylor the undrawn balance of the boy's allowance till July 1st or thereabouts, as I had requested him to in the same letter. He must have supposed by my letter ~~then~~ that there was some misunderstanding somewhere (that is provided he was of the same opinion then as he was when he wrote his recent letter to Mr. Hill) but he

([illegible] since [illegible] part of this letter I see I repeat myself here) said nothing about it, & I had no intimation that there was any slip any where till I received from Mr. Hide a copy of Treas. Ward's letter to him on the subject. A copy of which I herewith send you, incorporated in this letter.

As this amount was granted me before I have no reason to suppose it will not be now, when it comes regularly before the Prudential Committee in the regular way from the C. a. J. here. Dr. Gordon informs me he made a similar arrangement before he left for Japan with Treas. Ward & the Prudential Committee, that is for himself & family to receive a definite sum. Mrs. Gordon drawing a certain amount in Boston, the ~~a certain~~ amount here. And while he declines to say what they grant it, he wrote me saying "the amount you are asking for your family doesn't seem greater, to say the least, than what I get for my smaller family". Hence I judge the amount I ask for is not greater proportionately than ~~what~~ what he gets.

When this matter has been acted upon I trust it may be so clearly and distinctly understood by all concerned that future misunderstandings may not arise. For it is exceeding unpleasant to me. And I have requested, or suggested matter, in my letter to Treas. Ward that as he has sent a charge of all Mrs. Taylor has drawn against me in Kobe, that he continue to do so till Dec 31st, and authorize Mr. Hill to give me a credit of $125. This will make it square till Dec. 31st 92, and after that from Jan 1st '93, open up an account with Mrs. Taylor with a credit of $1400. and authorize Mr. Hill to give me here only a credit of $600.

I don't suppose it is really necessary for me to send the first letter I wrote since the B'd's. action; but as the question comes before you again I will inclose it as it discusses the matter more in detail as to the grounds of my request for $2000. Hence I hope you will excuse the over abundance of material I put into your hands on the subject.

Hoping to hear favorably from you in due course of time
I remain Sincerely yours,
Wallace Taylor

Osaka, Oct. 25th 1892
Rec'd Nov. 21

Kobe. Japan. July 12th/93.

To the Secretaries and Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sirs: We have investigated the case of Mrs. Berry in regard to the cause, continuance and present condition of her trouble, and the conditions and circumstances which favorably affect her, and advise that she return to the United States for more favorable climatical influences and treatment. And from the fact that she is remarkably favorably influenced by being on the sea, we consider it advisable that she be given the benefit of the longer sea-voyage by returning by the way of Europe, and advise that she return by that rout. And in view of the long and faithful services of Dr. & Mrs. Berry, we re-

ommend to the Secretaries of the
Board and the Prudential Comm
tee a favorable consideration
the extra expense of this rout
them over and above the shorter
more direct rout to the Pacific C
(U. S. A.)

Wallace Taylor, M.

Ralph S. Miller M.D., C.

commend to the Secretaries of the
Board and the Prudential Com-
to a favorable consideration
the extra expense of their home-
ward over and above the regular
journey direct east to the Pacific C.

B.

Wallace Taylor M.D.

Ralph J. Miller M.D.

Kobe, July 12. '93

Rec'd Aug. 21.

P. C. Dr. & Mrs. Berry's
return via Europe - for
health reasons

Osaka, Japan,
July 25/93.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. I made request for permission to return to the States for a vacation, at our Annual Mission Meeting in Kobe, which will reach you in due course of time. The request is for permission to return after the first of Jan. next (94). It is true I will only have been back a little over six years since my return to Japan, but I will then have completed my 20 years here as a missionary, with one return to the States. I prolonged my first return to the States for thirteen years, thinking it might be desirable for the interests of my family for me to return the second time after a shorter period of service. When

Mrs. Taylor and the children returned, a year ago last June, I expected then that, it would be necessary for me to return after last Jan. (93), but circumstances have so shaped themselves that I saw I could as well defer my return for a time as not. It now appears necessary for me to return in their behalf, and as I have completed my 20 yrs. here I now request permission to return. If it so turns out that it is not necessary for me to go so early as Jan. next I shall remain till June, or till about the time mission work is generally laid aside for the summer vacation.

My plan now is to return by the way of Europe & spend some two or three months in the medical centers of Germany. In the lines of Medicine & Chemistry in this country, Germany is con sidered the source + *summum bonum* of professional lore. And the physician who has not spent some time in Germany is not considered to have fully availed himself of all the advantages of the highest + best medical education. Some are inclined to look down upon him, + even disparage him on this account, however high his work may stand. On account of the advantages that may accrue in these lines I desire to spend a few months in Germany.

Our medical work at the *Choshun Hospital* + in Kobe is still prospering, + increasing in reputation. Frequently at the Choshun hospital this last winter and spring we have had an attendance of over a hundred patients per day. Our work there is of quite a different character from the medical work in Kioto. Very many cases of tumor + chronic cases come to us from all along the Inland sea and the western part of Japan. We have performed more operations at the Choshun hospital for vaginal hysterectomy than has been performed in any hospital in the Empire, + almost as many as in all the other hospitals combined: and our per cent of recoveries has been 100. At the Choshun hospital only in Japan, so far as I can learn, has the operation of abdominal hysterectomy been performed, (I have enquired directly at the Imperial Hospital + of the other large hospitals in Tokiyo,) We have had five cases + four recoveries. So far as work is concerned we do not stand second to any hospital in the country. And since our work has so much increased in popularity + estimation of the people, I wish to bring to the aid of those who may seek relief at our hands the best that medical experience can afford, + hence chiefly for this purpose, that I may increase my efficiency & usefulness as a medical missionary; do I wish to spend a few months at the medical centers of Europe, especially in Germany. Indeed to stand with the first & best of the profession in this country it has now become almost a necessity. And hence the advantages that are to be gained by a short time of study & observation in the medical centers of Europe I wish to avail myself of.

Our work has so increased at the Choshun hospital that I feel it very necessary to have a lady missionary to work with and among the patients there, as Miss Talcott does at the Doshisha hospital in Kioto. Thus only can the best fruits of the work be gathered. And if I had expected to be here all next year I should have made a strong move to secure such a colaborer, in the person of some one already qualified for such work in experience & the use of the language. But expecting to be absent most if not all of next year, I deferred the matter till after my return again to Japan.

As my returning by the way of Europe is a personal matter I did not mention that point to the mission, & have left it for consideration for you & the Prudential Committee. I understand that your regulations are to meet the traveling expenses of a missionary by the shortest & cheapest route only (as a general thing). I accept the situation & will meet the extra expenses from other sources. I request however that after a sufficient time to return to the States by the Pacific route, I be allowed our full family living expenses, & thus while remaining in Europe I can as a member of the family have my allowance as

through with them in the States,
Mrs. Taylor & the children are now
receiving an allowance of $1400.00.
And I shall ask for the same family allowance after I leave the field in Japan as we received while we were on vacation before, namely $1500.00 per year. And I should wish it so arranged that Mrs. Taylor could continue to receive the living allowance the same as though I were with the family in the States. (I mean the arrangement so settled and understood that misunderstanding & unpleasant experiences may not arise in regard to it, as has heretofore occurred.) Another point also I wish settled & arranged. That is that the mission treasurer, Mr. Hill, be authorized to advance me the usual traveling expenses to & from the States, so I can meet my traveling expenses by the route through Europe.

I shall be much obliged to have

these matters fully & completely arranged, and word sent to me in due time so I can know some little time before hand, to enable me to complete necessary arrangements here. It is necessary to note here that Mr. Hill only (so far as I know) considers himself authorized to pursue a certain course when authorized by Treas. Ward. Esq. Treas. A.B.C.F.M., which is as, it should be.

The weather is very warm here now. The warmest summer we have had in Japan for several years. And from the heat I feel half used up, & may be under the necessity of retreating like the rest of them to the mountains.

As early an answer as convenient is requested,

Respectfully Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, July 25. 93
Recd Aug. 21,
[illegible] Hill's allowance
usual travelling expenses - W.P.G.

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Boston, August 31, 1893.

Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D., went to Japan as a missionary of the A.B.C.F.M., in 1873. In April, 1886, he returned to the United States with his family on a furlough which he continued until Dec., 1887, when they returned to the Mission. In June, 1892, Mrs. Taylor and four children returned to this country, and have since July 1st, 1892, received an allowance at the rate of $1,400, residing at Oberlin. While Dr. Taylor has remained at Osaka, and received $300 for his support there.

He now proposes to return to the United States about the close of this year, though he may decide to remain until June, 1894.

He asks to be allowed the usual amount required for a missionary's return expenses by the way of San Francisco, and permission to come home by the way of Europe, that he may spend a few months at the medical centres of Europe, especially in Germany, that he may increase his efficiency and usefulness as a medical-missionary by the inspection of hospitals and surgical practice there.

He proposes to defray from private resources, all the extra expense of the journey via Europe, but asks that his allowance may commence after the expiration of the usual time of a direct return via San Francisco. The amount he says he will need for himself and family, after he leaves Japan, will be at the rate of $1,500 per

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The question of his return now, after only a lapse of six years, he regards as settled by the fact that he will have completed twenty years in Japan, with but one visit to the United States; the first term of continuous service having been prolonged beyond the usual time. The reason for his return is his desire and duty to be with his family after a separation of a year and a half.

The reason assigned for a return via Europe, he fully presents and it is solely the laudable one of securing for himself greater efficiency and influence hereafter in his medical mission work, by a visit to what are regarded as the best surgical institutions in the world.

The objection to Dr. Taylor's proposed return to the United States, is first,- the fact that the other physician of the mission (Dr. Berry), is by reason of his wife's illness, compelled to leave the mission at once for a prolonged absence, and Dr. Taylor's departure will deprive the mission of its sole medical helper.

The objection to his return by the way of Europe, seems to be that of the Board's sustaining a missionary in a course of study however brief for higher medical attainments and the unfavorable impression which may be made upon the constituents of the Board by the sojourn of a missionary in Europe.

The Board appoints and sends out medical missionaries, not for the purpose of presenting to uncivilized, or even semi-civilized

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Rev. William Taylor, M.D., went to Japan as a [illegible] of the [illegible] in 1874. In April, 1893, he returned to the United States with his family on a furlough which [illegible] [illegible] they returned to the Mission. [illegible] for his four children returned to this country, and have since [illegible] 1893, received an allowance at the rate of [illegible] of dollars. While Dr. Taylor has remained at Osaka, and received [illegible] for his support there.

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He proposes to defray from private resources, all the extra expense of the journey via Europe, but asks that his allowance may commence after the expiration of the usual time of a direct return via San Francisco. The amount he says he will need for himself and family after he leaves Japan, will be at the rate of $1,500 per peoples, as in Japan, experts in medicine, with the laudable purpose of increasing their reputation and consequent influence in the missionary work; but it sends medical missionaries to render aid to members of the mission and to relieve the physical distress, so far as may be done, in all ordinary cases of suffering, of the people to whom the gospel is preached; the medical work being entirely subsidiary, and auxiliary to the preaching of the gospel to the lost souls of men.

While there is of course, no reason why a medical missionary of the Board should not desire the highest attainments in theoretical knowledge, and the greatest proficiency in medical and surgical practice, (all eminently desirable), it is a question if the Board should specially aim at securing superior skill in view of the broad fields it occupies ,- the simple and uncivilized condition of the peoples among whom it labors,- and the ordinary needs of suffering humanity.

It may be well for Dr. Taylor to gratify his desire to excel all the physicians of Japan, with the end he has in view; but competition of this kind is ordinarily out of place in a medical missionary's work.

It is indispensable that the Board adhere to the fundamental object of its existence, and to the utmost simplicity in all its operations, seeking first of all the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, in the belief that all other things good for men will be added. There is no little danger that the order may be reversed, peoples, as in Japan, experts in medicine, with the laudable purpose of increasing their reputation and consequent influence in the missionary work; but it sends medical missionaries to render aid to members of the mission and to relieve the physical distress, so far as may be done, in all ordinary cases of suffering, of the people to whom the gospel is preached; the medical work being entirely subsidiary, and auxiliary to the preaching of the gospel to the lost souls of men.

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It is indispensable that the Board adhere to the fundamental object of its existence, and to the utmost simplicity in all its operations, seeking first of all the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, in the belief thatall other things good for men will be added. There is no little danger that the order may be reversed, and all good things sent to our mission fields in the hope that "the Kingdom of God and His righteousness" will be "added".

Would it not be best for Dr. Taylor to remain in Japan, during the time he had proposed to spend in Europe? And then to re-join his family by direct route, via San Francisco, this being the principal object of his return? The mission will thus, not be so long deprived of his services; and he will meet his family as early as he now proposes to meet them.

While there is of course, no reason why a medical missionary of the Board should not desire the highest attainments in medical knowledge, and the greatest proficiency in medical and surgical practice, (all eminently desirable) it is a question if the Board should specially aim at securing [illegible] while in the broad fields it occupies -- the simple [illegible] tion of the peoples among whom it labors, and the [illegible] needs of suffering humanity.

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Copy

Draft Dr. Taylor's
case by
Mr. Ward
Aug. 31. 93.

Osaka, Japan, Nov. 2nd 93.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir, I don't often take my pen to communicate to you my views on points of mission action or mission policy, but in view of Mr. Pettee's letter, (Missionary Herald Sept. p. 36,) Mr. DeForest's annual report for '92 & '93 "with special reference to the Kumi-ai Churches", and a recent letter from the Hon. Sect. of the Board, it seems to me you should have the individual opinion & views of each member of the mission. While my views differ widely from those presented in the papers above referred to, I am not the only one who holds some such views as I here present.

The advocates of the "liberal policy", so called, are the ones who wield the pen, & from them you doubtless have voluminous correspondence, while the conservatives are not as out spoken & communicative. But there is another side and it doubtless will work no harm for you to hear something from that side.

I take Mr. Pettee's letter above referred to, as the basis of my remarks. I disagree most decidedly with many of the statements made in that article, and it is condemned by many of the missionaries & some of the Japanese. It is injurious in its effects and false in many of the impressions that it makes upon the general reader.

First—"The recent revival of nationalism resulting from the failure of every attempt at treaty revision." The failure of treaty revision had but little to do with the recent manifestation of nationalism. The Japanese themselves are the acknowledge cause of the failure of the last attempt at treaty revision. It was the establishment of the legislative bodies, "The Diet", the granting of franchise to certain classes and the political agitation that grew out of the political campaigns for the election of men, for the first time in the history of the country, to occupy seats in the legislative bodies in Tokiyo, that gave vent to the pent up nationalism of the country. "Treaty revision" played a very insignificant part as a cause in the manifestation of the nationalistic sentiment. But it is an "old saw" that missionaries harp on. Thence is lugged in here by the author. If there had been no cause at work but that of "treaty revision" there would not have been any considerable manifestation of this sentiment at this time. Note, that I use the word manifestation, not "revival". This sentiment is inborn and national in the deepest sense. It was here before Perry opened the country to commerce & trade. It remained here, it is here yet, it has always been apparent. The political agitation attendant upon establishing elective franchise and the first sittings of the Diet only fanned it into a flame. The impression abroad generally is that it is directed chiefly towards foreigners & foreign institutions. Such is not the case; it affects all her political, civil & religious institutions. It manifests itself in the common & domestic intercourse of the people in every day life. I could refer to many incidents to show this, and to the statements of reliable Japanese themselves, but would only refer to the *Matsuri's* as conducted last summer, as evidence of revival of old customs and sentiment, all of which is evident to the observing old resident of Japan.

This has no special bearing on the general purpose of this communication, but it serves to point out how those who poise as authority on these subjects are apt to be mistaken in their views.

Second. That the mission at its last annual meeting would be called on "to cross its Rubicon". This is sensational writing. But did she do it? After a long windy session, repeated meetings on the mountains & "talking shop" all summer, all that mission action accomplished outside of business intimately connected with its own existence, can be written with a cypher (0). The liberals agitated that is true, but there is a conservative party that take another view.

And the third point is, "The remanding of the foreign missionary more & more to places of secondary importance, and *the coming to the front* of *an increasing number* of *well equipped, thoroughly trained, self-reliant Japanese leaders*." (The italics are mine, as I shall refer to this point frequently) — and the general import of the whole article is that to these the money of the American Board is to be turned over for distribution, and the management of mission affairs general if not special committed to their hands.

If this article & Self-rests report were a correct statement of all the facts in the case concerning the condition & ability of the Japanese churches, or of the Kumi-ai church if you wish, it would be something to rejoice over. Who of the mission, or of the Board would not hail with joy such a consummation of mission efforts. But it is to my view a false presentation of facts, & pernicious in its effects. I do not deny that there is such an element in the churches (Kumiai) at present, and that there has always been more or less of this element manifested, & that it is at this time of flood-tide of nationalistic sentiment prominently brought to the front, but that it in any true sense represents & expresses the sentiment, desire & ability of the whole church I most emphatically deny. Those of the Japanese church who entertain & advocate these views are noisy & make themselves heard, - they are "in the saddle", just as the liberal party in the mission are but to say that they represent the whole church is a grave mistake. There is a more conservative, judicial & considerate body, constituting the mass of the pastors & christians who think differently, & who hold different views.

We are told in this same article that "Dr. DeForest with prophetic instinct has published on his own responsibility a pamphlet of 124 pages which lays open the present situation in a masterly manner and cannot fail to have a widely educating influence." What! Is Saul also among the prophets? Yes, and the majority of the mission think it would have been much better if he had been more modest & had not assumed so much "on his own responsibility." This "pamphlet" from my view gives a false impression, & cannot be otherwise than injurious in its tendency. To those of us in the country who know the actual condition of affairs, the statements therein made can be made to harmonize with existing facts, but to those out side of Japan & who are unacquainted with the whole facts in the case, & who have not a full knowledge of all the elements entering into the representations therein made, this "pamphlet" conveys a false & pernicious impression. It gives the impression & such an one that the christian work done & the results secured as the work of the Kumiai churches chiefly, & that the Japan mission was a secondary element in the field of labor. The Kumi-ai churches are brought to the front & made & stand out prominen while the Japan mission is given a back and inferior seat. Hence if the Kumi-ai churches can do so bet why not turn the whole work over into their hands & allow them to run it. Yes, if these were the facts why not? So say I. But they are not, & this false presentation neither Dr. DeForest nor any other man should take "upon his own responsibility". From the elements at work producing the results set forth in that "pamphlet", take away the financial assistance given by the Board, the labor of the missionaries, their steadying ~~influence~~ & stimulating influence, & the confidence which their presence in the work gives both to the pastors, evangelists & churches, and the results would present a diminutive showing.

Another point made prominen in that article is the boasted "liberal policy" of the Japan mission. We have heard a great deal about this liber policy of trusting the Japanese for many years. The success of the Japan mission has repeatedly been said to be due chiefly to this policy. But in my judgment the success of the mission has been due to other elements in the work, to the number of workers, to the character of their work, to the mission schools, & to the influence & work of a band of men who joined the work from Kumato, & to Mr. Neesima's work & influence. A certain amount of judicious trust is necessary, but the "liberal policy" of trust in the Japan Mission has gone too far in my judgment, it has outrun its own wisdom, & has been the cause & is now the cause of most of the difficulties that we as a mission are experiencing. The high estimation placed upon this "liberal policy" has been confined almost exclusively to those within the mission. It is well sometimes to know what others think of us. All wisdom is not confined within our own ranks. Those outside of the mission have not esteemed our policy so highly as we ourselves have. They have looked on & watched its workings & results, but where is the mission that has followed our example of trust that we have? It isn't to be found, they doubted the wisdom of it, + now with our experience + the results that follow they are careful to avoid our mistakes. The mission has given away to the repeated + persistent demands of the leading Japanese christians connected with our work to trust them + give them a share in the management of the funds till they have become as spoiled + petted children + threaten rebellion if their requests are not heeded, even demanding that the funds in bulk be turned over to them without responsibility + that they be given a voice in the location of missionaries + in matters pertaining to the personal of the missionaries. The firm + gentle hand of a restraining + wise policy was needed + not the fostering influence of this "liberal policy", which has led up to the conditions we now find ourselves in.

A dramatic stroke is made in this letter (referred to) at the "old time principle" with "unchristian look", "English hands should control English money", and the "old saw" with lack of trust "I give the money + I control the work". But notwithstanding this the principle still remains that money carries with it a responsibility that cannot be evaded, & this intrusting of money without an account of its proper use is to lessen the sense of the responsibility of the trust & lead to unwise use of funds. These people need "to be studied" & their "Japanese leaders" held within restraint & wise control at present & for years to come. And the means of doing this is the proper use of "English money" which is "slurred with a rhetorical flourish in the letter referred to. Money has its use besides what it will purchase, & one of its important uses in mission work in Japan now is the medium of restraint & control. No money in bulk should be given to these "leaders" for either the Doshisha school or Dendo (home missionary) or evangelical work, but paid out as needed under well defined & regulated conditions, & that only when these conditions have been fulfilled (on part of the Japanese.) And the Board should be ~~the~~ in the front in this matter, not only to hold the mission up to it in its present weakened

(up to)

condition, but to relieve some of the missionaries from the friction & annoyance of continued bossing from the "leaders". Let some of them bolt if they will, it will secure the best results in the end, & the "some" will bolt any way.

If the American Board will not trust its own missionaries, that it sends out with funds without controlling their disbursements of it by fixed regulations, & retains full veto power in matters of finance, why should the mission or the Board in its "liberal policy" of trust deal more liberal with & trust further without veto power to these Christians, recent converts from heathenism, what it does not & what its constituency will not allow it to do toward its own workers, who have been born into Christian families, brought up under Christian influences, & educated and trained in lines of a deep & abiding sense of responsibility. These people don't have the sense of responsibility nor appreciate the obligation of a contract or trust as Europeans do. It isn't an element of Oriental character, + a few years of Christian life doesn't make a large development of it. If they did they would not be so ready to assume it.

Other missions don't experience the difficulty in regard to property that the Japan mission does. Why? They don't trust their people to the extent that we do. And the younger missions that are growing into work + usefulness have learned wisdom from our "liberal policy" of trust + avoid it. We trusted Fukushima San in regard to the Osaka Girls' School, the result was the mission lost the property. We trusted Kurahara San of Kumamoto with mission property, + the result is that the mission ~~while~~ is seriously threatened not only with a loss of its property there, but likely to be driven from the field at this critical time. We trusted a company of men to hold the property of the Girls School in Kobe + the very first move was a grave breach of trust, drawing up a lease for fifteen years instead of one for twenty five as per agreement. The property at [illegible] gives uneasiness, when will it go? What can we say about the property in Kioto? It is trusted to a company of Japanese, the trustees of the Doshisha school. How soon will they appropriate it? The first favorable opportunity that occurs & they think they can do so without curtailing the funds now committed to their trust or diminishing the amount they might otherwise receive. The "liberal policy" of the mission appears to be to trust them farther & allow them to be the holders of all the mission property. In my judgement it is bad policy, it is one of the last things I would advocate doing. Other missions either rent a Japanese house with permission to make such repairs on it as will make it suitable for a mission family to live in, & agree to rent for a series of years, five or ten, at so much per month, or make an agreement with a Japanese to build a house for them after a plan furnished, agreeing to pay a given rent for so long a time, five or ten years, and they experience no difficulty. No special trust is put into their hands, there is no property to tempt to comfication, but the inducements are to maintain faith for the sake of the good round sum paid. Money has its influence in the right direction here. (The Presbyterian mission & some of the first efforts of other missions differ from this, but this is now the wiser policy adopted outside of the Japan mission.)

In regard to school work, there is a proper amount of trust that can be wisely extended to this people, as the Osaka Girls' school, the school at Okayama & others bear testimony. But at Kioto, in the Doshisha school, the "liberal policy" of trust has gone too far for the development of responsibility & the sense of duty of those Japanese who have charge of the work there. In the management & government of the school & largely in the distribution of funds the missionaries ~~there~~ have a very limited influence, entirely too limited for the good of the school, or for the maintenance of their own respect in the position they occupy. They must abide by the decision of the Japanese professors & the action of these with the trustees of the school.

They have no veto power in the govern-
ment of the school, & only a limited
extent in the disbursement of fund
(if that?) What they wish done they mu
ask (as it were) the Japanese profe
sors to grant. What shall be the gov-
ernment of the school in this particu
case; who shall be hired & teach; w
shall be continued; who shall not; i
this or that "professor's" or teacher's
influence in the school & his gener
al deportment as it affects the schoo
what it should be; &c, are ques-
tions that the missionaries there, s
far as it affects the Japanese, are
with very limited power & influenc
There are men in that school whose
influence & action would not be tol-
erated in a Religious, Christian schoo
in the States. But what can the mis
sionaries do in regard to it? Nothing
The ~~[illegible]~~ boys students meet and say
what shall be taught, & how the teac
ing is to be done. Like little boys
of fourteen or fifteen, without expe-
rience, legislating in regard to mat-
ters of importance in the work of the
school. The students of the theologic-
al department will agree to a

term of Exegesis & a term or two of Systematic theology, but the great mass of their studies & instruction must be in lines of Speculative Philosophy; that disqualifies them rather than qualifies them for the work they ostensibly propose to do for the Kingdom of Christ in Japan. And where is the missionary? In the back ground. From what I see & learn of the school, from the trend of the professors (Japanese) of the school & the students, should it be turned over wholly to the "Japanese leaders" it would within a few years be Agnostic in its attitude toward Christianity if not hostile. This is how things drift under the "liberal policy" of the mission. Take the incident that occurred there recently, of Capt. Janes lecture before the literary societies, when he charged all possible evil against Christianity, insulted the school, teachers, missionaries, Christian pupils, & the founders of the ~~school~~ institution, (I quote from memory from a letter sent around), and apparently did what he could to render more

& more difficult the labor of the teachers; and the acting president Ichihara was appealed to to interfere in such hostile work, with the announcement from one of the ~~teachers~~ missionaries that if such things were allowed in the school his connection with it must cease. And what does Ichihara do the executive officer of the school, to whom the "liberal policy" of the mission intrusts the welfare of the school? Ah yes, He pleads for free speech & fair play for one who is hostile to the best interests of the school, & whose influence will do much to break down its christian effort, & offers as an excuse that the engagement was made before he assumed the duties of his office, hence he was powerless to prevent it!! (This must go on as should suppose) An utter lack of comprehension of the situation or of his responsibility in the case. And yet this is one of the "Japanese leaders", "thoroughly equipped" as we are told, to whom the interests of the Mission & school are to be intrusted.

To me it appears to be a matter

of small moment what Capt. Janes may say or do, but the attitude of the Japanese officers of the Doshisha & the course they will pursue, is of vital importance to the school & our mission work.

And what do the missionaries there do? In a very polite letter they humbly invite the attention of this officer (Dekihara) of the school to some points for his consideration, and then broadly intimate that if they (the Jap. ~~officers~~ Professors & trustees of the school,) wish it, they (the missionaries) stand ready to give advice on the points at issue. They (the missionaries) don't say what should be done & proceed to do it. No, they might thus offend some one whom the "liberal policy" of the mission has trusted & thus precipitate a rupture; they can only suggest. They have tied their own hands by the "liberal policy" of the mission, & now in their perplexity they send around a circular letter, and ask the prayers of the mission, "Good Lord deliver us"! There is a time for prayer, there is also a time for action. Firm decided action, but with kindness toward the Japanese officers of the school seems to me to be ~~the~~ what is needed. It may be a time for miracles, but I very much doubt if the Lord will send his angels with a modern fire engine to put out the fire of a country farmer's house who has carelessly allowed it to take fire, and who quietly sits down & "wants to see it tried", as some of our missionaries say.

Again here is another point. Mr. Ukita & Mr. Kozaki (President of Doshisha) have had conferences with Capt. Janes in the States, (at least by letter) and doubtless knew the state of his mind & his attitude toward christianity & missionary work, & probably had some idea of what the subject of his lectures ~~were~~ was to be & how he would treat it. At least there is not a member of the "Kumamoto Band" that has not had free & repeated communication & visits with him since his arrival in Japan, & it is impossible that they were ignorant of his present attitude toward Christianity & missionaries, and yet it is with their influence & invitation that he comes before the school to lecture

+ insult the Board + the missionaries in the halls that they have erected, dedicated + consecrated to the work in Japan.

And these are the men (Japanese) to whom the Board + the mission are to entrust not only the Doshisha school, but also all the missionary work + interest of evangelizing + Christianizing this country that falls to the lot of the A.B.C.F.M.

I have never had any special sympathy for the "liberal policy" adopted in regard to the Doshisha school. I opposed it years ago when I was a teacher there + have ever opposed it since. Controlling power in all matters of government in the school, discipline + study, control of the finances + veto power in all cases should remain with the missionaries. This to me would be a wise policy + obviate the difficulties experienced there. It would give a smaller school, but one that would subserve the purposes + objects of missionary effort much better. We even now have those among us who advocate turning the Kobe Girls school over to the exclusive control of these "Japanese leaders."

The "well-equipped, thoroughly trained, self-reliant Japanese leaders" to whom the work of the American Board can be well intrusted!! Let us look at it. Take Mr. Kusakata of Kumamoto for instance, who has done so much against the mission work there, & now invites the mission to withdraw, refuses to deed the mission property there to the Doshisha or any other one, & apparently has personal designs on it. A man who is doubtless a Unitarian if not a humanitarian, & who has been receiving the Board's money through the Dendoquaisha while in this state of mind & while thus working against mission interests. Take Mr. Shimomura, teacher in Doshisha, who has had so much made of him, & who holds Shakespeare Readings on Sundays & does not attend Church on Sundays so far as I know, & who declares it not his duty nor his purpose to exert a special Christian influence, he also a man who is receiving Board's money. Take again Mr. Kanamori, for a time acting president of Doshisha, & who poised for a time as a tower of strength. Where is he now? He poises as a Christian politician. Is he orthodox? When he broke away he said Mr. Yokoi & Mr. Ebina believed just as he did. Take Mr. Yokoi who stands as an acknowledged head among the "leaders" & one of the trustees of Doshisha, from his address at Kioto recently & from Mr. Atkinson's recent interview with him he concludes that Yokoi is an Unitarian & states that mission money will not pass through his hands to him. Others in the mission are of the same opinion, though Mr Greene has been trying for a year or two to hold Mr. Yokoi up as worthy of continued confidence & all right in his faith. But a man that requires so much advocating as Mr. Greene has given him at least casts doubt on his own belief. He too till very recently has been receiving Board's money. In his interview with Mr. Atkinson he stated that Ebina, Miyagawa & Kosaki (president Doshisha), believed just as he does, & the rest also referring to Morita & Ichihara (act. Pres. of Doshisha) as I understand it. Take Mr. Ebina, president of the Dendo gwaisha, ~~one of the~~

trustees of the Kumamoto School that he recently struck issue with the mission & I think also one of the trustees of Doshisha. This man has also been receiving Board's money till recently he accepted a call to the Church in Kobe. There has been some suspicion about his faith & belief for some time. He preached a special sermon in Kobe recently. Mr. Atkinson went to hear it & declares him an out & out Unitarian; others members of the Ichi Kokumin who heard him say the same thing. And Mr. Atkinson is determined to meet him on the platform. These men have done good work in their time, some are still doing good work, but they are men whose faith is unsettled, who are ~~yet~~ drifting about in doubt. Mr. Morita & Mr. Ichihara are considered more stable. But they are recently back from the States, how long they will continue so under present unsettled, speculative, thin drifting philosophy that is rampant in this land, politically, religiously & morally, it is difficult to say; especially since the other members of this band are afloat in their faith, for they all appear to mingle together. My own belief is that there is not one of these men on whom you can put your finger & say where he stands as to christian ~~belief~~ belief now, or where he will stand a year or two hence. They are yet unsettled and adrift in Christian doctrine & in many matters of faith. If the Board wish their money to go into & through the hands of these men it is well they should know it. And if the Board's money is to go to promulgate Unitarianism let it be known so. Mr. Atkinson is responsible for this statement & I hope he will make his statements to you. To these men to such men as these the mission & the Board are asked to turn over the interests of our mission work. Is it wise? Are you ready for it??

Again we are told that missionaries are not needed, that we are not wanted, that they would rather have our salaries than us. When was the time we were ever wanted? The missionary has ever been told so. It is an evidence that he is needed.

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As to their having our salaries to use in the work instead of the missionary, the statement itself is enough. It would do more harm than good.

But who doesn't want us? A few ambitious "Japanese leaders". Take them away & the mass of the Japanese christians would in my judgment rebell against the missionaries leaving & having the responsibility of the work turned over to them. The author of the article against whose views I contend was himself surprised lately and delighted to be told by those with whom ~~&~~ for whom he works, that they (the missionaries) must not think of leaving for at least ten years yet, & that they (the christians) would find some way for them to stay. He (the author) appeared highly pleased about it too. It simply shows how far he is mistaken in some of his views. We have heard about the same statement ~~from~~ in Osaka by men of influence & position in christian work. It is not the sentiment of most of the pastors & evangelists of the Christian Church but of some of the aspiring "Japanese leaders" that the author would have been first sin. Mr Kozaki (president of Doshisha school) is reported to have said at the Congress of Religions in Chicago that "Japan did not need any more missionaries." Very likely. That sounds much like some the talk we hear from the same source (the Kumiai & Board) But what can be the reasons that influence a man under the conditions now existing here to make such a statement. (1) To state that Japan needed missionaries is to acknowledge that Japan is yet in a more or less heathen & uncivilized condition, & that no patriotic Japanese will do at the present time. Witness the puerile storm the leaders of the "Doshi Kokumin" got up, & also the members of the cabinet, in regard to Mr. Tamura's little book, "The Japanese Bride", pub. by Harpers, N.Y. They are as sensitive as a "touch-me-not". (2) To have missionaries come to Japan is to postpone the time when, he & such men as he, can assume control of the work & that mortifies his pride and ambition. (3) Considering the needs of the country & its condition it is only one who fails to appreciate the condition of the people and who is not warmed up to the interests of Christian work and the advancement of Christ's Kingdom among his people who can give utterance to such a statement. Why thirty nine millions nine hundred thousand, & a great part of the last hundred thousand of Japan's forty millions are as essentially heathen to day in life & morals as they were when Perry opened the country to commerce & trade. Christianity is a feeble power ~~here~~ yet, in the country and they are a poor class, & yet they don't need help from abroad!! Preposterous. A total lack of appreciation of the conditions of the country & the need of help, & their own inadequate ability to carry it on. If you select a man or men to do an important work or carry on a large enterprise, you select men who are enthusiastic in it & that comprehend its importance. And yet to such "Japanese leaders" (men with such views) we are asked to turn over the interest of missionary work in the country!! Suppose we did, what would they do? Would they carry it on? This doesn't look like it.

These people have not yet been pufficiently developed in confidence in each other to assume such a work & its responsibility. Oriental distrust is the attitude of the people, & it takes years of Christian experience & life to develop Christian trust & confidence. These "leaders" are said to be "self-reliant". Yes, they are not lacking in that quality; they are "self-reliant" to assumption; "Fools rush in where angels dare not tread". It is the "self-reliance" of an inexperienced & untried soldier, who fails to appreciate the task before him or the responsibility of the work. Their people don't have the confidence in them to stand by them & support them in their work. The one is as essential as the other in a work of this kind. In talking with an influential missionary of a neighboring society the other day, he told me of an incident lately in his experience. There was an important position to be filled involving a responsible trust, that he wished his Japanese co-laborers to appoint one of their own number to fill. But he could not induce them to do so. Finally they took him to one side and said privately to him, "we have not yet got confidence enough in each other to trust one of our number in that position; we haven't got on that far yet. But we can all trust you, & you must take the responsibility." It is the missionaries steadying influence & perseverence that inspires confidence in the work & lead them to support it. Take this away by turning the work over to them, & any one who knows any thing about Japanese character, well knows how it will end. The "leaders" will with a flourish of trumpets make a noisy & boastful beginning, but within six months or at most a year or two, their enthusiasm will have cooled down their zeal burned out, & their efforts will have diminished to small dimentions.

This lack of confidence in each other renders them deficient in cohesive & adhesive force sufficient for a serious undertaking. They split off & fly off into sections & divisions they won't pull together.

In a very partial sense only are these "leaders" "well equipped & thoroughly trained". There is a very large & important sense in which they are neither equipped nor trained

Other things are needed besides "book learning" to equip men for such work." I contend against every sillable of that statement.

"Independence of the Japanese Church". Well I have heard a great deal about this, but practically I see but little of it. We have many churches the mission agrees to pay the six-tenths of the pastor's salary, the church to furnish the rest. How does it work? Why the pastor agrees with the church to contribute one third of his salary to the church. He takes the so called two-thirds from the mission & the church pay nothing. This is Oriental; they don't see any thing wrong in it. And yet to pastors who will thus connive with their churches, & those over whom they are to exercise a moral & upbuilding influence, to such men are we asked to confide & turn our funds & the interest of the work over to.

Again here is a church that boasts of being "independent" - "self-supporting". It had a pastor of that character. He lives on one-third salary, too little to maintain health & do good work that his church may be reported self-supporting. He gets tired of this after a time & the church calls another man who isn't quite so zealous on self-support, & the church asks for assistance & gets two thirds of its expenses paid from mission funds. Now where is your self-supporting church? It is gone to the winds. You need not think I am trumping up cases for you. These are cases of actual fact, and they are many of the first class. Thus you see self support is a variable quantity in Japan. What kind of a foundation for these "self-reliant Japanese leaders" to rely upon, in the important work to be committed to their care? They are poor financially & not equipped for the work. Yet in my judgement they are about as well equipped financially as in other lines above indicated. I wouldn't have you think however that there are no self-supporting churches in the Kumi-ai body; there are a few, but outside of the larger cities not many.

There are but few of these men the "Japanese leaders", (I am almost inclined to say none of them), much less the band of them (Kumamoto band) who are at the present time at the front who are in any proper sense of the word fitted to take charge of the American Board's mission work in Japan. It is a natural & individual characteristic of this people to be unstable & changing. As one of our missionaries once said, "There is nothing fixed in Japan but change". Two years ago they wanted missionaries for the interior, then (after that) they wanted them only in the schools, & the Japanese were the ones to do the work in the interior, now they don't want them at all, & no such change in the condition of affairs has taken place at all. It is only a change of sentiment among these "Japanese leaders". Surely none of the men at the front ~~stand~~ now show that stability & steadfastness, honesty of purpose & exemption from selfish motives in the cause of Christ & the conversion of theirs of ~~their~~ people as to justify a wise committal of this work into their hands. While there are some apparently good men coming forward they are not in the ascendency yet. Instead of its being a "glory" to the mission & the Board to so transfer its work to these "leaders" & the Japan-

~~xx~~ church (— or rather to the Kumiai Church in Japan) it would be to the eternal shame + disgrace of these bodies to throw away the opportunity of future good at their door by intrusting it to those who from the very circumstances of the case must make a failure of it.

It is my opinion that the mission + the Board must wait till other men, reared up under more favorable circumstances of Christian life + thought in this land, come forward + show themselves worthy + capable of the trust + responsibility of this charge of Christian + missionary work of their people, before this important step can with wisdom + any assurance of success be taken. The Kumi-ai Churches must make an advance in Christian life + stability. Such a proposition ~~[illegible]~~ at this time strikes me as a proposition for the mission to commit suicide, + the Board to throw to the winds their opportunity for future usefulness, and to blast the hopes + prospects of the best + more considerate portion of the Kumi-ai Churches. In my judgement this good time will not occur within a few years. But it must be waited for till the present political excitement arising from the extension of franchise to a limited portion of the people has passed by, & till they have become somewhat accustomed to the agitation of political parties & elections; & also until the wild and unstable speculative tendency accompanying this political agitation in morals & matters of faith has passed by before the leaders will be properly trained & ~~be~~ put forward for this important occasion. The so called "Higher criticism" of the last few years of the Scriptures, has had quite considerable to do in disturbing the faith & unsettling the belief of those "Japanese leaders", whose education [illegible]perience is limited, & who do not fully comprehend the drift & import of much of it. This from the nature of the circumstances will require some years. And if in twenty five or thirty years hence the time has come & the men have been trained, qualified & tried, so they can be wisely considered sufficient for this important transfer, the mission & the Board may consider themselves fortunate in having been the means in God's hands of having accomplished so great a work in so short a time.

The "liberal policy" adopted toward the Doshisha school could only be considered wise while such a man as Mr. Neesima was at its head. But the disturbances, the friction, the fears & the dangers which have arisen since he passed away and other men stand as its officers, & strive to control it, show clearly that a wise policy for "the future good of the school, to hold it as an element of missionary & church work for this country, should have contemplated a possible changes of hands, & provided a safe restraint by retaining more mission & Board control.

Mr. DeForest is the chief advocate in the mission of turning things over to the "Japanese leaders". He is fanatical on this subject, & what he states in this line is to be taken with a great degree of allowance. He is a man who is intensely influenced by his immediate surroundings, & does not take a broad & comprehensive view of a subject. He is a man for whose judgement I have a very limited amount of confidence. The attitude & wish of a few of these leaders that he is associated with chiefly determines his views. Mr. Greene & Mr. Pettee also are tainted with fanaticism in their attitude toward the subject. They look at it through the glasses held before their eyes by these would be "Japanese leaders". The manner in which they parade their views to the missionary public is harmful to the work. It gives an entirely wrong impression as to the actual condition of ~~the work~~ Board's mission affairs in this country. It prevents new men from offering themselves for the Japan field, it unsettles new & experienced men in the field; witness Mr Severance. But this is not all the evil influence of such a course; this & letters in that line have doubtless been the foundation of the proposition coming from the secretary of the Board to turn ~~the~~ mission's interest over to these "Japanese leaders"; and in addition it gives a false view to ~~the~~ Board's constituency, & to the Christian Church in general interested in missionary work.

You may suppose I am a sad, morose, discontented missionary to write such a dark letter. But such is not the case. The advocates of the "turnover-policy" have sent on their glowing & enthusiastic letters in abundance. Who wishes to present the dark side? No one. But the Secretary's letter presenting the proposition to "turn-over" the interests & work of the mission to the "Japanese leaders", calls for the other side, the objections to such a step at this time, & that calls out the reasons why not, & the dark side. There are many good men, men who are worthy of trust among the pastors & workers of the Kumi-ai churches, but they are in a small minority of the "Japanese leaders" at the front. There is very much to be thankful for. We missionaries have reaped a large reward for our labors here through God's providence, & there is very much to encourage, sustain & stimulate us to continue, but it is not the object of this letter to bring that out, my task at this time is on the other side. I am very much mistaken in my views & fail to read aright the indications that are cropping out more & more, & within a few years quite a different class of men will not have come forward and be found to be the leaders of the Kumi-ai Churches. And I don't at all stand alone in this view.

I wish it distinctly understood that this letter is in a sense private, for yourself & the Chairman of the Committee on the Board's work in Japan Mr. Elbridge Torrey if you so elect; & is not intended for publication. And if the statements herein made are used in your consultations or communications with Japanese in the States, the author's name is to be suppressed. I make this request for prudential reasons that those of us who are here understand better than you possibly can do there.

With Christian fellowship & with the belief & hope that the Lord will carry his work on to the consummation of establishing a self-sustaining church in this counstry in circumstances, that will be able in all essentials to conserve jointly the Christian & missionary interests of the country, I remain respectfully Yours &c

Jonathan Taylor.

Rec'd Nov. 25.

Missionaries 98 —

Osaka. Japan.
Oct.
Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. Your letter of Sept 11th informing me of the action of your committee in regard to my returning to the States for a vacation & to join my family, reached me by fast mail. You lay a heavier burden on me than I think you really consider. Dr. Berry will not probably return to ~~the States~~ Japan before next spring a year (1895) & probably not before two years. In either case should I choose after that the most favorable time for spending some time in Europe to attend the centers of medical thought & avail myself of the advantages they offer, it would involve three years and a half or nearly four years separation from my family. This is more of a sacrifice than I feel I am called on to make for the benefit of the mission, or than you or any of the members of the committee would be willing to make for the amount of benefit ~~that~~ might possibly accrue to the mission. The mission would not be left so destitute of medical aid as you seem to suppose should both Dr. Berry & myself be absent at the same time. You express surprise that the mission should vote for both of us to ~~leave~~ be absent at the same time. There was not a dissenting voice so far as I know, though doubtless some of them regretted the coincidence as both Dr. Berry & I did. The vote of the mission shows that they understand the situation here much better than it is understood at Boston. In Kobe for instance it is only exceptionally that I am called on there. Dr. Muller & Dr. Thornicraft generally attend the missionaries there; with the exception, it is only in counsel that I am called in there. In Osaka Dr. Laning is always accessible, In Kioto Mrs. Dr. Porter of the Presbyterian mission, who has had a very successful dispensary practice for many years and who for all ordinary cases is well qualified, is available. And as I don't propose going to Kioto & live during Dr Berry's absence, having a much larger work of my own in Osaka, in case of need in Kioto any of the physicians either in Osaka or Kobe are as available as I am, and can get there just as soon. While for those in other stations I only go in case of absolute necessity, and the physicians at Kobe, either Dr. Miller or Dr. Norminge go out very much more frequently than I do, because they can leave their work without detriment while I cannot, & also because it is much easier for them to get passports to go into the interior than it is for me & they can obtain them with much less delay, owing to my connection with the Japanese Govt so I have to apply through Japanese officials who are slow to act, while they apply direct through their consul. About the only material difference it would make to the members of the American Board, is that they would have to pay a reasonable fee in case of calling an outside physician. This all of them can afford to do. It is only in exceptional cases that there is any necessity of asking the Board for assistance in meeting their medical bills, — as in the case of Mr. Curhis in Kobe, or Miss Telford. But as it is when one asks all somehow feel they may as well ask to have their medical bills met as not. Each case in my judgement should be made a case of its own, & the reasons given. I don't stay in Japan for the sake of the services I can give the missionaries, that is incidental. My medical work ~~that~~ that keeps me there is my native medical work. And hence as the missionaries of the A.B.C.F.M. in Japan in our absence can be well served, except in very exceptional cases that only occasionally occur, I don't feel called upon to make a large personal sacrifice for their pecuniary benefit & accommodation. They, the missionaries, don't ask it; it isn't necessary. Dr. Berry will now have been to the States three times while I within about the same time will have been back once.

However as it is, I will consent to remain here some longer, & postpone my leave of absence till next fall — one year — or till the first of Jan. '95 for the benefit of those concerned. But for longer than that I do not now consent, and the question will again, at the proper time, come before you for your consideration.

Very respectfully yours, Wallace Taylor

Recd Nov. 20, '93

P.S. Dr. Berry will report to you on Mr. Stanford's case. The operation saved his life for the present. He has had a hard time, but is now improving. I hope he will get well.

Osaka, Japan. Dec 19/93

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Doctor Clark — Your letter of Nov. 15, in regard to Mr. Severance came to hand some ten days ago. I have had a conference with Mr. Davis & Mr. Albrecht, & with Miss Gardner & Miss Talcott in regard to the matter. There has been some little apprehension on the part of some members of the mission in regard to the condition of Mr. Severance's mind, and at one time there appears to have been some cause for it, but at the present time I am happy to assure you that there appears to be no cause for apprehension now. I will state the result of my conference with each one that I talked with, that you may know about how the matter leis in their minds. Mr. Davis says he knows but little, has never been specially intimate with Mr. Severance, but states that Mr. Albrecht reported when he returned from Tsu, after the burning of Mr.

Severance's house, that he (Severanc
was very excitable. She felt there wa
some fear of his going deranged.
Mr. Albrecht did not put it so stron
as that in my conference with him
But he said Mr. Severance was ver
nervous & excitable, & so afraid that
it really was pitiable to see him, & tha
if he remained in Tsue his mind
might be in danger. In regard to
Mr. Severance's return to the States,
he said, in his opinion, that if the
way was clear for him to return
he did not think it best for the
Mission to put any thing in the way
of his return.

Mr. Severance has been boarding
with Miss Talcott in Kioto since
they left Tsue. Miss Talcott says
Mr. Severance is a very nervous
& excitable man, and very defi-
cient ~~&~~ unreliable in judgement,
and that in her opinion it would
be no loss to the future work of the
Mission should he go home.

I learned, second hand, that Mr.
Rowland, who has been probably
more with Mr. Severance than
any other man in the mission, says

that he is much disappointed in Mr. Severance, that he is so excitable, & so boyish in his actions & judgment, and that he does not appear to improve in his ability to get along with the Japanese by a longer stay in the country.

Miss Gardner says Mr. Severance is very nervous, excitable, & deficient in judgment, & that he fails to render himself acceptable to the people. That since (or after) his house was burned that he was extremely afraid, & would not go out of the house after night except in a crowd of people he knew. That it was painful to see his fear. That the people of Tsue (the Christians) disliked him, & that so far as the work was concerned that it was well that he was away. Miss Gardner says that there is no evidence at all that his house was set on fire, but that the great probability is that it the fense took fire from an ash box, & that from the fense the house caught fire. That there was no reason at all for Mr. Severance's fear. The reason why the people of Tsue dislike Mr. Severance

she says is, because he is so demo
stration in his talks to them, so theat
rical. And after hearing some thing
that she said to illustrate what she
meant, I don't wonder at it abo
It showed that he was very deficien
in his judgement in his attitude to
ward the people. And after hearin
what she had to say, it seemed mos
probable, to me, that the Japanese' ~~cr~~ crit
icism of Mr. Severance, & in a
friendly way too to enable him
to render himself more favora-
ble to them & acceptable as a teacher,
was the chief cause of his offering
his resignation to the Board, & not
the one point, that they (Some of the Chris would
prefer to have his salary to him.
Miss Gardner does not think that
his mind is affected.

I was much disappointed
in the result of my conference
with these persons, in their
uniform opinion that Mr.
Severance is not the man for
the Japan field. He certainly in
one line of work appeared from
what I had heard ~~had~~ to have done well,
much better than Mr. White,

namely, in receiving & entertaining visitors & callers. And in mentioning this to Miss Gardner, Yes, she said he did do well for a time, but that his unfortunate influence in other lines counteracted this, so that they became so they could scarcely tolerate him. Miss Gardner reports Mrs. Severance as a most excellent missionary lady. I have much confidence in Miss Gardner's opinion. Thus it appears to me that if the way is clear to allow Mr. Severance to return to the States & sever his connection with the Board it will be well to allow him to do so. The the prospect of his being a useful missionary & successful in this country and among this people is not encouraging. And certainly for a man so nervous & excitable as he appears to be from the reports that I heard, for his own sake it is not best for him to be here where there is so much to excite & try anyone. It requires one of cool firm judgment to succeed among this people.

I have not been with Mrs. Severance much. indeed but little, but what

I have seen of him has lead me
personally to form a very favorable
opinion of him. And still I can
see how it is that others hold a
different opinion. He is in Kioto
teaching at present as you doubtless
know, and the general opinion
appears to be that it is best to qui-
etly allow him to continue there
till the close of this school year,
next June.

In regard to some points
that I wrote you ~~in a report~~ some
weeks ago, the Kumamoto affair
has turned out as bad or worse
than I feared it would. The proper-
ty there is mortgaged for over one
thousand Yen, & a three hundred
dollar mortgage was placed on the
property three days after it was trans-
ferred to Kusahara's hands. And
Kusahara is even worse than I had
supposed he was; while developments
show Mr. Ebena in a worse & worse
light. He is not so saucy & insolent
as Kusahara, but he stands back
and backs him up in all he does.

The Capt. Janes's affair has shown Mr. Ichihara & Mr. Morita in a very unfavorable light in my estimation; as lacking in conception of the importance of the affair, & its relation to the college; it has shown them weak in power & judgement; mere boys. I have no faith to believe that Mr. Kosaki had he been here would have done any better. Indeed most of the missionaries have had more confidence in Ichihara than in Kosaki. And Mr. Davis said that he had an hour's talk with Mr. Morita as the one he could rely on most, presenting the subject as strongly as he could & then he (Morita) simply said "I think it had better be allowed to go on" (referring to Capt Janes's lectures) Then Mr. Davis [illegible] tapped his head and said "Oh! these fellows." — I think most of the mission have lately been having such practical experience with these "Japanese leaders"; as to considerably disturb their confidence in them. I send you a paper by this mail "The Missionary Tidings", that contains a reply to a previous

letter of Mr. Pettee's, which was much
in the same line as his letter to the Mis-
sionary Herald last summer. You w
see by this article in the Missionary
Tidings that there are other people beside
myself who do not think much of
Mr. Pettee's views.

Re Capt. Jane's affairs in this
appears finally to be settled, but to the
credit of some of the younger Japan-
ese teachers in the school, & some of the
scholars, ~~but~~ not to the credit, but
to the shame of the higher Japanese offi-
cers in the school. There are some
the younger men, those coming on,
who have been educated & brought up
in the school, & under better christian
influences, that I have great hopes
while I have "but little confidence
in the members of the "Old Kumamo
Band."

I hope Mr. Albrecht will write
you in regard to Mrs. Greene's plan
and arrangement with the Japanese,
that looks so well on paper," but prac-
tically leaves every thing in the hands
the say of the Japanese, with the mis-
sionary no voice at all.

Respectfully Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Osaka. Japan.
Feb. 1st '94.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A. B. C. F. M.

My Dear Sir. I write you in regard to some of the members of our mission, whom I am sorry to say are in ill health.

Miss Telford wrote me along in Dec. of some bowel trouble, & I prescribed for her, but she was not benefited, I prescribed again but with no better result. Then I wrote her to come up, as I could not procure a pass without some considerable delay. She came up last week & I found I had a severe case to deal with. I told her nothing but an operation gave any prospect of success, & asked that she be put under chloroform to determine the advisability of an operation. This was done yesterday. I find her suffering from a malignant growth on the right side of the pelvis, & of such a character that surgical interference is out of the question. At no time could it have been removed. It has no connection with her former trouble. There was no indication of any trouble last annual Mission Meeting at Kobe, for I then made a thorough examination. She has only had any indications of it since late in November. It is of rapid growth and development. Properly she is in no condition to go to the States. I have left it with her to decide after fully laying the case before her. She is inclined to return to the States. The immediate departure of DeForest & family to accompany her is the easiest solution of the case. How it will finally be decided I cannot say. She has been confined to bed for the last few days. She is aware that from the rapid development of the case, & the unfavorable conditions of travel that an acute onset may occur on the way home, & that I cannot assure her that she will reach home, but she may last three or four months. She is in considerable of distress, but is the same patient, courageous, noble, exemplary Christian woman she has always been in all her trying circumstances.

Mrs. W. L. Curtis in Kobe, has a slow chronic form of Bright's disease, & from this cause had a severe attack of Multiple Neuritis some 16 mos. ago. For more than a year she has been confined to bed, not very ill, but utterly played out and makes scarcely any effort to do any thing, sometimes not even to talk or sit up. I don't see that any thing is going to benefit her but a complete change of environment. I shall have a consultation with him (Mr Curtis) Saturday next, advising him to take his wife to the States, & then leave it to him to decide.

Miss Parmelee is in Kobe for treatment. She has been ill since last summer. She is reported to have had pleurisy some weeks ago, which I very much doubt. I first saw her last Saturday. She is suffering from incipient lung disease. If she does not improve during Feb. & March, I shall advise her leaving for the Pacific coast.

Miss Gardner is on the life in Kioto. I saw her a few days ago. She is nervously played out & exhausted. I fear her services in this country will have to terminate before long.

By Wallace Taylor

Osaka, Feb. 1, 1894

Filed Mar. 5

In view of what I wrote in regard to Mr. Severance in a letter sent you about a month ago, giving others' opinions, I think it is due him that I now write my own opinion after having had an opportunity to see him & become more intimately acquainted with him. He was down here some over three weeks during the holidays as his wife was taking treatment. And I must say I was very favorably impressed with what I saw of him. There is no indication of any aberration of mind whatever. He is somewhat excitable, as I wrote giving others' opinions, and expresses himself with great emphases on matters of minor importance frequently, and occasionally also accompanied by more or less demonstration. But such people are frequently met with in the States, but allowance is made for it there & no special notice is taken of it. And in talking with the Japanese here, and in publicly addressing a meeting, feeling the deficiency of his ability to use the language effectively. I have no doubt that he unconsciously endeavors to make up that deficiency by a loud tone of voice and some demonstration, probably somewhat theatrical action. I have seen others do so, & it is a common fault with some. But it is something that is distaste to the Japanese. And being among some hypercritical persons at this time of strong nationalistic feeling, they have taken umbrage at it, & made more of it than there was any occasion for. It is a difficult and trying place to put a young & unexperienced man after Mr. F. N. White has failed, as White surely did as I have been told. Though White succeeded admirably well in Osaka, a position requiring greater ability than in Tsu, but of a different kind. Mr. Eversance in some respects, so far as it regards his influence among the students & in receiving & entertaining visitors, certainly succeeded much better than Mr. White. And hence while I shouldn't think it best to send Mr. Severance out in a station alone again. I surely think there are places here in Japan, where he would do well, for he is a man of ability, & it would be a pity to loose him. I saw while he was here in Osaka that he is a fine teacher, & he likes teaching. I should think that Kioto would be a suitable place for him. And I understand he likes the work there much. And while some men out side of the mission are generally employed there, or at least have been for some years, I should think it a suitable place for him to be located there in connection with the school. But as this is a matter for them to attend to I have no doubt but that it will receive consideration. I simply write now to give my own impressions which are very favorable after a short acquaintance, to counteract the different impression I wrote of others having in a recent letter.

Very respectfully Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Taylor

Osaka, Feb. 1, 1894

Filed Feb. 28

Severance

Osaka, Japan,
Feb. 19th/94.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. Since last writing you in regard to the health of some of the members of the mission, some change has taken place which I am glad to report. Mrs. W. S. Curtis has been helped out of her trouble by the so called "Faith Cure". I had written Mr. Curtis that I wished to see him specially the next day. The week before when I was down I could scarcely get her to speak loud enough for me to hear her, for lack of strength she said. But that night after receiving my letter Mrs. Curtis got so bad she thought she would die, & as a last resort they held a family prayer meeting, during which she says she was healed, & got up & walked around the bed three times, & then had a good night's rest. She appeared happy & cheerfull when I saw her the next morning. I told Mr. Curtis that I had seen such ~~things~~ cases before,

that if this occurrence was a sufficien
stimulous to arouse her & cause her to
make an effort & she kept on, then al
would go well & his wife would be abo
before long. But if it was not sufficient
& she did not progress then I would a
vise him to entirely change Mrs. Curtis
environment & break up her "bed-ride
habit by returning to the States for a time.
But she is going on & doing well I understa
& sends word she is coming up to Osa
to see us this week. I am not a believer i
the so called "Faith Cure" movement, bu
if the Providence of God, in this incident
has led her to make an effort it is tr
a blessing to the family:- for the last thr
or four months she has been able to be
up & about if she would.

Mrs. Telford's case has proven
not to be so serious as I supposed it to
when I last wrote you. There was a
great deal of inflammatory indurat
& I could call it nothing less than a ma
lignant tumor then, but since putting
her under treatment & keeping her qu
it the inflamation & induration has
gone down, so that I hope there

may not be any thing malignant about it. There is still a hard nodule there, but I hope I may see my way clear to operate after a time & relieve her. She suffers a great deal, but is patient & brave. She is now comfortably situated at No. 26.—the house Mr. Gulick formerly occupied. But whatever be the final result her missionary work is done. If she gets well enough she must return to the States, her health is too unstable to justify her remaining on the mission field.

Miss Parmelee is improving nicely & I hope she may be able to return to her field of work by the last of March.

Miss Gardner is about the same, She is still in Kioto.

In your letter of Jan 19th just come to hand, you request me to say to Mr. Severance that the way is clear for him to return to the States. It doesn't seem to me best to do so now. In my last letter I gave my own opinion about the man after a short acquaintance, which is favorable. As he is now settled in Kioto & teach-ring, it seems best just to allow matters to go on as they are till our annual meeting, by that time they will have pretty well settled themselves. And if the question comes up I can make the statement to him you request if necessary. From all I hear he is doing satisfactory work now, & I hope he has found his place.

Respectfully Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Omaha, Feb. 19, 94.
Filed Mar. 15
Answered Mch. 16

Osaka. Japan. Apr 12/94.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. I have purposed writing you the last three or four weeks, but my time has been so occupied going to Kioto & Kobe & keeping up my work in Osaka that I have not found time.

Miss Parmelee has returned to her field of work, much improved but not fully well. I expect she will come down again.

Miss Gardner is ordered to the States. She has not improved any in the last three months. She is pretty thoroughly used up. In view of the fact that she has been ill most of the time for the last two years, was in the States a long time on account of ill health, I doubt the propriety of her again returning to Japan for work. At least she should not return till after she has been in the States some three or four years and her health has been fully restored.

Miss Daniels has collapsed, & we have had a time with her. She is finally some better, & I have sent her off for a month's vacation. I have been expecting her to collapse for some time, but saw no way to prevent it. While in Osaka sh was much more case than Miss Telfor & difficult to manage. She has not had much to do. Two hours teaching in the boy's school, for day She has taught occasional in a night school, visited the hospital once in a while. It is not the amoun of work she has done, nor the responsib ity she has had that used her up, for her work is quite free of responsibility. I wonder that such a person was sent abroad. She had St. Vitus' Dance when young, has also suffered from som form of Myelitis & is partially paralized in one arm, I expect tha to send her to the States before long, but we give her a full chance to gather up again. When she goes I advise tha she be not returned to the foreign fiel again, for it would simply be an expense, with small returns in missionary lines.

Miss Stone finally is gotten off for the States. Her case has been miserably managed, & so managed as to make a great expense to the Board. I suppose her going with Miss Wilkinson, but her wish secured the consent of others & off she went. She was tottering before that time, she has never been worth much since. I advised Dr. Berry to send her home last June. She objected & the matter was dropped. She finally left the school & was started off to Nagasaki & Korea. I protested to the Ca. I. against her going to Korea. I urged Miss Holbrook to go to Nagasaki & bring her back. She is so utterly collapsed that it is necessary for some one now to go all the way to the States with her. She could not be taken care of by the company returning next May. She has been ill most of the time since she came to Japan & not in a condition to work. She was used up before she came to Japan. I advise that she never be returned to Japan. It isn't the number of workers on the ground that determines the mission's working force, but the working ability of the workers. Our numbers are diminished but the working force remains the same, if not increased, excepting the necessary absence of Miss Holbrook.

Mr. Stanford went to work too soon last January. He did not consult me.

He had to give it up before the term was half through. And at the close of the term he was not in as good a condition as he was befor commencing work. He hasn't gathered up from this trying illness last fall. I ordered him on a trip to China & Korea, & to stay out of work & away from mission anxiety for the spring term.

Dr. Greene consulted me a few days ago. His throat is in a bad condition & I have ordered him to refrain from speaking or much talking for the next six months, if he expects to be free from a serious chronic trouble the rest of his life.

Mrs. Albrecht also has been through a trying seige of illness. She is much better now. But it is hard to tell what she may be necessary to do with her in the future.

There are more slim faces & pinched countenances in the mission than I have seen at any one time. There has been more responsible medical work to be done in the mission this winter than I have ever known in the same length of time. — Miss Telford is gradually loosing ground. Still a patient sufferer.

Respectfully Yours,
Wallace Taylor

Osaka Apr. 18th 1894
Rec'd May 28

Osaka. Japan.
May 15th/94.
Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

~~[illegible]~~ Dear Sir. Having a half
hour or so of time I write you this
afternoon; especially in regard to
Mr. Hill's case. By this or by the
following mail will come a request
for permission for him to take (or
send) his child to the states. I have
never been their family physician
& have known comparatively little
about them. They patronize Dr. Miller
2 of Kobe. Last summer while waiting
on Mrs. Allchin in Kobe, the Hills
returned from Arima, & being at their
house I noticed something peculiar
about their child. I made inquiry
of their nurse unbeknown to them.
But not wishing to convey unwelcomed
news I said nothing to the Hill's about
it. A short time ago their family phy-
sician, Dr. Miller, happened to tell them
the child was not quite right, & they called
me in. I find the child Imbecile in
both body & mind, and almost deaf.

This they did not know till I informed
them of it, though they had begun to sus-
pect it a few days before. The child
suffering from middle ear trouble & ha
folicular growths in the ~~pharanx~~ phar-
anx which should be removed, - requ
ing a small operation. The child's ear
trouble could be treated here by train
a nurse to care for it. But it needs
technique training, which the Hill
themselves will never be able to give it
Because they appear utterly unabl
to see any deficiency in the child.
Hence after fully considering the case
advised them to take the child to the Sta
for technique training, adding th
medical treatment to soften the
tone of the unwelcome decision.
There are private asylums or schools
for the training of Imbeciles, but whe
they are I don't know, - no public o
so far as I know. - Mrs. Hill I un-
derstand has decided to go, allowing
Mr. Hill to remain at work.

The child is over 2½ yrs. old, can
only just walk, cannot run; some 18
ago it used to speak a few words, w

Taysb

it does not articulate an intelligent sound, & yet it has intelligence enough to be taught & trained in many things. It appears to me to be more imbecile now than it was some nine months ago.

Mrs. Albrecht has ~~far~~ so improved that I have advised them to spend the summer at Karuizawa, & not go to the Hokkaido. She is better than I expected to find her.

Miss Parmelee & Miss Daniels I have heard nothing from since they passed from my immediate care.

Miss Harwood has been "laying off" since last September, - practically since last July, saying she is not able to work. She consulted me the other day. I fitted a pair of astigmatic glasses for her, but found so little actually ailing her that I refused to give her treatment. I don't see but that she is as well and strong as any one in the mission, excepting some peculiar notions she has in regard to herself.

Your "Handbook for Missions & Missionaries", recently received I

see introduces quite a number [of]
changes, but I don't see that it
makes any change in regard to
Mrs. Taylor's & my financial relation
to the Board, as I regard them as special. ~~and~~, not covered by any statements
made in the new Handbook, hence
I suppose they remain as they
are at present, especially as we
only receive fifty dollars a year
more while I am on the ground
at work than we should if I were
also with my family on furlough
in the States, according to the new regulations.

Respectfully yours,
Wallace Taylor.

P.S. Miss Telford is a great sufferer now — gradually loosing ground.

Rev. Wallace Taylor 5
Osaka, May 15, 1894
Rec'd June

Rev. Wallace Taylor M.D.
Osaka. May 21. 1894. 87

Osaka. Japan.
May 21/94

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. By last mail I sent a brief statement in regard to Mr. Hill's child. I understand that he & the (CaD. are making arrangements for the whole family to return to the States. I fail to see the necessity for any such an expensive arrangement, & when inquired of in regard to it, I simply replied "there was no occasion for a professional opinion in regard to it." Hence I don't wish you to think that this part of it is my suggestion

or that it meets with m
approval as an ind
vidual member of the
mission.

Respectfully Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 3-11-95
Ans'd 12

88

Osaka, Japan. Feb. 14/95

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir, I was asked a short time ago by the editor of the forthcoming annual report of the Japan mission, Mr. Pettee, for a contribution to that ~~report~~ on the mission medical work. The report is to be a review to some extent of the work of the mission for the twenty five years just completed. I don't know as the report when published will contain all of this brief account of the medical work, nor that what will appear will be in the form here given. But as you have recently entered upon your duties as Secretary of the Board, I thought it might be acceptable to you to have the reading of these "advanced sheets", thereby to become somewhat acquainted with the medical work of the mission & its present condition; especially as I presume, some points in reference to it are before you in Boston.

You will see by this report that the "butt end" of the medical work is in

Osaka.

If convenient I should be pleased to have Ex. Sect. Clark have the reading of these advanced sheets, and also Dr. Berry, if within the vicinity of Boston, & it is not too much trouble to you.

Respectfully yours,
Wallace Taylor.

(Copy.)

A Brief Review of the Medical Work of the Japan Mission.

Mission medical work was begun early in the history of the mission. Dr. Berry landed in Kobe in 1872, and shortly after begun medical work in a dispensary. A few months later he was invited by the authorities to take charge of the Hiogo Ken hospital. This offer he accepted, and he continued to occupy this position till his return to the States some five years later. During this time a number of dispensaries were organized in neighboring towns round about, among which may be mentioned Sanda, Akashi, Kakogawa, Himeji, &c. These places were visited by touring, once or twice a month, or once in two or three months, as the case might be.

Dr. Taylor landed in Kobe in 1873, and medical work was begun in Hiogo the next year by organizing a dispensary. That dispensary has been kept up from that time to this.

and some of the Japanese physicians who were
strumental in opening that work have been
terested, coöperative workers from that time to
present. The usefulness & success of that
institution has been due as much to the lab
and continued interest of these Christian
men as to that of the medical missionary
among whom may be mentioned, Dr. Kawam
~~Jr.~~ sen. Dr. Kimura, (now deceased) Dr. Tsuyama,
and others.

Medical work was begun in Okayam
by Dr. Taylor in 1875, and kept up by occasio-
nal tours. Dr. Berry took the work up there
in 1879, after his return from the States, by
accepting a position offered him in the Ken
hospital. Dispensaries were organize
in a number of neighboring towns aroun
and the work continued for some five years.

Medical work was begun in Kioto by
Dr. Taylor in 1876. Dispensaries were organ-
ed in various neighboring towns, and also in
a few places beyond Lake Biwa. Dr. Berr
took up the medical work there in 1885, an
afterwards established the Doshisha hospital
which has developed into a flourishing & cre-
ditable institution. This hospital according
to the last report (1893) had an attendance of
some three thousand seven hundred (3700)

patients and an aggregate attendance (including subsequent visits of patients) of some eight thousand. A training school for nurses has also been established in connection with this hospital, which has done a creditable work in furnishing trained nurses, and thus supplying a need much felt for a long time. The last report states there were twenty in training as nurses in this school including a graduating class of ten. Mrs. Dr. Buckley was connected with this work for some years.

Medical work was begun in Osaka by Dr. Adams in 1875, by organizing the Naniwa dispensary. This institution has been kept up from that time to the present. Mr. Mayegami who studied medicine & pharmacy with Dr. Hepburn in Yokohama, was one of the founders this institution, and has been an interested coworker and druggist in the dispensary ever since. Dr. Taylor took up the work in this place in 1878, and afterwards organized the Shinsei hospital. This institution has also had a creditable career, and during the last year has opend up a branch dispensary in a poor district in the southern part of the city. The report of the Interne for the last year shows that the number of patients who attended the hospital & the hospital dispensary was near five thousand (5,000) and the aggregate attendance (including subsequent visits) was over thirty eight thousand. this in connection with the work at the Naniwa dispensary and the dispensary in Hiogo, which are under the care of the same physician, gives a total of over six thousand (6,000) patients with an aggregate attendance of over forty two thousand during the year.

The medical work of the mission has passed through various stages of development and changes, adapting itself to the facility with which the evangelical work of the mission could be carried on, the changing conditions of the country, and the development of an educated medical profession. In the early days of the mission's work it was difficult to secure and hold a place for evangelical work, but it was comparatively easy to organize a company of Japanese doctors who were desirous of seeing and learning something of the Western system of medical practice. These companies would secure a place to be used as a dispensary, and after a few visits of the missionary physicians allayed the apprehensions & softened the prejudice of the people. he would be accompanied by a lay missionary. In this way dispensaries were established in many of the near & some of the remote towns & cities. The medical work was the vanguard of the missionary work, outside of & to some extent within the treaty ports, opening up the way & giving the evangelist a place and opportunity to work. Besides bringing relief to suffering humanity, it broke down prejudice & opposition and secured a tolerance for the preaching of the Gospel of Christ to the people. It seems like a misty dream to look back to the time when we went with our pills & plasters, and staid & worked where an European would not have been allowed to remain, had he not brought some tangible evidence of his good will. I well recollect our first going into Himeji; how we were scrupulously shut up in our jinrikisha, from view for miles before we reached the place, hurriedly run into a large _Samurai_ _Yashiki_, & the huge gate immediately shut and barred behind us. We were prisoners & carefully watched, not that we might not go out but that no one should get in to harm us. Here we were kept & not allowed out, but patients were brought in to us. After a few visits when our patients had made known what we were & the character of our work, we were allowed out on the street, but only within certain limits and always accompanied by a guard whose vigilance we could not evade. By & by the people became somewhat accustomed to us, our restraints were removed and the lay missionary allowed to accompany us on our medical tours.

As time passed on the people's dislike toward the foreigner and their prejudice against Christian work gradually wore off somewhat, and the lay missionary through his helper could open up and hold a place of work as well as the medical man. Then medical work ceased to occupy the prominent place in missionary work that it at first had, and the medical man devoted his efforts more especially to healing the sick, bringing relief to the afflicted and thus further breaking down the prejudice against missionary effort. Medical touring was still continued - After a time when the medical man had establishe a reputation & had become known throughout the country patients came from a distance to consult him and he saw more patients by remaining at home than by touring. The interests of the work then demanded a more permanent location for medical work and hospitals were established and touring to a large extent was given up. This was also further rendered necessary from the development of medical science in the country, so that mo of the places were fairly well supplied with med ical ~~science in the country~~ practitioners of their own ~~as~~ and the desirability of medical touring lessened. Better facilities for the treatment of the more important cases in hospitals became a necessity for the success of the medical work, for medical missionary work to be respected & effective must be abreast of & in advance of the medical practice in the country. Hence we were led to establish hospitals.

For the higher efficiency of hospital work trained nurses are necessary. The dissemination among the people of what medical science with good nursing can accomplish leads the people to avail themselves of its advantages in time of need. ~~(A training)~~ Thus a demand as well as a need for trained nurses was opened up. To supply this need the medical work took up the training of nurses, and established a training school for nurses in Kioto in connection with the Doshisha hospital.

Both medical touring and hospital work has its advantages & limitations as a branch of missionary effort. Touring affords the opportunity of meeting a larger number of people in different localities, and giving an introduction of yourself and of the character of your work, but the Christian teaching given & the influence exerted are from their nature transient and to secure permanent results must be frequently repeated & well followed up. Hospital work on the other hand only directly reaches those who attend it, and through them their relatives and acquaintances at home, but it affords opportunity for fuller & better Christian instruction of patients, and longer and more intimate acquaintance, & hence will secure more lasting & permanent results. But the medical man as his work increases, busy with his responsible duties, has neither the time nor the ability to make use of a large part of the opportunities for Christian effort which his work affords. Hence lay workers as evangelists are necessary to secure the full advantages that medical missionary work opens up, laboring among the in-patients and those attending the clinics as out-patients. For this work women, who succeed better in this capacity, either as Bible women or lady missionaries, should be associated with the medical man in his work. This has also become a recognized feature & practice in our work. Thus the medical work of the mission has passed through these various stages of development and experience and now stands fairly well equipped for further & future work.

During the time that Japan & the people were reaching out for things foreign & endeavoring to avail themselves of the advantages of them, teaching & schools were in the ascendency as branch.

ep of missionary work, and the general missio
had much to encourage him in the facilities
lowed him & in the success & prosperity of his w
while medical work retired from the compara
prominent place it had occupied and was t
upon as one of the lesser influences in the
Medical missionary work in other missions
given up, and the thought that it might be p
as well to much diminish it if not give it u
altogather was largely entertained by our ow
mission and by the Board. But with
adoption of a limited elective franchise &
establishment of the Diet whos members a
chosen by the electors of the people, a nati
listic sentiment & patriotism has been re
which is the prominent feature of public
& feelin of the times. A reaction has tak
place, not things foreign but things essent
Japanese are in the ascendency; schools, teach
& general missionary work have suffered r
es among us, difficulty & hindrance
encountered in prosecuting the gener
the medical work has well held its
is again in prominence as one of the
fective & successful branches of miss
work.

One point kept constantly in view
carrying on the medical work has b

to have the patients pay for their medicines as far as possible. The evils attending the promiscuous, free dispensing of medicines as practiced in most mission fields are many. Even when visiting patients at their homes they are expected to pay the jinrikisha bill, and a small fee besides. No one is refused because he cannot pay, but every one is expected to pay something at least toward their medicines. No one is given treatment & medicine gratuitously except as he is pronounced needy & worthy by some reliable Japanese. Thus the Board expense of the medical work has been small compared to the work done, and consists chiefly in meeting the salaries of the physicians, purchasing surgical instruments & surgical supplies. Some Board expenses were incurred in starting the Hiogo & Naniwa dispensaries, since then they have
conducted without expense to the Board
ly as above mentioned. When in con-
on with the Ken hospitals at Kobe & Okaya-
these hospitals met these sundry expenses
the salary). The establishment of the
spital in Kioto was at Board expense, so
o the nurses school was at Board expense.
rough the hospital is now carried on free

from Board expense yet the Nurses school c
tinues to receive an annual appropriation
The founding of the Chochun hospital (K
sei) in Osaka was an exception. No Boa
funds have gone into that institution
from the first. The salary of the physic
and the surgical supplies used by h
in his work there is all the expense it h
been to the Board. The idea of comp
self support has been pressed on this
stitution as rapidly as deemed pruden
till now it contributes something mont
toward meeting the expense of the missionar
physician there and at other points, and
also for the aid of such poor patients as
sees proper to help. A certain amount
benevolent work has always been ins
upon & pressed, till now this last year
hospital has established a dispensary
poor district in the southern part of the
where medicines are furnished at
est possible price, and besides
hundred patients have received fr
ment at an expense to the hospital
three hundred & fifty Yen. This
benevolent work of the hospital alon
and above what has been done throug
other sources.

The question is often asked are missionary hysicians needed in Japan? and is it desirable that others be sent out? While the physicians n the ground, having established a reputation nd are widely known, are doing a large & much needed work, a work that would be much-missed were it to cease yet a new medical man ould find it difficult to establish a reputation nd do much in a general way in the present ondition of medical practice, and the animus sentiment of the people towards foreigners & things oreign. Yet there is a large amount of benevolent medical work that ought to be done. he number of sick poor who suffer and endure ecause they cannot meet the expense of even inferior medical treatment is large. The Christian church in Japan has not ~~woke~~ waked up to her duty nor is she conscious of her obligation to the sick poor or the unfortunate. It is a Christian duty to alleviate suffera. mitigate distress, to aid the poor and from philanthropic principles, de of the thought that converts may be e thereby. The Christian communities nging up here & there have very imfect ideas of what their duty & privileges re toward the poor & needy or of what is being done in Europe and America, and in all civilized, Christian) countries for the u fortunate classes. The Church in th country much needs the teachings of p ciples and example in elemosynary w and he who as a physician is ready an willing to engage in this good work in ble lines will find much work to be d for many years to come.

Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Feb. 14, 1895

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-16-95
Ans'd 16

90

Osaka. Japan.
Mar. 18/95.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. I have been wishing to have Miss Telford return to the States this spring if possible. I spoke to Mr. Pettee (of the Okayama station to which Miss Telford belongs) and also to Mr. Hill in regard to it. They thought that as Miss Telford already had permission to return, that this would also include sending a nurse with her if such was necessary, without asking the Board at Boston for any further permission. That all that would be necessary would be for me to make a statement of the case to you.

It is not necessary for me to give a history of her case, as you doubtless are well acquainted with it already. Dr. Clark wished me to send her to the States about a year ago; but I did not consider it best to do so, on account of the great pain she suffered. She was so much better along about New Years that I concluded to make the attempt, as she was desirous of going if I thought she

would be able to stand the journey. A
cordingly arrangements have been m
for her to go on the tenth of May steam
with the Rowlands to San Francisco,
with the understanding that her frien
are to meet her there and take charg
of her after that. Miss Telford wou
need a nurse whoever accompan
her, and arrangements have been
made for Miss Telford's "maid
to go with her. The traveling expens
of this woman (Japanese) will have
to be met by the Board to San Francis
and most likely her return passag
in the future; however I leave this
to be arranged for by Miss Telford
herself or her friends. This woman
who goes as a nurse Miss Telford
wishes to have attend school some-
time in the States. She is a very effi-
cient Japanese woman, and will
answer the purpose as well as any
one we could get, unless we engag
an European, who was a trained nurse,
and this arrangement will be an
economy of expense to the Board.
I advise Miss Telford to go to a
hospital when she reaches San Fran

cised, for rest & for treatment for a short time, till her friends make other arrangements, either for her to go on East or to further remain on the west coast, as she in her present condition can be better taken care of there than in a hotel. I shall write to Mr. Frear in time to provide for her on her arrival the

Miss Telford has grown much worse since these arrangements w made, though for the last few d she is again some better. Hence is somewhat doubtful whether will be able to go on the steame the tenth of May. If any thing oc so she is not able to go on that sel, Mr. Hill will cable you "N

so you can inform her f that they may not be to the expen of going to meet her.

Respectfully Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, March 18, 1895

and said

as well as a

one we could get, unless we engag

a trained nu

and this arrangement will be an

economy of expense to the Board.

I advise Miss Telford to get a

hospital where she

L. B.
4-16-95
16

91

Osaka, Japan, Mar. 26/95

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Sir: Your letter of Feb. 15th making inquiry ~~in~~ regard to Miss Telford came to hand a few days since by the last mail. I had written you some little time before stating that arrangements were being made to send Miss Telford to San Francisco on the 16th of May steamer, in company with the Rowlands'. It is not necessary for me to repeat here what I then wrote, that letter will most likely reach y in due time, Miss Telford is again im proving & I hope she may be able get off then. She goes to return no m to Japan.

Miss Kent, of whom you als quire is doing partial work in the at Kobe. She is not able for full w Whether she can remain during the y is doubtful (that is till Jan. '96.) I may have to send her to the States at any time. She is a very uncertain quantity in the line of work. The next time she comes down she should go home.

Miss Stewart has been laying off from work since Jan 1st. She is improving slowly. I expect her to be able to resume work against Sept. It is problematic whether she should take up work this spring term. She is not seriously ill, but not in a condition to work, & to take up work too soon again would most likely result in having to send her out of Japan.

Miss Adams is also ill, & only in a condition to do partial work. She is also improving. I hope it may not be necessary to stop her work altogether. Both these cases are the result of fret & worry; uncertain work under unfavorable circumstances: producing a cerebro-spinal neurasthenia, so called.

You have asked for the opinions and views of the mission on the situation in Japan. I doubt whether it is worth while for me to give you mine. I generally am on the side of the minority, & look at mission matters from a different stand point from

the majority. Still that you may k
that there is a difference of opinion a
us I can state my opinions on a fe
points without giving my reasons why.
I am but little influenced by the
opinions & wishes of the so called "Leaders"
of the Kumiai Churches in Japan, in
regard to the needs of the work in Japan
or the advisability of continuing it, o
reinforcing the workers on the field. Th
so called "Leaders", in general, are b
boys from heathenism, I care n
where they have graduated, what ho
they have received, nor what position
have & now occupy. They are actua
by personal ambitions, selfish mot
& purposes, & are filled with a hig
opinion of themselves & what they ca
complish; rather than being prompte
in what they state & propose from the
condition of the people in Japan & the needs
of the work. I have been in Japan now over
20 years & I see as much need of missionary work now as I ever did. If the
Japan Mission to the American Board
are to reap the fruits of the work they have
begun & partially successfully carried on
they must go on. To stop now is to lose

There are individual exceptions
of course.

the benefits of very much that has already been accomplished. And to go on necessary reinforcement. There is nothing needed in this mission now more than "new blood"; and where is it coming from? I am sorry to state that it is not likely to come from the younger members of the mission. The older members are given up to old & worn out policies of work, that have proved abortive & deceptive; and their eyes are withholden so they can see nothing else. As I have stated frequently so I state now to you, that one of the highest functions of the Japan mission for the last 6 or 10 years has been to show the other missions in Japan how not to do it. If the American Board allows its work to languish or give it up, you may rest assured that the other Boards working in Japan will carry on the work, & reap much of the fruits that legitimately belong to us. The whole mission policy needs to be recast; the mission to have full control of all moneys &c. The Presbyterian mission have essentially taken such steps in a quiet way.

Respectfully yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Dr. Wallace Taylor
Osaka, March 26, 1880

92

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-7-95
Ans'd 7

Kyoto, Japan.

April 5, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Dear sir.

The Committee ad Interim request the Prudential Committee to grant a furlough to Dr. Taylor with permission to return to the United States on or after Oct. 1 next.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Ackd. Apr. 5. 95

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-7-95
Ans'd 8

93

Osaka, Japan, Apr. 6/95.

Rev James L. Barton, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. Inclosed you will please find a request from the Committee ad Interim, Japan Mission, for permission for a furlough for myself with permission to return to the States.

I presume you are acquainted with the circumstances of the case. Yet I will state a few points. It will be three years next June since Mrs. Tay left with the younger children, to make a home for them & the three older children at Oberlin Ohio, & superintend their education, with the understanding that I should before long join them on a furlough. I asked for a furlough to be given me from Jan. '94, but as Dr. Berry was to leave the country the fall of '93, I was requested to remain till Dr. Berry's return. I agreed to remain till Jan. '95, while Dr. Berry assured me he would be back in Mar. or Apr. of this year. Dr. Berry is not on the ground yet, & I hear

J. L. B.
Rec'd 7-95

no word of his coming back, but if there is any chance for him at all to get into the Rodhisha Hospital again I expect him back. If he comes back at all he will be here surely by the first of Oct. next. If he does not return, I don't see that either the mission or Board can reasonably expect me to wait much longer. I will then have been out in the field nearly twenty two years, & I have only had one vacation home. There is no other member of this mission who has such a record. Most of those who have been out so long, or even for a shorter time, have been home already two and three times.

When I leave I wish to return by the way of Europe and spend some four or six months in the hospitals of Germany, including probably some little time at some of the hospitals of France & England. My object is medical study, & better qualification in the line of my work; to see what is done in other countries, at the centers of medical knowledge & science & to see how they do it. This is especially desirable for one who practices in Japan, and tries to keep abreast of the times in medicine, as I do; for Japan sends most of her best medical men to Germany to complete, and review their medical studies. And to have spent some time in Germany does considerable for a medical man in Japan.

Considering my work here, that I have remained nearly two years to accommodate Dr. Berry, the mission & the Board, and considering the fact that the Prudential Committee granted Dr. Berry his request to return by Europe and stop for a time for medical study, you can't well deny me the same request.

When Mrs. Taylor returned to the States I made a special agreement with the Board in regard to salary or allowance, by which she was to receive $1400.00 at Oberlin & I $600.00 here. When there was talk last year of rearranging the bases of missionaries' salaries, I requested that as ours was a special arrangement that it be allowed to remain so till I returned to the States, and as I have not been otherwise informed, I conclude no change has been made. When I leave Japan on furlough, next October, a new arrangement will necessarily follow. And I request that I be allowed one month to reach Oberlin, Mrs. Taylor drawing as heretofore to the expiration of that time, and then after that we fall into the regulations stated in your "Handbook" for Missionaries on furlough. Essentially such an arrangement as this has been made with several of the members of this mission who have returned by the way of Europe, if not with all, and it seems to me eminently fair to both parties. I understand the Board only meets the expenses of returning, to the amount of what they would be by the usual route.

I should be much obliged to have an answer to the inclosed request, and to the other points mentioned in this letter as early as convenient, at least early in July, so I can make preparation and arrangements for leaving my work, and also for other matters connected with my furlough.

Respectfully Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Apr. 6, '95.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-7-95
Ans'd 8

94

Osaka, Japan,
Apr. 8/95.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. In my last letter to you I made some statements in regard to mission work & mission policy, which I have since thought you might not fully understand; especially as I have since learned that Mr. DeForest is stating and trying to make the impression that the difficulty of missionary work in Japan, and the friction between missionaries & their workers is general, involving all missions in Japan. Now such is not the case at all. Such is a gross misrepresentation of facts as they exist. No mission in Japan at this time, that I know of, has any difficulty with their workers except our own mission, the Japan mission, and especially the Presbyterian mission is having a harmonious time. At no time has any mission in Japan had any really serious difficulty with its workers except the Japan mission, & for a time the

the Presbyterian mission. But the Presbyterian mission has readjusted itself to the work, and as above stated is now getting along harmoniously. I don't here refer to little local difficulties that occur here & there, but to matters that involve the whole mission as su

And I have quite an extensive acquaintance with members of other missions. There is a general check to the advancem and progress of missionary work in general from the revival of the nationalisti sentiment & matters growing out of the wa But that is another matter, it does no involve difficulty ~~with~~ between missions & their co-Japanese labors, the workers & helpers. I should like to as why it is that while the missionaries o other Boards have their hands full of work, more work than they can wel attend to, and more calls than they can respond to, so many of the members o our mission are stranded so to spea & are searching about for side lines o work, and seldom are called on to fill appointments & to preach in places where they have been accustomed to work. This is significan and I could refer you to several o

5-18-95

our members who have been thus stranded. Why is it that other missions in Japan are pushing on, filling up their ranks, calling for more men, while our mission is hesitating, doubting, uncertain, and many of them saying we cannot do much more, our time here is short?

Now the inference plainly is, that if the Japan mission only is encountering difficulties in her work & with her workers, the cause must be found in the mission itself and ~~not~~ necessarily among the people whom she works with & in the times. In other words the mission policy and the way her workers have adjusted themselves to the work & their ~~helpers~~, Japanese co-laborers, is responsible for our present difficulties. Hence I state again, that, the one good thing the Japan mission has done for a number of years has been in showing the other missions how not to do it.

The policy advocated by DeForest & Pettee, is simply experience ripened.

Respectfully Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Cairo, April 8, '95.

Rev. Wallace Taylor

95

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-18-95
Ans'd 27

Japan Mis. 57. 182.

Osaka. Japan.

Apr. 24/95.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir, I send by this mail to your address a bundle of my Medical Reports for '94. These you can distribute if you wish to whom you may see fit; also a small number, partially addressed, which I wish, if you please, to be sent to the members of our mission in the States.

In reference to the medical work in Japan, you generally hear of the work in Kyoto, the Doshisha Hospital, the Kyoto Nurses' School, and the worthy workers there; but you will see by referring to the report sent you, that the best end of the medical work is in Osaka and has been here for a number of years,

Respectfully yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Apr. 24, 1895.

+ Rev. Wallace Taylor.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 6-3-95
Ans'd 7-29

96

Yokohama,
Japan,
May 9/95.

Rev. Jas Barton, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. I have come thus far with Miss Telford on her way to the States. She has been much more comfortable for the last two week before starting. I took her to Kobe a few days before sailing from there, and she has been suffering more pain since, though she stood the journey up here quite well. So it is difficult to say how she may stand the voyage

across to San Francisco. I hope she may endure the voyage well but have misgivings as to that.

I shall feel relieved of a heavy responsibility & care as she sails away, but it really seems the most advisable thing to do now. Hoping you may hear favorably from her after she lands at San Francisco,

I remain respectfully Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

J. L. B.
ec'd 7-18-95
ns'd 29

Osaka. Japan. June 24th/

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. Your kind le
of May 6th, was received some day
ago, granting me a furlough with
mission to return by the way of Eu
For which you will please accep
thanks. The suggestions you mak
will be borne in mind. As we
having an epidemic of Cholera in J
this year, and a developement of the B
Plage in southern China, I may n
leave Japan for some weeks late
I stated in my letter.

Your letter of May 28th also ca
to hand by the last mail. It is needl
to say that I appreciate what you sa
regard to my medical report. I was a
that I was doing a creditable work
a work that merited being known
widely than it was, but fear you
give me too much notoriety by circu-
lating it so widely. It is in such con
with the reception my reports hithe
have had, that it is an agreeable
prise. Hitherto I have never rece

n acknowledgement, save once, th
ny reports had been received. The rep
are printed at my own expense for pri
vate circulation and distribution, an
the suppey is limited. I will however
gladly send you the greater part th
still remain on hand.

In speaking of mission matters you remark that other missions do appear to have the same problems to meet and deal with as we of the Japa mission do. This is so to some extent, and yet the most perplexing + difficult matters we as a mission have to deal with, are the results of mistaken mission policy; and they will be perpetuated and continued so long as the policy of the mission continues as it has been tis yet. Such problems could not arise in the Episcopal or Methodist missions; they are met at once and dealt with, and not allowed to run on and gain strength + influence by a policy that fosters such action. The Presbyterian bodies ("Council of Missions") are fortunate in having men of

sterling worth, for the most part,
evangelists and pastors, men wh
are sound in theology, sound in fait
earnest, conscientious workers, hen
no such "new lights" are springin
up in their midst. But the policy o
mission to surrender yourself up t
led and directed by the so called "Le
ers of the Kumiai Churches", turnin
appropriations over to them in bulk
used at their discretion without
counting for them, has fostered th
vanity and pride and stimulat
them as well as given them oppor
nity to break away as they have.
And there are still those among us
follow after these men in their
tentible course, and circulate aro
them as a satellite rather than t
an independent stand against th
wayward course. It is in my ju
ment the mission that needs the Le
lation to strengthen their hands an
set them aright in their attitude tow
the willful "leaders", and enable them
to take a stand against them in the
dastardly course, fully as much
as the Kumiai Churches & their lea
If a firm stand were taken aga
these "leaders" their influence fo
evil would be largely overcome

in a short time. They have neither the strength nor the spirit that will enable them long to survive. The Mission & the Board are now supporting a school whose graduates will not be received as workers in other evangelical missions and churches. And why should they be in ours? Are we less evangelical than other missions and their native churches? Let the Board withhold its aid till these abuses and false influences are abated, and they will go down, for there is a large and influential element in the churches struggling against them if they are given an opportunity to exert themselves.

I send you also a report of the "Council of Missions," thinking that you will be interested in it. It is sound, practical, and business like. This report was gotten up by the Rev. A. D. Hail, D.D. of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. A practical & successful missionary; than which a higher encomium cannot be given.

Respectfully yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, June 24, 188

J. L. B.
Rec'd 3-7-96
Ans'd 4-4

Vienna, Austria
Feb. 24th/96.

Rev. Wm. Barton, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir: I have not written you since leaving Japan. My traveling companions, Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Stanford, however have frequently written to Boston, & kept you informed as I suppose in regard to our whereabouts. We spent some five weeks in India, & I there visited my old friend & classmate, the Rev. Winsor, at Sirur. We were over two weeks in Egypt, two weeks in Palestine, though I was prevented visiting Tiberius & Capernaum on account of bad weather & some disturbances in that section of the country, which I very much regretted. I left the Stanfords in Italy & traveled alone, as I wished to get over the ground faster than they wanted to go. I spent over two weeks in Italy, much too short a time to devote to that interesting country. I have been here in Vienna now over two weeks, busily engaged in work, attending clinics, & taking some special courses. I shall remain here till about the middle of March, when I will go on to Berlin for two or three months. As I don't know what my address in Berlin will be, you can address me c/o Dickenson & Stewart, 4 Queen Victoria st. London, W.C. who will forward letters to where I may be.

It isn't much I have heard from Japan since I left. What little I have heard leads me to think that the Deputation left matters connected with the Japanese Mission much as they found them. You will however have a better understanding of affairs there, that may be of service to you in administration of missionary work there.

As you were hurried for time & especially as I was absent, I presume it was but little you saw or was informed of in regard to my work there. Hence there are one or two points I will briefly refer to. Leaving before the year was out I did not get up a report of my work.

The Dispensary in the southern part of the city (Osaka) that had been established the year before, had an attendance dayly of from 35 to 65 patients. These were mostly poor patients, & the expense of this work was from 30 to 45 dollars per month, over & above the receipts. This expense was met by the Choshun Hospital as part of its benevolent work. So the hospital was doing from 400 to 450 dollars of benevolent work per year in the dispensary besides what was being done in the hospital itself. This dispensary would furnish an excellent place for doing Christian work, but there was no one to carry it on, Miss Dannels was doing some Christian work in the Hospital, but I did not succeed in getting her to take up work in the dispensary. Her work in the hospital did not accomplish what it ought to. She is a teacher, not a general evangelistic worker, and with such assistance as she kept with her, her work in the hospital did not accomplish much, Indeed there has been but little effective work done in connection with the hospital since Mrs. Taylor left, except what was done through the agency of the hospital itself.

The Hospital has established a school

for the training of Boys weavers in Sakai. There are some 10,000 children from the ages of eight to sixteen engaged as carpet weavers in Sakai in manufactories working from 40 to 30 children each. The school for training weavers was opened up by the hospital, teaching how to work during the day, & there's a christian teacher to teach the children at night. We had when I left 14 or 15 pupils all of whom had learned to read & write at the training school. The effect upon the children having school at night was to enspire them to do better, & they became better workers during the day. This was so manifest that other manfacturies began to have night schools for their children employees, And as a result of the influence of our work there, when I left, ~~was the~~ there was scarcely a rag-carpet manfactory in Sakai that did not have its night school. The teacher is a christian woman, a graduate of the Kioto Girl's school, she has a Sabbath school for the children of the training school, takes them to church on Sunday & visits the

~~the~~ school as a basis of Christian work in the city. The Chosen Hospital bought the property on which this manual training school is carried on in, & meets the expense of the teacher & all the expenses of the school as a part of its benevolent work.

I have been able to accomplish more these last few years in leading the hospital out into benevolent branches of work, and have been enabled to accomplish more than in many previous years in leading those I am associated with in work to take up work of a benevolent Christian character than in long years before. Much that I had been enabled to do before had been foundation work from which now we can begin to advance on to higher & better forms of activity; & the longer I stayed in the work the more it seemed to me I was enabled to accomplish.

I mention these points that you may be enabled to understand something of the character of the work I am associated with &

the results that we are now
curing. To me they are encou
ring; in the midst of the many d
couraging + adverse conditions
the Japan Mission's work. It is som
what boastful to say so, but the Osak
medical work has of late been th
most successful branch of the Jap
Mission's various departments o
work.

I have not heard from M
Telford since I left Japan. I of
think of her. I wish to know whe
she was operated on this last fa
+ if so, when + by whom, and wi
what results.

Nor have I heard from the Cla
more than that they finally were
bliged to leave Japan. I did wha
I could to get them off last Septem
ber, knowing she would have t
but did not succeed. Some of th
members of the Gulick family k
too much to take advice.

Hoping to receive some informa
on some points herein mentione
at your convenience,

I am respectfully yours,

Wallace Taylor.

J. L. B.
c'd 7-22-96
ns'd 8

Oberlin, Ohio, July 20th/96.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir, Your kind letter of the 17th came to hand today. I reached home early last week, being glad to again join my family after so long an absence, & they of course were glad to see me. I find them well & doing well, and think they have got along very creditably during the time we have been seperated. I find the children grown almost beyond recognition; three of the boys being as tall or taller & as large as I am. The little boys I left now in the Grammar school, one is a Senior & the other a Sophmore in college.

I do not wonder that Mrs. Clark's case puzzles you. It would any one who has not made it a study. I do not consider her fully responsible either for what she says or what she does in a general way, yet she is, in most minor particulars. She will not thi that any one understands her case wh does not look at it as she does, & view it from her stand point. She parted company from me because (so far as I could learn) I refused to tell her what remedies I was using or what effect I expected them to produce. Climatical influences are of but little importance in her case, & she is as well off in New England as in California, so far as that is concerned. The physician in California whom Mrs. Clark says understands her case, may be an unreliable and unqualified ~~unreliable~~ person, who happens to view the case as she does, or according to her liking, just as a certain "doctor" in Cleveland, whom she delighted to extol before me. Yet he may be a well qualified & reliable man for aught I know.

Mrs. Clark's approbation of the man, (or woman I believe it is) is no evidence of his ability to treat her any better than any other one whom she may condemn. This is one of the peculiarities of her (disordered) mind.

Clifton Springs is not the proper place for Mrs. Clark. What she needs is a quiet, secluded place. with nothing exciting; where she can be controlled & governed with gentleness, kindness & firmness. One of the greatest difficulties in treating her case is that the relatives take her into their counsels in all their deliberations & plans for her, & they are led & influenced almost entirely by her wishes. Especially her brother Sidney Gulick always insists that "the thing to be done" is what those of us outside of this circle know is what Mrs. Clark wishes. She should be planned for & cared for irrespective of her wishes. But whether her friends are willing to consent to & abide by any such course I cannot say. I found I could get them, or a part of them, to consent to such a course, but when they came to act they would break away. My advice would be that some good & reliable neurologist be consulted, such as Dr. Weir Mitchel of Philadelphia or Dr. Allen Starr of New York, & their advice be followed, rather than the unreliable whims or caprices of Mrs. Clark or her friends. I trust that what I here say may be treated as confidential, & that neither Mrs. Clark o her friends be allowed to know that I have spoken of her case as above.

I am not surprised to hear what the trustees (together with some of the teachers & others outside) of the Doshisha Gakko have fina done in regard to the school. It was to be expected; & what they were aiming at & purposed to do as soon as possible, was to be seen for several years past. With the Japanese I don't think that the missionaries should be praised when all goes well & the Japanese blamed when things go wrong (as I understand their paper) but that the missionaries should also take their portion of the blame. There has been much talk among the missionaries that would lead the Japanese from their standpoint of view (considering the character of the me who have come to the front) to look at the matter much as they have acted. The difficulty being that the Japanese have decided when & how it was to be done & not the missionar & the Board. But I cannot at all approve of th course, and am exceedingly sorry & deep regret the course the Japanese have t in regard to the Doshisha.

Highly appreciating your inte est in [illegible] behalf, I am respectfu

Yours, Wallace Taylor.

100

J. L. B.
ec'd Aug. 19. 96.
ns'd

Oberlin, Ohio.
Aug 14th/96.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir, Your kind communication of Aug 8th I found on my table last evening on my return from Vermillion.

I have read with much interest your communication Mr. Kozaki & the Trustees of the Doshisha. It presents the facts in the case as the members of the Japan Mission have understood them and in accordance with which they have generally acted, and also the views of the Trustees of the Doshisha and the influential men of the Kumiai Churches, till within a few years past. And it is also in accordance with Mr. Neesima's views & policy of action so far as I know. But within the last few years there has gradually arisen a different view among the Trustees of the School, a few of the Japanese teachers & a few of

the leading men in the Church. Th
view has gradually developed + str
ened, they have been emboldened
their own action + meeting no
cisive opposition on part of the M
sion or the Board at Boston, till
has finally crystalized into the fo
in which they now present it and the stan
they have taken. I do not think they
have the approval of any large num
ber of the members of the Kumiai Ch
tians, so far as they understand
But the Kumiai Body is not yet suf
ciently developed to assert + make
any opinion of the mass felt in
position to that of a few of their
leaders. I do not anticipate that
thing that the Board at Boston ma
or say will materially influence
opinions or change their avowed p
cy of the Doshisha. Some reverse in
rying out their policy will be the f
thing that will cause them to pause
seriously consider the subject.

My news from Japan just n
is very limited. With my best wishe
for an encouraging outcome from
the discouraging condition of affairs in
I am most sincerely yours,
Wallace Ta

J. L. B.
'd 10-21-96
s'd 12-3

Oberlin, Ohio,
Oct. 19th/96.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. Your kind letter of the 16th came to hand a day or two ago. It is pleasant to know that I was remembered while in Europe. I was at Mendelssohn, Bankers, Berlin, several times, but received no letters from them. I am glad to know that you visited the hospital & my place of work while in Osaka. It is not a large place, nor well equipped, but a large amount of work is done there, and it is thoroughly native, being built up & carried on by Japanese funds; and it now contributes quite an amount each year for benevolent work. The only Board money in the concern is my salary, & the appropriations I received from year to year went to keep up the surgical instruments and rare & special

medicine that went mostly
my practice among the member
the mission. I had word from
Inbrone, Dr. Fujinaka, whom I
in charge, that the daily attenda
was about 170 per day, but tha
there were only a few inpatient
and these will most likely rem
small till I again take up th
work.

The action of the meeting at To
do respecting the Japan Mission
meets my hearty approval. I s
have preferred the first readin
of the resolutions however. I d
not consider it necessary, nor
I think any thing will be gaine
by toning down the wording of t
resolutions to conciliate the tru
tees of the Doshisha or the refra
tory parties there.

There is one point that wa
not brought out at Toledo, in re
gard to the work in Japan. nam
that all the other missions there

Wallace Taylor 5772
Oberlin, Dec. 5. 96

are watching what is being done within the Japan mission with great interest; their interest is only second to that of the Japan mission themselves. They are carefully guarding against our mistakes, & copying what they consider good in our method of meeting the difficulties. For they consider the difficulties encountered by our mission much the same as those they have to meet, or may in the future have to meet unless carefully guarded against. And the success or failure of the Japan mission they regard as partially their success or failure, as it intimately affects their work. The failure or withdrawal of the Japan Mission will make it much more difficult for them, & prolong the duration of the work & delay permanent success. Hence for the aid it will afford the other missions working in Japan, & for the furtherance of the missionary work there in general, I am fully convinced that the American Board

should continue ~~its~~ her work there, t
think of withdrawing; and espec
for her own work's sake she sh
continue the work. And you, m
all rest well assured, I am f
persuaded from what I know
of the spirit & interest of the other
missions laboring in Japan, th
the aid, sympathy, & coöperatio
they will give you & all the Jap
mission, will render our w
much easier and more speed
accomplished. Final success is
sure to come, but I think I do
look for it quite so soon a
you do.

Mrs. Taylor joins in send
ing our special regards to You

Respectfully yours,
Wallace Tay

oc. 19,196

J. L. B. Wallace Taylor 5402
Rec'd 12-7-96 Oberlin, Dec. 5, 96.
Ans'd

Oberlin, Ohio.
Dec. 5th/96.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir, In a letter received from Treas. ggin yesterday, he states hat our allowance ran ut on Nov. 15th, and sks what we wish done in regard to it. s my correspondence has heretofore been with you, I prefer to write you in reference to it.

When I left Japan I left with the purpose of returning to my wor there, and I have no changed my purpose since. I should regr exceedingly to abandon my work there. Nothin but the interests of my family here would vent my returning. W asked by my friends i regard to my return Japan, I reply I am needed in Japan bu not here.

As this is but my se ond furlough home 23 yrs, while my asso ates who have been o as long have been b three and some of the four times, since I h no vacation durin the summer while a

f them do, and since
t more fully qualify
yself
for future work in Ja-
an. I spent some time
in the hospitals of Europe
nd did not reach my
family till some months
fter leaving Japan, I
wish to be granted a
furlough of about two
years and not return
to Japan before some
time next fall. And
in view of all the
ircumstances it does
ot seem to me that my
request is exorbitant.
he conditions of our
family have not changed
since I presented the
request last fall a year
ago, hence I request
hat the same allowance

be continued till w
fall when we retur
to Japan.

We are all well.
We do not have an
special and recen
word from Japan

Hoping to hear from
you in due cours
of time.

I remain respectf
and cordially Yours,
Wallace Tayl

Rev. Wallace Taylor,

J. L. B.
ec'd 1-29-97
ns'd 29

New York City.
80 Lexington avenue
Jan 28th/97.

Rev. James L Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir, In a
recent letter received from
you, you spoke of wish-
ing to have a conference
with me before I return-
d to Japan. I am in
ew York now for a
hort time, having been
t the Johns Hopkins
ospital, Baltimore, & Philadelphia
or a short time looking
p some medical matters,
nd the thought has oc-
urred to me whether you
ould wish me to go on
Boston, as I am now

so near, or whether yo
expected later in the ye
to be at Oberlin, & see m
there; hence I write yo
to enquire.

I have never bee
east of New York, & strang
to say have no great d
sire to visit Boston as
a matter of curiosity,
having no business
there on my own
account, & hence
not caring to spend m
own personal means
for that purpose.

Hence I write y
if you wish m
go to Boston for th
purpose above me
tioned, & will meet th
extra expense of my

going there I am ready to go, otherwise not.

You can address me as above, or in care of Sec. Dr. Creegan.

Trusting to hear from you in reply within a few days,

I remain respectfully & sincerely Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

J. L. B. Rev. Wallace Taylor.
Rec'd 2-2-97
Ans'd 3

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New York city
#80 Lexington avenue
Feb. 1st '97

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F. M.,

My Dear Sir, Your kind letter of Jan. 29th came to hand to day. And in reply I will state that I have taken some little work to do here, but will be through next Friday the 5th, & will either go on to Boston that evening or the next day, Saturday the 6th.

If you can refer me to some boarding house or reasonable hotel in Boston to stop at while I am there it will be an accommodation

Respectfully & Cordiall
Yours, Wallace Tay

+ Wallace Taylor, M.D.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 3-8-97
Ans'd 8

Oberlin, Ohio.
March 5th/97.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.;

My Dear Sir. On my way home from Boston I called to see Miss Telford, & spent the night with her. I found her up, helping with the housekeeping and assisting in taking care of a sister who was ill. She is much improved since the operations, & has a fare prospect of enjoying a good degree of health in the future, though she never will be robust.

On reaching home I
found several letters a
waiting me from the
Japanese with whom
have been associat
in work.

At Kobe they are a
iously awaiting my r
turn, and are ready
commence work on
their hospital on my
arrival there. At Osa
they are holding their
own quite well, are
anxiously awaiting my
return, & request me
not to delay longer th
possible.

As I occasionally
go about the countr
and am requested
to speak on the mis
sionary work in Ja

I contemplate applying to the "Central Passenger Committee", & to the "Western Passenger Association" for a certificate entitling me to reduced R.R. rates, hence I request you if you please to send me two certificates, one for each of the above named organizations, certifying that I am a missionary under regular appointment by the A.B.C.F.M. These certificates should be on your regular official paper, as I understand.

The family are all in good health.

Hoping to hear from you in due time

I remain respectfully
& cordially yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Nov $1800

Thomas b. My 25-1874
Willis " Oct 9-1875
Norman " Jan 12 1872

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Rev. Wallace Taylor

J. L. B.
Rec'd 7-7-97
Ans'd 8

Oberlin, Ohio,
June 6th/97

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir, The time for my return to Japan is drawing around and it is necessary to begin to make some arrangements for that event. It has for some time been a matter of consideration with me as to what arrangements it was best to make with reference to our children, whether Mrs. Taylor and I should both return and leave our children among strangers or I to return and leave Mrs. Taylor for few years yet to make a home for and care for them. After mat consideration I hav not been able to br myself to the conclusi that it is best for the fa ily to break up our h and leave the child at the age of the youn er ones to the care of strangers. Hence it se best to me that I sho return to Japan alo and allow Mrs. Taylo for the present to remain with and make a home for th children for a tim we each realize that whatever course we persue it is attended by undesirable difficulties & serious objections. From experience Mrs. Taylor realizes how undesirable it is to be left alone with the care and responsibility of the family on her hands without the advice & assistance of the Head of the family and their father; and I realize the loneliness and lack of the moral support and comfort of my family in my work, yet notwithstanding this I feel more at peace of mind in regard to the family

when Mrs. Taylor wa
with the children m
king a home them ~~for th~~
~~children~~ & I alone
them when some of
the children were alo
here in the States; an
as for the children
am assured it is ve
much pleasanter an
better for them. The sep
eration of the family
for the purpose of educ
ting the children is th
one most difficult, pe
plexing and annoyin
problems that the mi
sionary has to meet i
the advancing years o
his missionary life,
and should, it seems
me, be settled & met

the way most satisfactory to & for the best good of all. Though there is a good home here for the children of foreign missionaries, (but it is full now,) a home of their own is much more satisfactory & better for them.

Having then settled that I return to Japan alone to take up my work there and Mrs. Taylor for the time remains here with the children to make a home for them till they are further along in their studies and more advanced in years so as to be more satisfactori

ly left alone, the questi
comes up as to one p
ary or allowance un
that arrangement.

The salary for a fam
ily in Japan has b
subject to some chan
within the last few
years, so I don't kno
just what it is now
it was $1050.00 the las
I definitely knew abo
it. Your Handbook
gives information a
to the allowance of mi
sionaries children
when ~~in~~ the States an
their parents on the
foreign field, and
also for the allowan
for a missionary fam
ily & for the children

while they are all at home on furlough; but I see nothing said regarding the allowance when the mother is at home with the children and the father abroad on the foreign field. Several of the families of our mission are or are likely to be thus situated in the future, and most likely of other missions also, so most likely you have established some regulation or basis of arrangement in such conditions. Before I returned to the States the arrangement I had with the Board was that

we should receive tw
thousand dollars, divi
ding it between us.
I now receive as yo
know while on fur
lough eighteen hun
dred dollars. The effec
ive service of a missi
ary family with the wi
& mother in the States i
not so desirable as whe
both are on the foreig
field, but the expens
of the divided family
greater, and for this e
tra expense only a pa
of the missionaries hav
means to meet beyond
the allowance given
them. My expenses in
providing for the edu
cation of my childre

at this stage of their education is greater than when I first made the arrangement with Dr. Clark, D.D. deceased, & before I returned to the States, though one of my sons has graduated, and we have one life under twenty years of age. We have four children now under twenty that we must provide for; yet as a basis to start from, in the absence of any definite statement in your manual on this point, & as a bases for our correspondence on this point, I will ask for

X the same allowance
we had befor, in vie
of our expenses as a
divided family, nea
ly two thousand do
llars.

And again in
X reference to the retur
outfit allowance, w
you are accustome
to do when the husb
father returns & the
wife and mother re
mains in the States,
I am not inform
But on this point
will not now make a p
osition, but leave
you to make a stat
ment regarding it
But returning agai
to take up the medica

work again will involve some extra expense in that line at first, and hence I would wish a small appropriation to meet it; but after getting into work would hope to be able to get along in the future without such appropriation.

We are all in the enjoyment of good health; the weather however is quite warm for this section.

Trusting to hear from you within a reasonable time on the points presented in this communication.

I remain Respectfully
and Cordially Yours
Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D.

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J. L. B.
Rec'd 7-15-97
Ans'd 21

Oberlin, Ohio.
July 13th/97.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. Your kind letter of the 8th, was duly received and the contents noted; and to which I now reply.

In regard to the allowance made to a missionary family when the husband & father is on the field and the wife & mother with the children at home in the U.S., I see by your letter is quite definitly fixed, though not stated in the Hand Boo

Within you will plea
find inclosed the Fam
Record of our children
under twenty years o
age, And according to th
appropriation given in
your statement, our
allowance would be

for Mrs. Taylor,	$450
" three children, (@250)	750
" one child,	150
	$1350

for the portion of the fam
ily in the states for par
of the first year, and $1
for a part of the year,
after Mar 17th 1898, whe
the youngest child is
fourteen years of age
And for myself on
the field $660 or $675, a

salary, as per your statement. That would make the whole amount for the year $2010 or $2025 for the first part of the year, and for the latter part of the year at a little higher rate.

Before returning to the U.S. we had $2000, as you doubtless recollect, so divided that I had $600 in Japan & Mrs. Taylor $1400 here. The allowance made them by your regulations is as much as I asked for, & for the present will supply our needs.

But in regard to my salary on the ground, I don't know just what that includes. Before

Mrs. Taylor left Japan, a
salary simply include
what a single person o
a family received fo
their own individua
or family expenses, &
they had a special allo
ance for health trave
also for medical expen
ses, while a house wa
furnished. But since
then some changes h
been made, & were i
the process of being mad
when I left Japan, & I
have never been in-
formed as to what con
stitutes a salary at th
present time. The healt
travel & medical allowa
have been incorporate
into the salary, I thin

while the allowance for teacher (or helper) and for house still continues. I think also that there is some allowance made for medical expenses, but what it is I don't know. I should be obliged for information on this point, if you please.

As to the "refit" allowance I will ask for $200; this is over one half ($162½) of the allowance, but what is over and above that needed for my own personal supplies, I shall use for "Surgical supplies", to be used up as necessary in again taking up the native medical work, & which spoken of further on.

In regard to medical
plies & appropriations,
has not been a "Missi
medical appropriation
coming into my han
or going through my h
for a number of year
Each member of the mi
sion draws accordin
to his medical expense
and when I incur
expenses on account any me
ber of the mission I dra
him to cover my expe
ses.

As to "native medical
appropriations", which
of late years has gr
very small, & which
wish to discontinue as
soon as possible, it
all gone into "Surg

supplies", & has been used up as in the surgical work, not in the purchase of instruments. Surgical work as done at present is expensive, and all the material & supplies used in the surgical work I purchase and prepare in my own office, & it only enters the hospital fully prepared for use. There is no place in the hospital where "surgical supplies" can be safely prepared for use. Of late years I have charged the hospital account more & more to meet the expense of these supplies & their

preparation, & expe
to still more after I
again get started, as
far as I well can. wi
out curtailing our ben
olent work too much.

As I work in & thro
a hospital & dispensari
that I have organiz
and when I am cal
out to see a Japan
patient, or one is bro
to my office, an assis
ant from the hospital
or dispensary goes wi
me, or comes with th
patient, the hospital o
dispensary draws the
fees for my service
and it goes into thei
account, and come
back to me, & to the mi

③

sion & to the Board, through the benevolent work I secure done through these institutions.

As to the fees taken in from services to missionaries of other Boards & other foreigners, it has been employed to meet the deficiency of "Surgical Supplies" & in benevolent work. My expenses in medical lines range from fifty to seventy five Yen per month, in native medical work; and I give my profession services to Europeans outside of our own mission that I may thus meet the continual expenses occurring in the lines

of my own "native medica
work." Sometimes thes
fees exceed the expenses in a given mon
then again they fall
short. But the expenses
are guaged accordin
to the receipts, when the
is more coming in m
benevolent work is do
& when less, less is don
But the need & demand
is always there. You
should know that w
carry on a large di
pensary in a poor di
trict in Osaka, & kee
a physician there t
visit the sick poor
& this work is all benevolent; and besi
this we carry on

a school for the training "boys weavers" in the city of Sakai, a city of over 90,000 inhabitants, & this is also benevolent. You will look far and wide before you find so much benevolent work done for so small an outlay, & at no expense to the mission or the Board.

And it is to start up the surgical portion of our work to secure & take along with me "Surgical supplies", not instruments, that I should like an appropriation of about one hundred dollars. And after that I should try those to get along without "native medica ~~appr~~opriations"

There has not been any surgical instrumen bought for a numbe of years that has add to the value of the mis sion ~~surgical~~ surgical instru ments. The hospital does not furnish an surgical instrumen for operation, only som used in the hospital and dispensary for "dressing".

I believe a returne missionary is expecte to take along with him an appropriation for teacher & helper. I have had an allowance d late years of one hundred dollars ($100) and shall ask for that amount for 1898, & should wish for a pro rata amount for the two months of this year that I may be on the ground at work.

I think I have covered in this reply the points referred to in your letter, & others that have occurred to me.

Hoping the same may prove satisfactory, and if not being willing to give further information, I remain Respectfully Yours.

Wallace Taylor.

July 13th/97.
108

Family Record.

of children under
twenty years of Age.

Date of Birth.—	Present Age.
Carl C. Taylor,	(Past.)
Aug 10th, 1878.	18 yrs.
John W. Taylor,	
Apr. 11th, 1880.	17 "
Hattie A. Taylor,	
Oct. 21st, 1881.	15 "
Robert M. Taylor,	
Mar. 17th, 1884.	13 "

Wallace Taylor

Rev. Wallace Taylor. 109

J. L. B.
Rec'd 8-21-97
Ans'd 25

Oberlin, Ohio,
Aug. 19th/97.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. I am commencing to get my goods together that I wish to take with me to Japan. I think of leaving here some time, about the middle or the last of Sept; but wish to spend some two or three weeks on the way to San Francisco, as I have some business at some two or three points on the way, And sail from

City of Peking Oct. 2
Doric " 12 not Hon
China " 21
Belgic " 30

Leave H. 9.
=
28
Nov 6

Yok-ch Oct 21
Nov 9
Bel. " 18
Dor Oct 29

San Francisco Sometime
about the middle of Oct.
I wish to take a vessel
that will stop at the
Sandwitch Islands for
a day or so if possible.
And hence I wish
you would send
me a schedule of the
sailing of vessels from
San Francisco, and
oblige.

Respectfully Yours,
Wallace Taylor

Wallace Taylor, M.D. 110

I. L. B.
Rec'd 9-3-97
Ans'd 3

Sails Oct 21

Oberlin, Ohio.
Sept. 1st/97.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec't. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. Your kind letter of Aug 25th came to hand in due time. Thanks for the information you sent in regard to the sailing of the vessels from San Francisco. I shall try to take the China sailing from San Francisco on Oct the 21st. I am not so particular as to cabin, except that I wish one away

At least I make thi
request. The extra
expense incurred in
traveling by my stopp
off at a few places I
will meet personally
My baggage I will
send through by freig
so as not to be subje
to annoyance while sto
ping off.

I have purchased abo
all my supplies, and
hence you may, boys Mr.
Griggin the treasurer
send me on a draft
for the amount of reo
fit, two hundred dolla
and also the medical o
fit of one hundred
X dollars, in all three
hundred dollars. I ca
send an itemized

account of the disbursement of the medical allowance now, if requested or after reaching Japan.

You can also send me on an allowance to meet expenses to San Francisco if you prefer, or I can meet my own bills to that point, and afterwards be reimbursed either by Rev. Hitchcock of Chicago, or Mr. Frear of San Francisco, or settlement can be made after I reach Japan, as you prefer.

This is all I think that I need refer to at present.

Respectfully Yours.

Wallace Taylor.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 9-18-97
Ans'd 11-26

Oberlin,Ohio.
Sept.16th/97.

Rev.James L.Barton,D.D.,
Sect.A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir; - Your letterof the 14th,came to hand last evening.In reply to your inquiries respecting Miss Gardner,I would say that she is an exceptionally fine missionary,and if she is able to stand the work in Japan it would be well to have her return.When she returned to the States she had broken down most completely nervously; and was suffering from so called Neurasthenia,mental and spinal;and indeed was quite hysterical.And from the general tenor of her letter, together with what I have heard of her from some of her intimate friends here,though they seem to think her about fully recovered,I doubt very much whether she has so fully recovered her sustaining nervous power,so essential to a successful worker in Japan,as to justify her in returning for some time yet.It requires a person some time , especially at her age of life to recover from a nervous collapse.Hence I would suggest that she wait till next spring or better till next fall,a year from this time to see how permanent her apparent recovery may proove to be.For my own part I should hesitate to trust her in Japan for a time yet.Since I saw her she has developed a fibroid tumor of the womb as I understand.Dr.Price,of Philadelphia,saw her and advised waiting for a year or more to see whether it would be necessary to operate or not.For such tumors at her age of life often cease to grow,and evem diminish and pass away,so that an operation is not necessary.As Miss Gardner never complained to me in regard to such a growth ,it would be necessary for Dr.Price to see her to determine this point,for even by an examination I would not be able to say whether there had been any growth within the year or not,not having seen the tumor before.

But should Miss Gardner return to Japan, after further testing the permanancy of her restored helth, I would advise that she be stationed in one of the central stations, and not go out into a statoin alone, that she may have the moral support of her associates in sharing the respons ability of her duties, and also the support ~~that~~ and diversion that European society will give her.

I found that I could not get ready to leave when I first proposed to, on account of unavoidable delays, and hence had to post-pone my departure for a time. Also two of my sons have been ill since re~~tu~~turning from their summer's vacation, but not seriously. I hope to be able to write more definitely within a few days regarding when I can get off.

Respectfully yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Oberlin, Sept. 16, '97

Miss Gardner.

* Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D. 112

5+

J. L. B.
Rec'd 12-22-(97)
Ans'd 23

Osaka, Japan,
Nov. 27th/97.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Sir, I reached Kobe Nov. 20th. The passage across the Pacific was a fairly good one.

You have doubtless heard of the sickness of various members of the mission during the summer & fall.

Mr. Allchin is convalescing satisfactorily. But finds it very easy to fall down yet, if he attempts to run, or make a quick movement on his feet. It sometimes requires a patient a long time to recover from typhoid fever, and it may be some months yet

before she is able to
work. Mr. Davis' da
ter Hellen I find suf
ing from septicemia
and not from a relaps
of typhoid; probably
from the effects of the fe
ver but much more
ly from some hypo
dermic injections ma
by a Japanese docto
for the purpose of actin
as an antidote to the fe
Any new fangled idea
must always be used b
the progressive Japa
ese, to the detriment of
his patient but for th
purpose of drawing pa
tronage. Hellen I think
will get along. she has
now been ill some
80 days. Mr. Davis
little boy is able to wa

about. Miss Julia Gulick is convalescing nicely, but still in bed.

I found my house filled when I arrived here, being occupied by the Clark's. They had one child ill with pneumonia, one that had been down with pleuritis with some effusion and one that had a slight cough. The last two were convalescing. The house contains 9 rooms, but they with their small family and numerous servants managed to occupy the whole house. So I had to go off to No. 31. John Gulick's. Mrs. Gulick has since empti

his study (in no. 15) so I
can put up a bed & have
a place to stay, while I
am having some repai
made on my old stud
Mrs. Clark has nothin
to do in taking care of,
helping to care for her ow
family, but she calls in
first one & then anoth
to care for her childre
while she is off first
one place & then anothe
First she had Mrs. Sid
Gulick, But I told Mrs
S. Gulick to join her
family & go to Matsu
yama, that there wa
no necessity of her se
vices here, and she
went. Then Mrs. Cla
called in Mrs. John
Gulick after she cam
from Kioto from

~~to~~ being nurse to Miss Julia. I have only seen Mrs. Clark about the premises once for a short time since I came here, over a week; and she is now off again. She says she must not stay here and wear herself out nursing, so Mr. Clark has all the nursing & care of the family assisted by his friends whom Mrs. Clark calls in to supply her place. While Mrs. Clark herself is better able to care for her own family than any of the ladies she calls in to supply her place. But this is how it has always been, & how it is now. It is simply a repeti-

tion of her old life. D
people are no assist
to a mission, they si
ply increase the burd
that others have to bea
I thought it best th
you should know
how matters stand.
But I wish this com
munication to be con
sidered confidential.
For they, the Clarks, wo
think very hard of m
if they knew that I h
written thus, though
I have repeatedly talke
thus to other membe
of the mission, yet the
are all aware of it.
Several members of th
mission have urge
me to interfere in
Miss McCandlish's go
ing into the Clark fa

ily, saying that she will
only be made a nurse
for Mrs. Clark's children.
This I well know, but
I do not see that I can
well interfere since
matters have progressed as they have, I
would only incur the
displeasure of all the Gulick's & Clark family.
If Miss McCandish
had an associate so
they could have a home
of their own, or if Miss
McCandish had a house
to herself there she might
get along. But as it is I
expect trouble & fear
the new missionary's time
will have heavy drafts
made on it & her work
ignored. I sympathize
so much with Mrs. Clark

in her being alone, but Miss McCandish is goin into a trying place.

It is well that Sidney Gulick's & the Clark's are going to different stations that are not readily accessable. The Sidney Gulick family will be m more useful thus, for he is completely under th thumb of his sister, Mrs Clark.

The Clark's I hope ma be able to leave for their station in a couple of weeks.

Respectfully Yours,
Wallace Taylor

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3-7-98
16

Osaka, Japan, Feb. 9th/98.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir: - I have advised Mr. and Mrs. Gary to return to the States on Mrs. Gary's account for medical and surgical treatment. Hence I write you with referance to this matter. Shortly before I returned to the States I treated Mrs. Gary for pelvic neuralgia, and when I quit she was about free from pain. Shortly after that pain began to annoy her in nearly the same place, and she connects them together as being one and the same. But physical examination shows them to be different and distinct. The pain has gradually grown worse, and at times is very severe. I found on examination that she had a small, flat growth in the concave surface of the sacrum. Its character is such that it gives me grave suspicions that it is malignant. I called in Dr. Martin, who has been for some time with Dr. Lawson Tait, and hence has seen considerable of such cases, and he confirmed my suspicions. It is in a very inaccessable locality, and I disliked to attact it surgically from the very inferior assistance that I could get here to care for the case in the way of nursing. And as I understood that they purposed to return to the States next fall I advised them to return this spring for the best advice and treatment that they could obtain there. But I have since understood that I was mistaken as to the time they purposed to return and that it was not for some two years yet that they thought of returning. Yet as they are valuable workers, I did not see best to change my advice, and thought that it is best for them to go where they can get the best advice and surgical skill and treatment that can be given in the States. If I had a friend in the same condition I should advise them the same, rather than take the best we can do for them here, under the inconveniences and disadvantages that we must work under here. I hope that it may in the end prove that I am wrong in my suspitions, but I fear not. ~~[illegible]~~

I wish the seriousnes of her case to be taken confidential, for I have not informed them how serious I really consieder the case to be.

Quite a number of the members of the mission have become hypersensitive on temperature and keep a thermometer and take their temperature on every little occasion. I have had to rebuke several of them for this, and told them to give their thermometers to the doctors and let their temperatures alone. Why it is that they have become so sensitive on temperature I cant say, unless it is from their scare of last fall in regard to typhoid fever.

Also several families of the mission, and different individuals, have taken up the cranky idea of two meals per day. They live on hard baked rice flour, puffy cakes, and oat meal crackers baked into a crysp, and crounch them for their food. Even some who are well along in years have adopted this manner of living to their detriment, when they need more and not less nutryment. They are not subject to reason, such cranks never are, but the folly of such a course late in life soon manifests itself. It has a demoralizing influence on working ability and steady character. The Japan mission in this respect is pretty badly demoralized, and appear to be growing worse and worse.

Respectfully yours,

Wallace Taylor

Osaka, Feb. 9, '98

I wish the seriousness of her case to be taken confidentially, for I have not informed them how serious I really consider the case to be.

Quite a number of the members of the mission have become hypochondriacs on temperature, and keep a thermometer and take their temperature on every little occasion, I have had to rebuke several of them for this, and told the to give their thermometers to the doctors and let their temperatures alone, why it is that they have become so sensitive on temperature, I cant say, unless it is from their scare of last fall in regard to typhoid fever.

Also several families of the mission, and different individuals, have taken up the cranky idea of two meals per day, they live on hard baked rice flour, puffy cakes, and eat most [illegible] into a crisp, and cramm them for their food, Even some who are well along in years have adopted this manner of living to their detriment, when they need more and not less nutriment, they are not subject to reason, such cranks never are, But the folly of such a course late in life soon manifests itself, It has a demoralizing influence on working ability and steady character, The Japan mission in this respect is pretty badly demoralized, and appear to be growing worse and worse.

Respectfully yours,

J. L. B.
Rec'd 7-21-98
Ans'd
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Osaka, Japan,
June 22nd/98.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Sect. A. B. C. F. M. ,
Boston.

Dear Sir; _ I herewith inclose a letter to Treas. Wiggin, with some bills from Smith's Store, SanFrancisco, Cal. , also a letter from Mr. Frear to me, that Treas. Wiggin may fully understand and straighten up a mistake that Mr. Frear has made in sending on my account.

You will understand it I think on reading it over. And I send it to you, being somewhat acquainted with you, and being almost an entire stranger to Sect. Wiggin, trusting you will use your good influences in having it straightened out. I cannot see but that this charge of some three dollars on freight from SanFrancisco to Japan properly belongs to traveling expenses in returning to Japan, and not on my personal account.

I regret this delay in having my traveling account properly settled up.

Respectfully yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D.
Osaka, June 22, '98

Rec'd 3-14-
Ans'd 16

Osaka, Japan.
Feb.2nd/99.

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Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.;
Sect. A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir; _ I have not writen you for some time, chiefly because there has been nothing special in my department to write about. The general health of the mission has been fairly good during the last year, while some special cases remain much the same. Miss Brown(Kobe) came under my care early in the summer. Previous to this she had been in and around Tokio and I had not seen her. When I first saw her she had not been able to take up work, and was feeling much the same as when she returned to Japan. She was then very anaemic and eating poorly. By treatment after a time she got so she could eat well, and early last fall her anaemia had all disappeared, and she presented the appearance of complete health, eating well and being physically strong; but she still has the same old distress and pain in the back, and feels obliged to wear a brace all the time. Though physically much improved her ability to work, and especially mental work such as teaching is but little better than it was. So far she has not been able to do more than one or two hours of easy teaching per day, and a little extra mental effort so affects her that she can not sleep and has to give it up. And to accomplish even this much she is obliged to be out walking over the hills some five hours per day. She appears to have exhausted her mental capacity for work, and I see no special indications for encouragement. If she continues as strong and well physically till next spring as she is now but with no increase of mental power for work I shall advise her to return to the States, both for her own sake and for the advantage of the Mission that some one capable of full work may take her place. There will be no advantage either to her or to the mission to keep on thus; though some may be of a different opinion.

Mrs. W. L. Curtis is still in bed, and has been I am told now something over three years, having taken to her bed the next spring after I left for the States. She says, I am told, that she is going to get up when the Lord tells her to. They do not consult me. Doctor Thornicraft and myself laid a plan and routed her out of bed some years ago when she had taken a setting spell, but she claimes it was in answer to prayer. A few years after she began to interfere with a patient I had, a member of the mission, with her faith cure; when I informed her that if she would take the responcibility of the case I would willingly turn it over to her, but that while I had charge of the case I forbad her to meddle with the patient. This so mortally offended the family that they won't have any thing to do with me any more. Were she a wife of mine I should know very soon what course to pursue.

Miss Searle got into a bad way, and would not stop work this fall; till I finally told her I would not treat her further unless she stoped work and came to Osaka for treatment. She came up, and after some six weeks she fully recovered, and has had no symptoms of return of her trouble since.

I understand the question of Mr. Severns' return to the mission has come up since his wife's death. But he failed in his work so completely, and in such a way as to make it plain that he is not adapted to foreign missionary work. He is a fine man, and in some respects an able man and one for whom I have a high esteem, but he is not adapted to the work in Japan. The Lord does not make mistakes when He calls any one to go abroad as a missionary; those who are not mentally constituted for foreign missionary work He does not call. And both Mr. Severns' interest and the interest of the mission will be consulted and secured by his remaining in the States.

So also of Miss Gardner, as I hear it rumered that she is expected to return to Japan, and that her physitian, a specialist, says she is able to return. That is all this man knows regarding it. That does not change her mental constitution and mental capacity to endure the work here. She was a good missionary while her mental and nervous ability held out here, but she had exhausted them when she returned to the states, and has been so long and slow regaining apparent health that it is evident her endurance is wanting, and that she will consult her best interest by remaining where she is. There are those who urge every one who has been in the mission and got the language to return, but there other things to be taken into consideration if the mission is not to be filled up with those who do not have the mental and nervous stability to endure the strain and the work.

Well this is more than I had thought to write when I began.

My work is going along quietly, much the same.

Very cordially and respectfully yours,

Wallace Taylor.

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MAY 26 1899

MAY 27 1899

Osaka, Japan.
No. 15 Kawaguchi.
Apr. 28th/99.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Boston.

My Dear Mr. Barton; — Your kind letter of March 17th/, came to hand by the last mail. There are one or two points in it that it may be well for me to reply to.

First; — As it regards Missionaries going to Kobe for treatment; It is almost wholy a matter of accommodation so far as I know. There is scarcely any place in Osaka where one who is ill can be taken and boarded even for a short time. There is no place where a family of two or three or more can come and be accommodated for a time. Two or three places where there is room sufficient to accommodate a boarder for a time, the Lady of the house is in poor health and refuses the responsibility of such additional care. Mrs. J. T. Gulick did accommodate some patients last year, but now they are gone. Miss Daniels has about vacated No. 25, living nearly all tie time down in the city, but she refuses to have any one in her house because she is away so much of the time. The Presbyterians have a house they call an Infirmary, but it only consists of two rooms in a house otherwise occupied by ladies of their mission, who time and again have refused to accommodate any one other than members of their own mission, on account of the difficulty of boarding them. The Sidney Gulick's should have come to Osaka and I advised them to, but Mr. Allchin objected because he had a tenant for No. 26 and wished to get all the money he could as a "House Fund," and especially since Miss Howe very kindly offered to accommodate the Gulick's in Kobe. But it so turned out that while Mr. Allchin received some 60 or 65 En as rent the Gulick's had to pay some 125 En or more, I should say, doctor's bills. And while this arrangement worked in favor of the House Fund it worked against the individual missionary.

There are 5 Mission houses(A. B. C. F. M.) in Osaka, and but three of them are occupied by members of the Mission now, and there is but slight probability that the mission will need them all again, at least for some time to come, as residences for members of the mission. The mission should have an Infirmary here where the members of the mission who wish and need medical treatment can come and take care of themselves while taking treatment, without any great amount of additional expense to themselves. And if it is not needed by members of our own mission could be let to members of other missions for their accommodation. No. 26, which is a fairly comfortable house, ought in my judgement to be set aside for that purpose. This matter was set on foot by Mr. Learned and myself but was unnecessarily blocked by a member of this station, partially because he had an occupant for the house and partially because one or two rooms in the house were wanted as a school room for the two children of the station. Other children on the concession have school from house to house in their own dwellings which are smaller than No. 24.

This matter was postponed till the general mission meeting in July when the subject is to come up again, when I trust the matter may be satisfactorily arranged to all concerned. I write this now so you may have it in mind and give it your consideration.

Second, – Regarding the school at Kobe, it is a delicate matter to speak of, at least from my stand point. One of the difficulties connected with the school in Kobe as it regards the trying work of those ingaged in teaching there is not far to seek. An effort is made in that school and has been from the first to ingraft a Foreign Institution, an institution at least largely foreign in its organization and management, in its course of study and ultimate aim, upon a people who are not addapted to it. In other words the effort has been made to build up and establish a New England Girls' School.

School of an order that would be considered respectable in the States, a Womans' College if you please, called " The Kobe College", instead of a school that would be best adapted to the conditions and life of the people whom it wishes to benefite and serve and at the same time most econom the ends of a simple mission Girls' School. This has been apparent to some of the members of the mission all along, but we were in the minority and must submit. When all things were in the high tide favorable to Foreign innovation in Japan any one opposed to the popular movement could scarcely get a hearing . When the proposition to add the so called "Science Hall," and later the "Musical Conservatory," was b4ing pushed I contended against it as unnecessarily complicating the organization of the school, increasing the expenses, without adding to its effeciency as a missionary institution. That as a Mission school it was not needed, and would add nothing to its effeciency as such, besides the people were not ready for it. The only reply I received from Dr. Clark regarding my protest was that he differed with me in opinion and that he was sorry to say ~~that~~ there were those in the Prudential Committee who took the same view that I did. Now those two additions stand as useless appendages to the school. Not exactly useless, for the buildings are being used to some extent, but they are to say the least unnecessary appendages to the school. Those departments are not now being carried on, though a few students are being taught music. I made inquiry last year how many students were in the college course, and was told there were two. How many there are this year I have not inquired. The great mass of the scholars are in the Preparatory Department. Why then for the scholars of that grade have such an organization and such complicated machinery? It is now very easily to be seen that the school is of an organization beyond the condition of the country and advancement of the people to fill. not to say to meet the essential requirements of missionary work. Now whether you get my idea of the defects of the school or not I cannot say, but its organization and machinery are beyond its necessities, and imposes unnecissary burdons and care and anxity upon those who have charge of it. Were I managing the school instead of increasing the force of missionaries working in the school I would diminish them, simplify the organization of the school, make it very much more Japanese in character, employ more Japanese teachers, and mold it to the needs of the people and legitamate aims of a mission school. There are such Mission Girls' Schools in Japan, and they are very efficient too; there are two of them in Osaka; And the teachers and those who have charge of them are not always in a chronic state of ill-health from attempting the impossible, with the necessarily accompanying fret and worry.

Should the ladies in the Girls School in Kobe, for whom I have a high regard, and the worthy members of the Womans Board in the States, come to know that I held such views regarding their school, they would be ready to pull the hairs out of my head for expressing them.

There are some necessary elements of wear and friction which tend to exhaust those having charge of the Girls' Schools in Japan, but those have not been refered to in this communication.

Very Respectfully yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Apr. 28, 1899.

AUG 14 1899

AUG 18 1899

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Osaka, Japan.

July 26th/99.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Sect. A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Sir; _ The annual Mission Meeting is past nothing definite was done regarding the question of a Mission Infirmar A committee was appointed to consider the matter and report at the n annual meeting. It developed during the discussion that quit a considerable number of those who reside in the distant stations wished what th term a Mission House, where the members of the mission who reside in th out-stations could stop for some time when they come to the openports, keeping there not only a "rusu ban" but also a cook who would be able t get their meals for them while they were stopping there. In addition t this it was desired that this house be well furnished so as to make it convenient and comfortable to stop at ~~but~~ and do away with the necessity o bringing any thing, or at least very little with them for their comfort and convenience when they came. This desire was much more strongly manifested than that of having an infirmary. Especially by two of the families who reside down along the Inland Sea. ~~A~~ strong desire was express that this proposed house should be such that they could conveniently stop at it when they were on their way to and from their summer resorts for a few days. They appeared to wish this though it would cost from E 75 to En 80 per month, for rent only, or from En900 to En 1000, ~~for rent only~~ per year not coun ing in the necessary expense of furnishing the house and keeping it up simply for a few days use each year. Then moreover as Kobe is the plac of business and the open port, Kobe is the place where this Mission hou should be set apart for the convenience of trade. The idea seems to me to be unreasonably expensive ~~and unreasonable~~ in view of the finances the Board, and requiring a little too much to be done for all the ben

Osaka, July 26, 99

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fit it would confer. Of course I could not promise constant attendance if the infirmary was in Kobe, cases would occur when it would be impossible for me to get there, and much of the professional work would nesessarily fall upon the physicians residing in Kobe. Just as it did in the case of the Gulicks last winter. I could not get there when needed it being in the night. And some of them even wanted me to give up my work that I have been twenty years in establishing in Osaka and go to Kobe to live simply that I might be convenient to serve them brobably a few times during the year. I considered this very unreasonable and inconsiderate. Osaka was objected to because it was considered an unhealthy place, but the health of those in Osaka has been as good as that of the members of the mission residing in any other station. And especially No. 26 was stoutly condemned as so unhealthy that it was not fit to live in. And yet 26 is no more unhealthful than any other house in the city. The members of other missions come very largely to Osaka for medical treatment and do not consider it unhealthful. The whole opposition manifested to Osaka and No. 26 is manifestly a prejudice on the part of some who have been ill in Osaka, and it would be the same way after being ill in Kobe once or twice. And thus the matter rests. I write thus fully that you may know how the matter stands in the minds of some of the members of the mission.

All have left Osaka and gone off to their summer resorts, as usual I occupy the field alone during the summer. We are now having a few days of comfortably cool weather.

The Japanese have taken us over under Treaty Revision and are subjecting us to their peculiar rule and regulations. I assure you there is no improvement for the better. We experience many inconveniences already.

Respectfully and truly yours, Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor M.D.
Osaka, July 21 '99

OCT 23 1899

NOV 25 1899

Wallace Taylor, M. D.,

Osaka, Japan,
No, 15 Kawaguchi-cho.
Sept. 25th/99.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Sect. A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir; Your letter of Aug. 11th/, came to hand by a recent mail. To some points mentioned therein I herewith briefly reply.

In regard to the Infirmary, ~~from~~ from communications from Boston the mission, or at least several members of the mission, got the idea that the Board were willing to make some generous contribution for their benefit and accommodation, in the line of an infirmary, rest house or mission house. The matter would have passed the C. A. I. when first brought before that committee had not Mr. Allchin interfered, wanting to secure room in the house (No. 26-) for a school room for his children, Hence final action was postponed till Mission meeting, and in the mean time those in the out stations conferred together regarding the matter and concluded to secure something for their special benefit since the opportunity had occurred as they thought. It is not necessary to state that they will be badly disappointed as I apprehended they would from the statements you make in your letter. I anticipate the matter will stand about where it is.

You state, referring to my report on medical work, you give your forenoons to European patients and the afternoons to the hospital; and infer from this that I have a large number of pay patients. That report was writen for the public and not as an exact statement to the Board of the condition of the medical work. Had I stated that when I had European patients my time was so arranged that I could give the forenoons to them, it would have been a more correct statement of the arrangement of my time.

Outside of the Am. Episcopal Mission of which Dr. Laning is the physician, and the members of the Japan mission, there are in Osaka eight families, nine single ladies and three or four men who are merchants, and if from this number, dividing them by two, you can get a large clinic of European patients you are welcome to them. Very few persons from abroad come here for treatment because of the difficulty of securing board and lodging. As to Japanese patients I don't see one once a month apart from connection with either the hospital or the dispensary, and these institutions run their own finances, I have never had any connection with either a Mission Hospital nor a Mission dispensary, they have always been built up financially from the Japanese side. The appropriations for Native Medical work that I for a time received were used in benevolent work, largely in the way of surgical suplies, and the patients never knew how nor where they came from. Now I receive no appropriations for medical work, and I cut my coat according to the cloth, the more I take in the more I can expent in Native Medical work, and the less I get the less I spend. Last Dec. 30th, the medical work was indebted to me $29,72, and July 9th, this year $76,38 Gold. At that rate I don't contribute to the mission treasury. If I make no report it is because I have nothing of importance to report; I get no thanks for reporting the indebtedness of the native medical work to me. Thus you see I use the proceeds from seeing patients not menbers of the mission in the native medical work, and limit my benevolent work to what I can tus accomplish. I have always done so and have time and again made such statements to Boston. Where the medical work contributes funds to the general mission work the circumstances connected with the work is different from what it is here.

It is rather remarkable the different parts of a report different persons will pick out and comment upon.

As it regards the Doshisha school I must confess I know but little about it, I hear one thing one day and

Rev. Wallace Taylor, in 2.

a few days later something different. As Mr. Cady says the only certain thing about it is the uncertainty. From my stand point of view I don't see that the relations of the School to the Board or of the Board to the School are materially changed from what they were two or three years ago, notwithstanding all the expense and time that has been incurred by the Board. When a difference of opinion occurs between the members of the trustees, the members of the mission on the one part and the Japanese members on the other, the Japanese always carry the day, and always will under the present arrangement. When the matter was in hand and was being arranged for, in all matters of importance the Mission members of the trustees should have been given the veto power. That not being secured the Mission and the Board are in the hands of the Japanese just as they were before. It is one of the many bitter fruits of the lauded "Liberal policy" of the Japan Mission. There is a great deal of lamentably bad businews and want of foresight mixed up with the whole thing.

Some Missionaries here now talk of the Japanese "going back" on their advanced civillization and liberality, since the inaugeration of Treaty Revission, and I see the papers from the States largely intertain the same idea. But such is not the case. The Government of Japan and its attitude and treatment of matters religious stand just where they did before foreigners came under their jurisdiction. The only difference is that before we were not subject to their authority but now we are, and in the matter of schools and evangelical work, the opening of preaching places &c. we must comply with their regulations for private schools and lecture courses. These things were to be seen long ago, but many missionaries blindly shut their eyes to this palpable fact and did all they could to forward treaty revission; and now when they hav got what they all along strove for they don't like it and kick against it. For my part I never was in favor of treaty revission, never advocated it, and don't like it now when it has come. But if any thing we are better off than I expected we would be. Some of the missionaries should do penance for the obstructions which they have aided in bringing upon their work.

Some missionaries look and hope for relief from a change of administration in the educational department or the Mumbisho, members of the Japan mission of course with others and some of the members of the Doshisha Committee. But I can see no prospect of relief at presant in that line. The Christian Religion is absolutely and uncompromisingly in direct opposition the the genius of the Japanese government, with its Emperor, or Tenchisamma, decending directly from the gods or a dragon, with all its superstructure of concubinage, family relations, and Samurai customs and habits. In other words "Old Japan". Old Japan is here yet and has to be reckoned with. And he who fails to do so does not understand the ground he stands upon nor the forces he must contend with. The present enlightened heads of the government, desiring to be liberal, which for the sake of argument we will admit, and which many when they talk of Japan alone have in mind, these enlightened and liberal men so called, must in their admistration of the government compromise with "Old Japan" in all they do. This pro Japanese party is a strong party and may at any time bring the government to account. We will admit for the sake of argument that a magority of the Japanese are for progression and liberality, (yet I dont believe it) but what does that amount to? But few of these have a vote, and hence but little or no influence in governmental affairs; the voting class and those who really have an influence in the government are from the middle and upper Samurai classes, and they are largely and strongly pro Japanese, " Old Japan". The propositions this party made to the educational department regarding Mission schools and Christian teaching some time ago show what they wish to do, and the regulations they would encumber missionaries with and how they would like to see them hedged about. Hence if a change of administration in the educational department comes about it will be against ~~not~~ missionary work and not for it. Mission schools if they exist in Japan must come under the regulation for private schools. Now what is and has been the attitude of the government toward such schools. It is gradually being made more and more difficult for them to exist, so that such schools have diminished at a rapid rate for several years past. There are being fewer and fewer of such schools in the empire. They are 25, 40 and 50% less than a few years ago. The object is to transfer the fealty that existed toward the old Daimio in the good old time of "Old Japan" to the Mikado or Emperor, and for this purpose private schools which might teach another doctrine to the youth and inculcate them in other principles should be prohi-bited, and only government schools be allowed which train the youth in purely Japanese principles and inculcate national (Japanese) habits of thought and life. And if the attitude of the government toward private schools and Buddhist schools is such, against which there exists no special prejudice, how much better are Christian schools, against which very great prejudice ~~does~~ exist, going to fare?

That the comming of Missionaries and their work under the supervision and control of Japanese law has thrwn obsticles around this work that will hinder it for many years to come there can be no doubt. That there should have been changes made in our treaty relations with Japan is not to be doubted, but when changes were made Missionary interests were not guarded. The "Enlighten" and "Civilized Japanese" with their liberal ideas were trusted with the results that we now experience. But the Japanese have not "gone back", Missionaries have only fallen into their trusted embrace.

These ideas are doubtless differant from those generally presented to you by those who volumenously write you, and go around speaking in the States; but the course of events as they come out all along the course of the Japanese government show that they are nearer the facts than those more acceptable and generally held in the States.

Respectfully yours, Wallace Taylor,

OCT 23 1899
NOV 25 1899

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Osaka, Japan.
No. 15 Kawaguchi-cho.
Oct. 2nd/99.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Sect. A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Sir; — I have just had another letter from Miss E. M. Brown, from Chofu. She is down on her back again with pain and sleeplessness, and not able to get around. This thing is getting monotonous, I think she had better give it up and go home to the States; and so I have advised her, She has carried this thing on now her own way for over five months, going of into a lonely hamlet in the mountains, and staying there for six weeks or two months, stuffing vegetable wax into her ears so as to keep the sounds out, and finally gone off down to Chofu and spent the hot weather there, where it is warmer than at Kobe. I think this thing has become so thin now that her friends ought to see it, I have never been able to discover any signs of any vertabral, cord, or nerve organic disease, and see no reason whatever for her wearing her brace. And yet she appears "to have one of these spells" every time she lays her braces aside for a short time. It is one of those Hystero- Neurasthenic cases that we occasionally meet with, She needs to get out of Japan and live in other invironments for her own good.

One thing that appears to be keep-ing her here is the desire of some of the ladies at Chicago to have her stay with the hopes that sometime in the furure she may be able to do some work. In such cases medical advice counts for but little.

Rfspectfully yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D.
Osaka, Oct. 2, 1899
Miss E. M. Brown

Mrs. Mary W. Taylor
120–127

Oberlin Sep 22/93

Dr N. G. Clark

Dear Sir

Your kind letter was a great surprise. because of recent Mission Action on Dr Taylors request. No definite time given, but we naturally expected him in "94".

I am willing to leave the matter as disposed of by the Board. with the approval of the mission & Dr Taylor. knowing that tho "man proposeth" "God disposeth" our lot. We thank Him for all the favors of the past and trust Him for the future.

My constant prayer is for Japan-

Yours Truly

Mary W. Taylor

+ Mary W. Taylor 121

Oberlin

Sept 14 '94

Filed Sept. 17.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Rec'd your letter last evening. I might answer it in one sentence. I do not know Dr Taylor's plans. If he has any definite plan, he refrains from telling us, lest we might be disappointed again. He wrote me that he had been asked by you to remain until Dr B's return which was "pretty hard on him as Dr B would probably be gone a year and a half." May we not therefore rea-

Devoutly hope that he
may have leave of
absence early in 9

He reports the
war excitement great
in view of calling ou
the "first reserve." Aug
a collection was taken
in the churches of Ja
to help carry on the
war." Japan will be
impoverished and
missionary work at
a standstill for some
time". Already from
desire of privacy or
economy many
foreign employes
have been dismiss
Ther 87° lowest for six weeks
this week

Yours Truly
Mary W Ta

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-16-95
Ans'd ——

Mrs. Mary W. Taylor.
Oberlin O
269 N. Prof st
May 13. 1895

Sec. Barton

Dear Sir

Your letter reached me the 10' inst. But for this favor we should have been obliged to wait six weeks for the news from Japan. It was a glad surprise and brought tears of gratitude to my eyes, and joy to all hearts. Thank you for it The "via Europe" will give a pleasant perspective to these last

trying years in Japa
and make her progre
more apparent, by
contrast with other
countries.

We are qu
comfortable. There are
seven of us together. Al
are well and in the scho

Thank you for you
kind offer of assistan
at any time

Yours Truly
Mary W. Taylo

Mrs. M. S. Taylor

123

J. L. B.
Rec'd 7-9-95
Ans'd 17

Rosario, Skagit Co.,
Wash., July 1st, 1895.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Sir,

The year for which the Prudential Committee made me a grant, expires on the 17th inst., hence am under the necessity of asking you to present to them my request for a grant of $200, (two hundred dollars) for the coming year, (July 17th 95 — July 17th '96).

It is with much regret that I present this request, especially in view of the great inadequacy

of funds to meet the calls fo
the growing work; but nece
ty compels me, I am hoping
this is the last time I shall ne
to make such a request, a
there are indications that
within a year I may rem
to a country where there is
no need of money, as th
Lord wills – my times ar
in His hand.

Very sincerely Yours
Mrs. M. S. Tayl

P. S. The enclosed letter t
Mrs. Capron will you kind
forward after completing
the address.

Mrs. M. S. Taylor 124

J. L. B.
Rec'd 8-12-95
Ans'd

Fidalgo City, Skagit Co.,
Wash., Aug. 5th 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.,
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.,
Dear Sir,

Your very kind letter, was duly received some ten days since, & should have een more promptly acknowledged ut we were just preparing to move o this place. On account of my ailing health we tho't best to make the hange. Please present to the B. Com. & accept for yourself my sincere thanks for the kind expressions assurances accompanying the rant. Am feeling a little better just t present. Yours gratefully, Mrs. M. S. Taylor

Mrs. M. S. Taylor

J. L. B.
Rec'd 6-18-98
Ans'd 22

Ruggles, Ohio,
June 15th 1898.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Sir,

The time for my annual report of waiting & need has come round again. All thro' March was quite ll; as soon as sufficiently recovered came to Ruggles to visit friends & relatives, & finding the change beneficial have made arrangements to remain indefinitely. My son is still preaching n Kelloggsville Ohio & an adjoining parish.

after careful deliberation
I cannot see my way cle
to ask for a smaller gran
than last year; therefor
must ask you to present m
request to the Committe
for a grant of $180, for t
year beginning July 17th 18
Sincerely regretting the necessi
of drawing at all on the too scan
treasure of the Board,

Very truly yours,
(Mrs.) M. S. Tayl

Mrs. M. S. Taylor 126

J. L. B.
Rec'd 7-4-98
Ans'd

Ruggles, Ohio,
June 30th 1898.

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.,
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.,
Dear Sir,

Your's of the 22d inst., was received some days since. Many thanks for your very kind & cordial assurances & wishes. Please present my grateful acknowledgements to the Prudential Committee for their prompt & kind attention to my request. That a well-filled treasury may soon lessen the burdens of those at Rooms & those at the front, & cause

a great advance in the wor
in all our Missions, is the
daily prayer of,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. L. Taylor

+ Mrs. Mary H. Taylor

DEC 14 1899

JAN 23 1900

Dec 12 1899 127
211 N Prof
Oberlin O

Dr James L. Barton

Dear Sir

I am grateful for your kind letter of sympathy but fear nothing can be done as we have no clue Dr Taylor speaks of advertising the first of the year if Robert does not return by that time You see we are in a state of suspense constantly expecting him home He asked my permission to "go a fishing" at a camp near the lake which I granted I found out a few days later 4th of July that he had gone "West to hunt work" as he told a friend He had

been ill with the mumps an
failed in his examinations
His teacher said he could
easily make up during the
summer. The prospect of this
was more than he could
bear. We know of no other
reason for his leaving ho
He was restless and acti
and would have gone to
the Army last year had
his age permitted. He was
tall for his age and may have
gone as an apprentice to a
officer but everything is p
conjecture. It has been a
terrible trial to me but the
Lord has sustained me
and in Him alone is my
hope.

Yours Truly
Mary W. Taylor

Caroline M. Telford
128 — 147

Appn C. M. Telford 138

Painted Post N. Y.
Apr. 28, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
Dear Dr. Clark:

My hopes are
till bent toward Japan and
y enthusiasm is rekindled by
very letter received from those
now in the field. It is of course
an open question whether I shall
go next Sept. or not, and may
I ask please who is to decide the
matter. Will it be necessary for
e to be examined again by Dr.
ebber or will a certificate from
y physician at home be sufficient
decide the question?
ould like also to ask what
sionaries will be returning

to Japan this coming fall, are
here any new ones going out?
If I should go it would be
leasant to learn who are to be
ny travelling companions.

With sincere regards
Caroline M. Telford

Miss C M Telford
Apr 28 1890

Miss C. M. Telford.

Painted Post N. Y.
May 26, 1890.

ev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Dr Clark.-

Your letter
May 1st came duly to hand.
was somewhat surprised at
ts contents, for I see thereby that
you have been misinformed.
have had *no* recurrence
the scrofulous trouble to which
you refer. My neck was very
low in healing, as physicians
ll told me it would be. but it
as been perfectly healed since
he first of March. and no
mptoms of any further trouble
ith it.

In regard to illness I perhaps

ought to have explained in my last. My older sister at hou was taken very ill the latter part of January. I was obliged to g and care for her. I was confi with her twenty-four days and and twenty-one nights with but one or two hours rest in the twenty-fo this strain, after having suffered an attack of La Grippe proved t much for my strength. I was taken with congestion of the lungs followed by bronchitis, caused, my physician said, by too close confinement in the impure air of the sick-room. I was at that time quite discouraged about future work. but as I have regained m strength, my courage comes bac There are fully three months bef I would go and during that time I expect to gain very much

ore strength. If I had not
one into the sickroom I feel
at I should have been as
ll as ever.
f course I do not wish to go and
ot be able to do the work awaiting
be done. and I know it is not
ght for the Board to send workers
ho can not work. I shall try
deed to let my own best judgement
nd that of my advisors. guide and
ver-rule my desires and interests.
r it all my one desire is to ~~do~~
now and to do the Lord's will.
I continue to gain I think I can
afely go. should I for any cause
se strength I should not feel
t wise to go this fall.
I had expected to attend the
eeting of our state branch of the
B.M. in Middletown but the flood
hich visited us quite destructively

Miss C. M. Telford.

May 26. 1890.

on the 20th and 21st delayed trai
and prevented my going. It wa
a disappointment to me. I hoped
to see there Miss Child and perhap
others from the Boston Board.
A letter just received from Mrs Ha
our branch pres. tells me Miss Chil
was unable to be there on accou
of illness. I trust she is better agai
Have Dr and Mrs Green returned
to Japan yet if not, when do they go
I am glad to learn that Miss Clara
Brown, another Holyoke graduate is
under appointment.

Very sincerely yours
Caroline M. Telford

Miss C. M. Telford
May 26 1890

Painted Post N. Y.
June 30. 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
Dear Dr. Clark,–

Yours of May 28th, and June 20th are both efore me unanswered. I have elayed replying because I am till in doubt as to the right ourse to take. I find that my ower of endurance does not ncrease as much as I had oped. While the change of climate ight be very beneficial to my ealth. thus enabling me to do atisfactory work, still I feel hat I must be stronger than now am before I could endure

I am hoping that all my doubts in regard to duty may be cleared away soon I only want to know and to do God's will.

Thanking you for all kindness

I remain,

Yours sincerely.

C. W. Telford

e strain connected with the
acking and the overland journey.
I think one month would be
time enough for me to make
final preparations in case I go.
and I think the question will
have to remain undecided for
another month at least.
If I go, the 27th of Sept. will suit me
as well as any date for sailing.
In regard to my coming to Boston
before going it would give me
much pleasure to attend the Farewell
meeting and see the members
of the A.B.C.F.M. and W.B.M. but I
hardly think it would be wise to
tax my strength to that extent unless
it is necessary. I do not wish
to present things in too discouraging
a light but I feel it right to let
you know the degree of uncertainty

Miss C. M. Telford

Painted Post, June 30. 1890.

Rec'd July 7.

✓

Miss Telford

Port Byron N. Y.
Aug. 11, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
Dear Dr. Clark:-

Owing to the uncertainty in which I have been living I have delayed writing you. My strength has been very limited all summer- I have hoped I would gain more rapidly than I have done. I hear via Japan also through Miss Clara Brown that you fully expect me to go- It has been very difficult for me to understand what the Lord's will is concerning me. I truly _want_ to do His will. If I felt sure the climate of Japan would agree with me. and that the journey would not be too great a tax on my strength I would not hesitate

at all about going. These thin
can not be known of course
until I try. I know one must
exercise *faith* in these matters
but I believe our best judgement
guided by prayer must also
be used. If I go I shall have
to favor myself for a time until
I regain a little of the vitality
I have lost by the unusual
strain there has been on my
system all during the last year
but mean time I could, as Dr.
Pettee and Mr. Rowland of Japa
say, be picking up some of the
Japanese ways - start in the study
of the language and so be better
fitted to go into regular active
service sooner than if I remained
in this country another year.
I therefore think I may go o

with my preparations and if I gain strength from now till time to start I think I can safely go. I think I will not send any boxes until shortly before time to leave home. There is there a shipment by which my goods could go if I send them. In case I go, Miss Brown and I shall plan to go in company. I understand Mr & Mrs Hill visit along the way. Miss Kent's plans I have not learned. These I believe are all who go via San Francisco the 27th of Sept. are they not? If it should not seem wise for me to undertake the journey I will let you know. If from the free and plain way in which I have written you about myself you have any suggestions to offer I shall be grateful to receive them. Thanking you for your kindnes and patience with me in my indicision - I remain

Very sincerely yours

Caroline M. Telford

Caroline M Telford
Aug 17 1890

Port Byron N. Y.
Aug. 27. 1890

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Dear Dr Clark.–

Your letter duly received. Possibly I made you unnecessarily anxious in regard to my health, but I have wanted to have you know the degree of doubt as to my going so there might not be any misunderstanding. You suggest that I perhaps, am too conscientious in the matter. I do not think this is the case, but it is better to err in this way than by lack of conscientiousness. Since writing you last I have ined a good deal. have endured e greater strains on my strength hout any ill effects than I have able to do for some time.

so I feel quite encouraged. I am continuing my preparations for goi with the thought of leaving home the 15th of Sept. I have had a pretty thorough examination by our family physician and he say he will give me a certificate of health which I will send to yo soon, as you disired me to do.
In regard to our journey over the continent. Where please, do we obtai our tickets? Can we ticket and check way through to San Francis or must we reticket along the way? If so where?
What will be the stopping place in San Francisco?
Miss Brown will come on to [illegible] home for a day or two before I [illegible] and we will start together fro here.

Has any word been recently received of the rooms from Dr Holbrook or Miss Stone? I have feared they might be ill for it has been several months since I have received any word. My fears may however be groundless.

Thanking you -- for for your christian counsel and personal interest in my plans, I remain

Very sincerely

Caroline M. Telford

Miss C. M. Telfo

Port Byron, Aug 27.

Recd Aug 28. 1890.

✓

Miss C. M. Telford. 133

Meadville Mo. Sept 19. 1890.

Rec'd Sep. 22.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.,

Dear Dr. Clark.-

Miss Brown
ame to my home the evening of the 15th
and we left the morning of the 16th
this far our journey has been comfortable
and pleasant. She has gone on to Kansas
ity while I am spending two days with my
brother and family I join Miss Brown in
ansas City Saturday P. M.

I write more especially now to enclose
he testimonial from our family physician
or which you asked. I am sorry to be so
late in sending it but the Dr. was hindered
y various circumstances until the day
efore I left, when he gave me a pretty
thorough examination. I feel some hesitancy
n sending the certificate because of the
character reference, but Dr. Gwynn has
been a warm friend to our family since
was a child and he feels keenly my
eaving home something as he would
ne of his own daughters, so his words of

praise, that I feel are so undeserved, mus
be discounted in view of these facts
I would say in regard to my health
that I have endured the final preparatio
and natural excitement of home leaving
far better than I feared and I feel
quite courageous in starting out ~~for~~
into my new work and surroundings

Very sincerely yours

Caroline M. Telford.

Kobe Japan.
Oct 28, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Dear Dr. Clark.

I am very glad be able to report to you that we ave reached Japan safely after a ost enjoyable journey both by land nd by sea. In this, I speak more pecially for myself than for the party because the voyage was very delightful to me as well as very beneficial to my health.

I feel that my health is better than it has been for sometime which assures me that I shall have strength for the new work.

The good missionaries have met us and welcomed us most cordially all along the way so that we feel we are among friends not strangers.

Our time in Yokohama while waiting for passports was pleasantly spent visiting places of interest there and in Tokio. We spent a few days in Kyoto when on our way to Kobe wh we arrived yesterday. I find it wi be necessary for me to remain here until my residence passport can be obtained, meanwhile I expect to take one of the classes to relieve Mis Searle who is not well. I am gla for the opportunity of gaining a litt experience in the work before takin up my own work in Tottori and especially glad to make the acquainta of the dear friends already in the work. I trust this little time for rest and preparation may help to fit me for the work before me.

The first impressions of the country, the people and the work are very pleasing indeed.

Very sincerely yours
C. M. Telford.

Miss C. M. Telford. 5
Kobe. Oct. 28. 1890.
Rec. Nov. 29. 1890.

Miss Telford 35

Tottori. Dec 6. 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Dear Dr. Clark:-

Your kind letter received by last home mail. I trust that you have already received a letter from me written in Kobe, telling you how much I enjoyed the journey and voyage and how much I was benefitted in health by them.

My general health has steadily improved since I left my home, I have, as yet, experienced no real weariness from my journey- so I feel encouraged to think that with reasonable care of myself I shall be well in Japan and I trust God will give me strength spiritually and physically to win some souls for Christ in this beautiful land.

I am delighted with the country and am already *very much* *interested* in the people. I fi them a much more attractive people than I had supposed.

I feel more and more thankf every day that I have been allowed to come here to help carr the True Light into some of thes dark lives. I begin to feel more strongly inclined to evangelistic work than purely educational, whi I know that the one ought to embra the other. I realize that new comer can not see things from the true standpoint, and so their opinions are better to be withheld, but the question has come to my mind often since I came, 'Is there no danger of the people having more regard and desire for intellectua education than for Christianity.' This has led me to feel that for

yself, I should like to get hold of the
nguage as soon as possible so
at I can do more work in the
vangelistic line together with school
ork.

At present I have ten hours a
week in our Tottori school teaching
eometry and Algebra, find it very
leasant. The girls are bright
and faithful.

have my afternoons free for study
f the language. I think I do not
pend more than three hours in real
study, although one can learn a
good deal by keeping ones eyes
and ears open at all times.

I can see that your caution is a
reasonable one for there is a great
temptation to increase ones work
we see so much work to be done
and so few to do it.

do realize however that in order
to keep my health I must be
saving of my strength so I shall

conscientiously try to do so.

I arrived in Tottori Nov. 19th jus a month after landing in Yokohama. Dr Holbrook an I shall live in a Japanese house this winter it is quite pleasant and I think will not be uncomfortable though as yet we ha not had much cold weather t test it

I have filled out the blank you sent and will return at once lest it be forgotten.

Thanking you for your kind interest and suggestions.

I remain.

Very sincerely you

C. M. Telford

Osaka. Nov. 28, 1891.

v. N. G. Clark D.D.
Dear Dr. Clark,-

Last American ail brought to hand your letter Oct. 26th. It has been in my mind or a long time to write you, but ince I have been laid aside, ost of the things which I had lanned to do have been left undone. want to thank you for your xceedingly kind letter. I feel hat I am far from deserving such good words.

It has, indeed, been a sore disappointment to me that I hould have to spend half of my irst year in idleness, and I have felt many times that I made a great mistake in coming.

I was so well during the first few months after I came that I fel that I was going to be stronger than was at home. It has therefore been very hard for me to be patient when I so longed to be at work and the need is so great, never-the-les strength sufficient for every nee has been given to me. The Father has been exceedingly good and blessed me abundantly all th days. I can not complain therefore I only trust that I may, by mean of this, be better fitted to do His will when He gives me health again. The friends in the mission, as well as my friends among the Japanese have been unceasingl thoughtful in their attentions and kindnesses.

I am slowly gaining now and I hope before many weeks to tak up some work again. I have been able to do some studying nearly every day for the past six weeks and I shall try as strength comes to do still more even before I can take up regular duties in school.

Thanking you again for your kind sympathy and interest.

I am very sincerely yours.

Caroline M. Telford.

Miss C. M. Telford.

Osaka, Nov. 28. 18

Rec'd. Dec. 1891.

Miss C. M. Telford
Kobe, July 25, 1892
Rec'd Aug. 17.

Kobe, July 25, 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

Your kind letters have been received and I think have been acknowledged by Miss Daniels when I was too ill to write. Thank you very much for your kind words of sympathy and encouragement.

This has indeed been an exceedingly hard year for me even harder in the enforced laying aside of work, than in the physical suffering.

I am under great obligations to Miss Daniels, Miss Clark and other ladies of the mission for their sisterly kindness in helping to take care of me and to Dr. Taylor for his skillful and attentive treatment of my case as well as his sympathetic and fatherly care all during my illness. I cannot express my appreciation for all the thoughtfulness that has been shown me.

I am very glad to be able to report that I am very much better and am gaining steadil It has been suggested that I might be obliged to go home in order to gain my usual healt but I hope most earnestly that I may be enabled to remain. It would be the greatest trial of all, to have to give up the work here, I love the people and I love the work. If it is possible I want very much to stay. I am gaining so nicely now that I feel very anxious to try remaining here till next spring at least. I am studying a little at present and hope to take up a little work in the fall.

I regret very much that I have been not only an idler in the field but also a extra burden. I hoped that I could meet all the expenses of my illness myself but without my knowledge the money was asked for and granted, to pay for three months of my illness and so it seemed best to accept it, for which I am exceedingly grateful.

I am now boarding with Mr. Hill's family in Kobe — a very delightful home.— I expect to remain here at least until fall

Thanking you again for all your kindness

I remain,
sincerely yours
C. M. Telford

Kobe, Oct. 7, 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,
1 Somerset St.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

Yours of Sept. 8th just received. Thank you for your kind words and good wishes. You will be glad to know that I am so nearly recovered that Dr. Taylor has given me permission to take up some work again and to go to Okayama as soon as a passport can be obtained. Meanwhile I am teaching two evenings a week in the night school of the Y. M. C. A. and teaching in Sabbath school beside studying on the language. This is very little but I shall gradually do more when I go to Okayama. I am exceedingly thankful and happy that my health has been so far restored. It is more than I had dared to hope for. It is my earnest desire that the Lord may use me as an instrument for doing even a little good while He allows me to remain in this land.

With kindest regards, I am
Very sincerely yours
Caroline M. Telford.

Okayama, Dec. 9th 18

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

Yours of Oct. 29th just at hand. Thank you sincerely for your kind an encouraging words from time to time. The sympa and encouragement of friends has done much toward keeping my spirits hopeful during this last year, I can assure you. I have been in Okayama just a month, am teaching in the Girls school four hours a week. I have an excellent teacher and am trying to make up a little of my lost time on the language. I feel sorry not to be able to take more work, I seem to be rather a useless member of the station, but hope to do more after the first of January. I hope very much to do some teaching of the Bible and calling on the people and such kind of work, that seems to be more truly missionary work than simply teaching English does, while I appreciate that good can be in that way too. I must be guided by the amount of strength I have, for a time however, for although I am fairly well I have not yet the endurance I hope to have ere long.

With thanks for your kindly interest,
Very sincerely yours
Caroline M. Telford

Okayama, Japan. May 13th, 1893.

Rev N.G.Clark D.D.

Boston.

Dear Dr.Clark:-

Before this reaches you, you will probably have received a communication from the C.A.I. asking the P.C. to grant permission for me to return to the U.S. in July or any time there after when the Mission consider it necessary.

At the time Dr.Taylor advised that the permission be sent for I had been and was still suffering from an attack of Influenza, which however did not necessitate my giving up my school work. The desease has been prevalent in Okayama all spring.

As I had not seen Dr.Taylor for three months it seemed to him as though I had not gained much strength during that time.

Since I recovered from the Influenza I have been very well and constantly gaining strength and flesh. I feel therefore that I have almost gained my usual health, and that it will not be necessary for me to make use of the permission at present. I sincerely hope that I may not need it for a long time. I am saying this however on my own responsibility only, but I feel quite sure that when the physicians see me and consult about my case, they will not feel it necessary for me to go home at present.

It is needless for me to say that I am very desirous of staying if possible, still I appreciate that considering how long

I have been obliged to be idle, it would be neither wise nor right for me to remain here if I were not able to do full work.

I am now doing ten hours a week school work , I also have a Bible class of young men from the Government school once a week, and Sabbath school work on Sunday. Both of which we feel are very promising, certainly very interesting.

A little calling at the homes of S.S. children, and some extra duties that from time to time present themselves keep my time fairly well occupied and I am exceedingly happy in the work.

Very sincerely yours,

Caroline M.Telford.

Miss C. M. Telford

Okayama, Oct 7, 1893

Rec'd Nov. 1.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Clark:—

Yours of July 6th duly received. Thank you sincerely for all the kindly interest in my welfare and work.

This past summer is the first one since I have been in the country in which I have been able to go about or take much pleasure.

After our Mission Meeting I spent one month at the seaside near Kobe which was very beneficial to my health. I then went the mountains, spending three weeks with the members of the

Mission on Mt. Hiei. The insp
ration and spiritual uplift
which comes from being sometim
associated with our good peopl
is very helpful. This entire cha
from the seashore to the mountai
top during the greatest heat
the summer did me much
good. I therefore have come ho
feeling well and quite strong
and ready for the year's work.
Owing to the arrival during the
summer of Mr. & Mrs. White's littl
boy, they are in need of mor
room and do not feel like ta
two boarders, I being the lates
comer, and occupying the room
which they especially wanted fo
the baby. The station thought it
the wisest plan for me to mov
into the unused house in wh

e Rowlands used to live, and hich has for the most part been acant since they went to Tottori. The moving and repairing has nade me especially busy since ny return, but I am now quite ell established in my new home, having a very companionable oung Japanese woman, for my eacher, living with me.

I think I shall enjoy housekeeping and having my own home in which can entertain the Japanese riends. It will, we feel, be helpful the work to have another center f influence open to the people.

It would be much pleasanter me, r one or both of the other single ladies to live with me, but one half of the house having been condemned as unhealthful, the part suitable for occupancy is

sufficient only for one perso
My work consists of teaching
English in our Girls school,
going with my teacher to read
the Bible with women who are
either too busy or too indifferent
to attend church or study the Bi
in their homes.

The street Sunday School whi
was organized last year, is no
held in a part of my house,
from sixty to eighty children,
all classes and conditions, atte
We hope to be able to get into the ho
of many of these, and through o
acquaintance with the children
reach their fathers and mothers
The work in Okayama and the
outstations on the whole, seems qui
encouraging. There have been seve
baptisms already since our retu

e are especially desirous for an
wakening among the nominal
hristians, greater earnestness on
e part of such would influence
any who are unbelievers.

Misses Adams, Stewart and I
re enjoying at present reading
gether Bernard of Clairvaux.
I heard several speak, during
he summer, of their great enjoyment
Dr. Storrs book.

Thanking you again for your
ords of counsel and comfort.

I remain,

Very sincerely yours
Caroline M. Telford.

[illegible] able to get [illegible] the

[illegible] through

[illegible] the children

[illegible] their father and mother

[illegible] on Cheyenne and the

[illegible] in the whole, seems [illegible]

[illegible] There have been [illegible]

[illegible] already since our [illegible]

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Osaka, Japan,
Apr. 8/94

To the Sect. of the American Board, the Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., & the Prudential Committee.

This certifies that after examination & counsel in Miss Telford's case it is not considered advisable to send her to the States; that such a course would only increase her discomfort and pain and hasten the final end.

Wallace Taylor M.D.
Thomas C. Thornicraft
MRCS. LRCPEd

Physician's Certificate in Miss S Telford's case. Osaka, Apr. 8, 1894.

Rec'd May 8.

C. M. Telford 143

St Luke's Hospital,
San Francisco.
June 1st 1895.

J. L. B.
'd 6-10-95
'd 10

Rev. James L. Barton -
Boston.

Dear Mr. Barton, -

Your kind etter was awaiting me when arrived and was handed me fore I left the steamer.

Thank you very sincerely r your good wishes expressed nd offers of help. &c.

The journey thus far has n less fatiguing than I d dared to hope for.

r Rowland and family have

been of great assistance
and I met only the great
kindness from the Capt. a
all the officers and attend
as well as from fellow pass
It seemed almost an impo
undertaking to be brought al
the way from my home in
Osaka on a bed, but Dr. Tayl
managed everything very
easily and came with me
Yokohama. Having my ow
nurse who is accustomed
care for me, and my siste
who came here to meet me
where the Rowlands leave
me. I think we shall be

lle to make the rest of the
urney without difficulty-
e plan to start East June 3rd
all stop a few days in
icago to rest, Mr. Frear, who
as been untiring in his kind
lpfulness here, has written
Dr. Hitchcock to make all
cessary arrangements for
y comfort in Chicago.
o feel exceedingly grateful
r all the help we have
ceived. I am sorry to have
ut the Board to the extra
pense of sending a nurse
t Dr. Taylor thought it
cessary and I do not see

how I could reach hom
without her. Perhaps you kn
that instead of bringing a tra
nurse, whose expenses woul
have been much more, I bro
a friend who has been with
me all during my stay
Japan. A fine young wom
whom friends are helping
enter Mt. Holyoke College in
I hope she will gain much bo
in mind and spirit and g
back to her people to do the wo
that I have failed in.

I do not know yet what I
shall do, must see my age
father first, then perhaps g
into some Hospital for-

atment as Dr. Taylor
ggested and advised.
is quite possible I shall be
ad to accept your offer of help
some way later. at present
iends are giving all the help
need.

With much gratitude,
I am sincerely yours
Caroline M. Telford.

+ Miss C. M. Telford's

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L. B.
6-15-'95
20

Post Byron N. Y.
June 13th 95.

r. J. Barton
Boston.

Dear Mr. Barton:-

At last I have eachd the end of my journey nd while I am exceedingly tired, and some parts of the way the means of travel have been very difficult for me to endure in my weak ondition, still on the whole have found the journey ar easier than I thought it could possibly be.

The heat and dust and jarring of the cars made m very tired so that it seeme wiser to stop over Sabbath i Chicago than to try to come through with out stop.

To be carried on a bed is not an ideal way of travelling but with the help of the porters and other train men my sist and Japanese companion managed to care for me quit easily though it would hav been impossible for one to ha gotten along alone.

In San Francisco Mr. Frear was exceedingly kind, thought and helpful. He attended to get our tickits and all the reduction that was possible, also checked our baggage and saw that it was put aboard all right and went with us to the station and saw me comforlably settled on the cars. We thoroughly appreciate his great kindness. He wrote to Dr. Hitchcock in Chicago and told us that he would attend to engaging the sleeper, and also engage rooms for us near the station. On reaching Chicago Mr. Hitchcock met us and I was transfered very easily to the Sherman House, Mr. H. then gave us to understand that the arrangements for sleeping car going East were all made an kindly offered to assist in any way he could. On Monday a little before time to start m sister went to his office to get fro him the tickets which we had understood he had, and then found no tickets had been bough and it was doubtful if there was a section to be gotten. The railroa men were very accommodati but having to get the tickets ourselv we were unable to get any reduct on fare. At the hotel also Mr. H. engaged the highest priced roo and made no arrangemen for any reduced rates. We wi

amazed when we paid our
ills to find the amount. The
Proprietor voluntarily deducted
ome but said nothing had been
aid to him about reducing
ates. I do not speak of this in
ny spirit of complaint but I
egret exceedingly to cause the
Board so much expense and I
am sorry we could not have
ad the benefit of reduced rates
nd occupied cheaper appartments
t the hotel. Mr. Frear told me
o keep account of my expenses
nd send in my bills to the
reasurer. I therefore enclose

the statement of my expenses with this. as I do not know who has been appointed to succeed our honored Treas. W I hope sometime to be able to return to the Board part at least of the extra expense I ha caused the Board. At presen my medical expenses will tak all I have. I do not know wha I shall do. but presume after visi my home friends for a time it wil be best for me to go into a hospital for special treatment. That cann be decided just now.

Very sincerely yours
Caroline M. Telfor

C. M. Telford 145

J. L. B.
ec'd 2-14-96
ns'd 3-26

Port Byron N.Y.
Feb. 10th 1896.

Rev. James L. Barton
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your kind letter of the 4th duly received. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing to me amid the press of work and anxieties hat awaited your return.

I have watched with interest he travels and work of the eputation and do most sincerely regret that the Trustees of the oshisha were not willing to come any agreement either in regard the property or Theological uestions. The Board certainly will.

understand matters much bett and will be able to advise the Missionaries upon these puzzling questions to far better advantage knowing as they a through the Deputation the spi and ideas of the Japanese themselves. They will also be able to set the matter befo our churches in a more unbiased way and perhaps disarm some of them of som unjust prejudices which th may have. I hope this spirit of Independence, "Dokuritsu" a word which I presume yo learned while in Japan, while good to a certain extent may not lead them into erro It surely must have been interesting to look over the gene work, to visit the schools in Kobe and Kyoto.

Letters received from Japan ecently speak of a general ondition of prosperity and a lourishing state of business new factories being started here nd there throughout the mpire since the close of the ar. Also a revival of interest in Christianity and in some laces a returning to the old rue faith by those who have rifted toward Unitarianism nd other "isms." I sincerely ope that this last is true in any places, if it is it seems hat it must be largely the result of the visit of the eputation.

I have heard of so many

of the Missionaries returnin
to this country, some of them
not expecting to return, it see
as if there must be a larg
cut down in the work or
that there will be imperativ
need of new workers.

Though the Japanese, some
of them at least, feel that
their Empire is almost read
to be called a "Christian nati
it really has been touched o
around the edges and in
few scattered spots in the
Interior, There is a great
work still to be done by som
one.

I regret exceedingly that the
Mission houses in Okayama
must be given up, I had hope
that the authorities would gra
a new lease to last at least

hile the Pettees remain which
ill not be long I understand.
shall be very grateful indeed
or a report of the Deputation
In regard to my health, I
have been at times very ill
ince I came home. My friends
ave watched closely lest the
park of life should go out
ntirely. For the past two
onths I have gained in many
spects, though I am still help-
ssly confined to my bed.
My physician has however
dvised me to try to sit up a
ittle and has just yesterday
xpressed a hope that I may
n time be able to be about
again. Of course this is merely

a hope from present indication
complications may set in that
we can not forsee.
I find the lesson of patience
is a hard one to learn. it
takes me a long time.
I long to be able to take up
active work again but it do
not seem to be the Lord's will
at present.

Thanking you again fo
your kind letter.

I remain,

Yours sincerely

Caroline M. Telfor

+ C. M. Telford 146

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-11-96
Ans'd

Port Byron N.Y.
Apr 3rd 1896.

Dr. James Barton
Boston

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Your kind etter duly received. Many hanks for the interest you manifest in my welfare. I have been wanting to write to Dr. Taylor ut did not know where o address him. If you ill kindly direct the nclosed letter to Dr. Taylor or me I will be greatly bliged. In regard to his uestions. I have not had an operation yet. My general

health was so poor and
my heart so feeble tha
thus far we have not
dared to undergo the
strain and nervous
shock. For the last tw
months I have seemed
to be gaining some. Hav
begun to sit up a very lit
Whether a little later if I kee
on gaining it will seem
best to have an operation o
not remains to be decide
upon. I do realize that I hav
come very close to the end
of this life several times. an
one can not know what
those experiences mean
until they are brought to
face them. I feel that I hav
had lessons and experience
during the past two years

hat I would not part
with for anything. One
can never doubt the
reality of the christian
religion and the personality
f our Savior and His
tender love and sustaining
power after having gone
hrough the ways that I have
on these last two years.
t was a great grief to me
hat I was obliged to give
p work in Japan. and
do long to get able to do
ven a little active work
ut my present duty seems
t be to "wait and murmur
not" while I hope for
tter things. I often wonder
what one would do, or

how one could endure
who does not trust
in the Lord and res
in Him when trials
come. But I can testify
that He does give joy an
peace even in tribulatio
I am always glad to hea
any news in regard to
the Lord's work in Japa
A recent letter from Mr
Pettee telling of an 18 days
trip was very interesting
The Pettee house was just
being torn down when
he wrote.

Very sincerely yours
Caroline M. Telfor

J. L. B.
Rec'd. 9-15-96
29
Ans'd.

Port Byron N. Y.
Sept 12. 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton.
Boston
Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter
f the 10th reached me
his morning. I hasten to reply.
I have known for some
time that I ought to resign
from the Mission. Inasmuch
as I was ill so much of
he time while I was in
apan. I of course could
ot expect the Board to be
illing to send me there
gain even though I should

recover my health. It was
the general understanding
when I came home that
I should not be able to
return. Yet it has been
hard to give up, and the
trial grows greater as my
health begins to improve.
Nothing would give me mor
pleasure than to go back
Japan and be able to do
the work that I so longe
to do for Christ in that la
But the Master seems to ha
withdrawn me from activ
service. and I know the
true spirit of consecration i
to accept cheerfully the presen
situation. "To obey is better tha
sacrifice." It is a lesson that o

quires a long time for me to
arn, - to say "Thy will" in all
ings.
I herewith offer my formal
esignation to the Board.
ith my resignation I would
dd that if the Lord should
rant me sufficient strength
gain to seem wise to enter
foreign field as a regular
issionary or as a supply. I
hould hold myself ready to
o anywhere, that it might
eem advisable to go, or where
with my humble ability
ould work.

I have gained in streng
very much during the
summer, am able to be
about the house most
the time. Whether this mea
full recovery or not can
not yet be determined.
I feel greatly indebted t
the Mission and to the Bo
I have during my illnes
received every favor pos
and all the relations ha
been delightful and help
all during my connection
with them. I hope to be ab
in some way to make some
returns to the Board for the ex
help I have received on accou
of illness. Anything that lies
within my power I should

most happy to do.
ith many thanks for your
ind wishes,
Very sincerely
Caroline M. Telford

K. Tomeoka
148 — 152

K. Tomeoka

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-3-96
Ans'd 8

The Prison Association,
135 East 15th St;
New York, N.Y.

April 2d 1896.

My dear Dr. Barton,

I came here the 17th of March, and am having very good time.

I ought to have written to you before this, but I was very busy, so I could not do so tile today. Please

2

Excuse seeming negl

I am expecting
leave here next
Monday (the 6th) for
San Francisco: so
shall reach Toke
the 5th of May.

I am very grat
to you and to your
people, because I
have finished my
purpose of coming
to this country by t
helps of you and

your friends. I believe that I can do something for "Prison Reform" in Japan though I am a very humble vessel of God. I hope that you don't think that I shall give up christian work, as some our Country men has done on returning to Japan.

I am and hope to remain always God's Child and humble servant; as I believe I am called from Heaven to be a christia minister, my life will be devoted t mission work.

I became a Priso Reformer for good reasons. Our chri nity in Japan is pretty young as you know. We have fe strong facts to sho of benevolent work done to the glory of God and for the

should be brought into the
home and into society.
I intend to preach
Christ as I have always
done, wherever I am—
some-times from the
pulpit, but especially
by helping on Prison
Reform,—to which I
have devoted my life;
I have been reading
with astonishment
the "Directory of the
charities in ~~the~~ City of
New York and in Boston",
and am impressed with
the powerful Argument

they furnish for Christian

We Christians in Japan have so little of this kind of argument to show.

So you see I am working for God and Christianity when I am working at Pri Reform.

Leaving this Country, I ask you to continue your interest in my work and to pray for it and for me.

Yours very faithfu

K. Tomeoka

benefit of Man. So Japanese generally don't understand thoroughly the power and value of this wanderful religion. Now if I do good work for the Poor, the Criminal, and such helpless people I help my Country men, — Without discussion or argument, to learn the value of christianity.

I believe that Christianity is a

Great power of God t save mankind throug blood of Jesus Christ Lord. So we must wisely use this wonde ful religion while we are living in the world. It is goo for the next world; and it is also goo for this.

It is not enoug to preach Christ onl from the pulpit, as some of my countryme seem to think. It

K. Tomeoka. (1)
Massachusetts Reformitory,
Concord Junction.
July 17th 1894
Recd July 19.

Mr. J. L. Barton,
Congregational House, 1 Somerset Street, Boston.

Dear Sir,

I received yours very kind letter yesterday evening and ten copies of Our Prisons this morning. Thank-you very much for them.

I am contenuing my study in this institution. I understand general principles in this Reformetory. I think that this institution is a good condition. I am writing respecting this Reformetory to our

rison Magazine. Mr. Round
alled me to N. Y. So I will
o to his industrial farm after
he study of this institution. I
hall stay here for some time.
I wrote to Rev. Mr. Roland in
Japan. I think that he is now
in the mountain of Hiyei at Kyo-
o for the vacation. Did you
et any news from him recently?
e speak Japanese pretty well
nd he is preaching in that
language everywhere he goes.

I think he is very
ice man. Though I have
ever seen Mrs. Barton please
emember me to her. please
emmember me to Dr. Strong

and Mr. Ward.

I remain.

Yours affectionately,

K. Tomeoka

K. Tomeoka

Massachusetts
Reformeotory
July 23th, 1894.

My dear Mr. Barton,

I Received Your Kind letter and your introdiction to Mr. Moody on the morning of the 20th! hank you very much for them.

I ought to have ritten you a letter soon. But I am lying down on the ed now. So I could not rite you until Today. Please xcuse me from it.

I feel better this orning. The sick is not

strong- I have hope that I will recovered my ~~common~~ health after a few day- If I have recovered my health, I will go to Northfield-

I remain.

Yours most affectionatly,

K. Tomeoka

+

J. I. E.
Rec'd. 7-29-98
Ans'd. 10-31

151

K. Tomeoka

No 29 2 chome, Nagatacho,
Kojimachi, Tokyo,
Japan.

May 25th 1898.

My dear Dr. Barton:—

I am so shameful that I could not write you letters since I returned from your Country to this land. I met so many misfortunes since I returned from your Country. So I did not correspond with my friends in America. But I have never forget you and my friends in your Country. I saw Col. Hopkins and his Wife. I reminded so many things about America where I have impressed so many things in regard to religion and Phylanthlopy.

Now I am ~~writing~~ doing the Editorial work as the chief Editor of the "Kuristo-Kyo-Shimbun" which is an organ of the Kumiai Churches and at the same time is the paster of the first Congregational church in this City. So I am quite busy.

I do not say any thing about the Doshisha as Col. Hopkins throughly understood the recent condition of the Institution.

I am going to start Reform School in this City by and by. I have Written a book named the "Development of the Reformatory work" in America and in Europe since I returned from your Country. Now I am writing the "Problem of Charity" and the "Life of John Haward" both.

I have much hope about our mission work. Your efforts for the Evangeligation of this Country is not in vain. I remain.

Your's very Faithfully
Kosuke Tomeoka

audience in this Country. I am preaching to Sixteen hundred inmates every Sunday afternoon. Before My Coming to this Institution, four Buddhist priests were taking the work, now they were retired as they don't like to do work with me.

I am thinking all the time about my friends of America especially about Concord & Boston friends.

If you see Mr. Cooly of Auburndale, please remember me to him.

Yours's very faithfully
K. Tomeoka.

P.S.

I moverd here just two month go. Please send any mail o this prison. My family is living near the Institution.

The Doshisha matter is very diff
cult, We are anxious about
the matter. I met Dr. Davis a
Dr. Gordon and Col. MaCain i
Yokohama. The Concertation is
still going but it is very diffic
to decide. I will pray for
and I will do any thing whic
I can to settle matter in
peace.

I am hoping to open my
Reform School in next spring.
Dr. Gordon and other your missi
are helping my work. Pleas
pray and help the work.

Did you see Miss. Borden
recently? I am corresponding
with her. Please remember
to her.

I have two thousand in
in the prison, most of them a
seeking Christianity. I am th
ful to God as I have larges

prison, so the Buddhist priests are making a strong opposition to us and trying to get me out of the prison. Among Buddhists priests especialy East Hongangi is opposed very much concerning Sugamo Prison matter. The matter is a great event in religous affair in this empire lately. Most influencial papers throughout of this land described the matter. The movement of the Priests is not ended. I am still standing up as a christian teacher in this prison. I am only one christian teacher among nearly three houndred Buddhist priests as the Choplain. I think that it is some thing strange to you, but it is a Japanese condition of prison instruction. Please pray for me and my work.

+ Mr. K. Tomeoka,

J. L. B.
Rec'd 12-22-98
Ans'd 3-20-99

Sugamo Prison, Tokyo.
Japan.
Nov. 25th 1898

Dr. James L. Barton,
American Board of Commissioners f
Foreign Mission, Congregational Hou
No. 1 Somerset Street, Boston Ma
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Barton:—

I have received
your kind letter this morning &
rejoiced so much to hear from
you. It was a great honor to
meet our Prudential Committee Col
Hopkins in this City as I have ne
meet him while I was in Ameri

Since I have written you somet
ago, I came here as the Chaplai
It is a great change that ou
Central Government appointed
Christian Chaplain in such mod

Mr. K. Tomeoka

J. L. B.
Rec'd 3-29-99
Ans'd ——

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Doshisha

Sugamo Prison,
Tokyo.
March 3rd 1899.

Dear Dr. Learned:-

I received you kind letter dated Feb. 28th. I am so glad to hear your hearty desire and suggestions in regard to the Doshisha in the future. I have no objections but welcomed your idea concerning the election of a new president. I sent a letter to our Alumnai to elect Mr. Kenkichi Kataoka as the honoray president and Mr. Miyake of Osaka as the principal. I believe Mr. Kashiwagi will go to Doshisha as the chief of the teachers in the Jinjô Chugaku. WE handed a letter which Expressed our principle and desire in regard to the management of the Doshisha in the future to General Mac day before yesterday in the office of Mr. Masujima. I think Mr. M. are bringing it to the American Boar

At that time, Mr. Kono asked to Dr. Davis "What and how do yo think about the letter." Dr. said t him "I am more than satisfied". I suppose you heard already of i

You surely may take great pleasure to hear this matter. I ha the same feeling with you "After so muc has been done to restore the old life a spirit of the school it will surely a very great pity if no good name comes of it and I have much fear that after all nothing of real value will be gained. It is needless to say that the mere restoration of Certain words in the constitution is of no use by itself. "The kingdom of God is not in word but in power", you said in your letter. We must be realised ~~your~~ our ideas and plans in regard to our management of the Doshisha. I am going to Kyoto to attend in the trustees meeting which will be held on the middle of this month. I want to talk more with you about the Doshisha. We are desirous to hear your advices and suggestions of the Doshisha and you will give your time and strength for the Doshisha.

I remain.

Yours very faithfully

K. Tomeoka.

Elizabeth Torrey
153 _ 167

Aug 22 1890

Miss E. Torrey

916 Holmes.
Kansas City Mo. Aug. 22/90

Dr. N. G. Clark.

Dear Sir.

Your letter received this morning.

I am very much obliged to you for anticipating the formal announcement of my appointment: and for your offer of assistance.

I have not been able to make any plans as I did not know what the decision of the Board would be.

I have but a general idea of what I should need

I wd be glad to be put in communication with some one who knew the field. who

wd take me toward [illegible] means

an itemized list of what wd be needed as my outfit.

As to going Sept. 27 - There is just four weeks before I should leave Kansas City.

I shd not think I cd get ready in that time. whether I ought to go unready - in the way of "clothes" I don't know.

It wd be both profitable and pleasant to go with the party. and it is late enough in the season. I know also the Master's business calleth for haste I will try to obey orders -

As to money. I must ask for the regular amount $200. that you allow. as I have no wealthy friends to outfit me.

Thanking you for yr kind letter

Sincerely

Elisabeth Torrey

916 Holmes-
Kansas City Aug. 25- '90

Dear Dr. Clark-

I wrote you Friday last according to the light I then had.

The ladies of the church seem to be fully interested and are quite sure that I can be ready in time to go on with the party. for they will help.

I am so rejoiced that they are interested.

Although this may cross your answer. on the way. I write to let you know the new developements-

Very Truly-
Elizabeth Torrey

six months.

The benches are wooden, easier than many in U.S. a narrow strip of matting goes down the aisle. the windows are glass and there is an upholstered chair for pulpit use. The pulpit has a green and black felt table cover thrown over it. The communion table, I could not tell much about for today was communion and Miss Cozad's tablecloth and napkins were in use.
Two tall glass goblets and a graceful glass pitcher and two plain, round glass plates were our service.

Most people wear nothing on their heads. The lower classes, nothing but a handkerchief. The women's hair is elaborated with grease or oil, just like pictures we have always seen.

Public school boys and the police, wear caps with a gilt band. Some felt hats are seen but three fourths of men and boys wear nothing

Sun. Nov. 9. 1890.

Dear Friends:

A most beautiful day. There have been a few showers but they were soon over and drank in by the soil. But the canals are very low, two on the way to church just mud. The wonder is, ~~not~~ that people do not all die here.

The city seems a network of canals all fed from the river which is shallow and broad. Now the river itself is low, still the rainfall supplies the canals. Streets are so quiet and so clean on the way to church. High, tight board fences, stained black or dull red, surround the official residences which we pass.

People are at work. Hucksters with persimmons and daikan, a long, twelve inch, white parsnip or turnip in shape, with the green leaves at the top. It is the Japanese turnip and looks good to eat

Carpenters are working and one woman washing clothes at the well in the street. The well is on the border of the canal, the wooden drain, three feet wide, takes all the waste water into the canal.

They come to water in three feet so there can be no cellars and the canal bottom is perhaps four feet lower than the street so the well must be about eight feet. They draw water by a bucket hooked on a bamboo pole. The pails have ears, just a continuation of staves and often a two-inch board or piece across for bail.

Her washing materials are a pail, a keeler or large pail, one half as high as ordinary. The clothes as wrung rest on the drain which is clean. All is on the ground of course. They wash clothes

There are n[illegible], many [illegible] business streets or at least, the main business streets.

The church has a hemp carpet across the little platfo and in front of the organ wh is at the side. The instrumen is just a common one.

This morning the organist came here and wanted me to play until she could resume. She had been sick and hadn't practised for some weeks. One has to be invited, always. I said "Yes". We were late so we found the first hymn finished as we came in. Miss Organist hadn't allowed enough time to call here and reach the church in season. They have to walk very slow, their dresses are so narrow.

There was a good audience one hundred surely, more men than women. We sang Fountain

After church, which begins at ine and is over at ten, we went to the Gulicks' and heard Rev. Pedley ead a sermon. Then we went home over the sand-hills. That house is built on one, by the way, paradise for children but ot very easy to walk in. It is uch nearer this way, than thro' e town.

Monday was Nov. 3, the Emper-'s birthday, a Holiday. There were ames &c in the afternoon, on the and-dunes, by public school hildren and people, but in e morning, we went over to the Gokko, Girls School, listened a speech or two from Mr. Naruse nd sung and played two or ee songs, all in Japanese, course.

Thus endeth the first Holiday.

Elizabeth Torrey.

Niigata Japan-
Dec. 26 - 1890

Dr W. G. Clark-

Dear Sir.

Your most kind and thoughtful letter was forwarded to me.

I thank you very much for your suggestions. I will endeavor to be very careful in regard to over work and overstudy.

You ask me to write just what I see and just what I write home. What I see is new to them hence they are interested-

Nothing can be new to you and the interest must be created in old facts by a novel setting

I found seven letters of welcome awaiting me on my arrival one of which settled me definitely in Niigata

Even Yokohama weather was propitious and we did some sightseeing while waiting for our traveling passports.

I saw some curious things on the journey.

Mortar made into a ball and thrown from one man to another on the roof. instead of being taken up in a hod.

In this northern part of the country the house roofs are covered or ornamented with rows of stones.

For lack of shingle nails they use stones to hold the shingles down.

Bricks tied up in bundles of four. Large piles of 2000 or 4000 all done up in those packages.

Telegraph poles braced with iron rods. The hillsides and railroad embankments neatly sodded. and brooks and water-courses stoned in. told me of cheap labor and violent storms.

But I was most impressed with the more than half naked people in the chilly air. the management of the children and infants.

Their habit of never protecting the eyes of a child. from sun or wind asleep or awake. it being always

Their habit of never protecting the eyes of a child. from sun or wind asleep or awake. it being always on the back of some other child seems deplorable.

No wonder blindness is common. and decrepit old age comes early!

Niigata station has I think been very brave and patient. under peculiar trials- unless all stations are peculiar as "they say" all people are.

If all are as needy- a thousand pens should put it before the people- for still in many churches there is little knowledge and interest in Missions.

It is like advertising- it must be *kept* before the people

I have said nothing of the beauty of this country. but as that has been so well told by scores of pens. from Dr. Griffis and Miss Bird down. I will not try.

Excuse this paper. my trunk has not come. and the stores here could furnish nothing better-

Very Sincerely

Elie Torrey

Recd Jan. 26, 1891

Niigata, Dec. 26, 1890

Miss Elizabeth Torrey

Imabari 8/27 1892.

Dear Dr Clark -

To your question "How does the work strike you in Ōsaka? I would answer I am more and more impressed with the missionary's weakness whether as an individual or as a station. We are so weak - Since January the pressure for more money from the foreigners has been growing heavier - apparently everywhere. In Niigata - in Kyōto in Ōsaka just the same - and the missy is in hard lines -

if he opposes the demand
he loses his influence (I
say) if he hands it out -
tendency everywhere is to st
all effort on the part of th
Japanese - "The foreigners he
us once - they will again" -
"After the foreigners have do
so much, they won't let th
thing drop" - Okayama is
example - Miss McLennan go
America $1200 - and paid the
debt - and month by mont
they have to continue paying
there'd be another debt -
Some of the wisest and ol
on the field say "foreign mo
in almost all cases has seem
a curse"

We are not inspiring the
Japanese with a hatred of deb

istead we in Osaka are help-
g them sail a bubble that
must sooner or later burst -
Thro Mr Miyagawa Osaka asked
t Mission Meeting for $2300.00 for
e Baikwa and the lot of land
hich the Mission owns for the
prise - and the station were all
gainst its being granted
A plan for getting out of debt
ad been gotten up at their request
devise some plan to help us.
This plan involved some contrac
on and the employment of women
achers instead of men - but was
lieved it would stand more strong
as a Xn School - and be out of
bt and in all ways would be on
better foundation - if the plan
d be adopted - in two years -
The trustees were in favor of it
t was proposed to lay it before
ission Meeting - Then they got
much encouragement that
r this year also the debt will
o on increasing - and our situa
on next year will probably be worse

I am glad of a P.C. - so f
away they cannot be unduly
fluenced and in view of the h
field and the wisest interests
the people concerned - strong in
to refuse to grant money -

I do not know if you kno
what I've been doing this yea
I had no instructions as to h
I was to teach - but I suppos
I was to train those girls so
cd teach others - according
planned to have it thorough
far as it went. I found to
surprise, the greatest opposition f
the girls and the head of the E
Dept. threw all her influence agai
me. The trouble was with the
highest classes - I'd largely won o
all the lower classes - As one of th
disaffected classes will be still
the School this year - I expect an
hard year - All tell me tho. I
have no underhanded dealing
Miss Colby as the Head - to fear

I feel it a personal affl
that Ōsaka has lost the Carys

rs Cary was very kind in advising me - and her advice was valuable -

I've been here - at the invitation of the church here - I came - six weeks - I have graduated a class of eight people in the "Short course" in Music with - the Tonic Solfa Method - They can sing at sight. or write - from dictation and then sing the air of any common hymn tune or song in the world - and they have been so thorough that they are anxious to teach these and are making Wall Modulators for that purpose -

We are all so delighted over the arrangement between Miss Clark and Mr Pidley - Even tho the Bible Training School loses one woman -

I presume the marriage will

take place next week-

I know from some

your letters you are anxio
about the rage for high sal
aries so you will be intereste
to know Mr Miegawa also
regrets it deeply-

He told us "The high sal
aries paid to the Doshisha
professors - is killing out th
spirituality and having a ve
bad influence over all the stu
dents - That is the great
reason the Doshisha is lo
ing the high tone it used
to have - I see no help fo
it unless the Lord will send
them affliction and trouble
then this greed for high sal
aries may be stopped - God
grant it may come soon -

He regrets that the Taisei
students must go to the Dos

pa- because the moral - or piritual tone there is so low - Shakespeare readings unday afternoons - does not eem like Mr Musima

I am living in the "pleasure house" of one of the rich hurch members - The police aving been induced by his nfluence to let me do so - ith a handmaid to watch ver me and see that I o not try to subvert the mpire - I would invite ou to board with me if I thot you cd live on quash and rice and fish - ith watermelon and grapes or dessert. This is the country and many things are ot to be bought -

I suppose you are too

busy a man - to read
long letters - I regret
that this is not shorter
for your sake -

I presume I shall
back to Osaka - week
after next - I do not k
just when school will o
I am very well - and a
the Lord helped me thro th
year I trust Him for th
future -

Very Sincerely -
Elisabeth Torre

Miss Elizabeth Torrey S
Imbari, Aug 27. 1892.
Rec'd Sept. 22. 1892.

Elizabeth Torrey. 158

P.C.

Osaka April 6. 1893.
Rec'd Apr. 28.

Dear Dr. Clark.

I applied to Mr. Hill for the customary housekeeping llowance - which I had not ad - because my second year I was transferred from Niigata Osaka and boarded with rs Gulick -

This my second year ere, I am with Miss Daniels. and I feel the need of many hings - as the single ladies do much entertaining - and ave as many calls upon them e any family - sometimes I think more -

Miss Tilforde being sick
all last year - made necess
household expenses - much he
this year - Things will wear

Mr Hill replied that I m
apply myself - hence I write
I owe you a letter -

I hope the elders - and le
ers in this Mission - have writt
you exactly what our Japanes
leaders - are saying - I do n
think you and the T. C. ought t
in ignorance - of the - somewha
wild talk - because it is the le
ers and those who have great
fluence in the churches - who a
indulging in it.

In bringing up a fami
of children - patience - forbearan

and longsuffering have a place - but in our house there was also wholesome correction when it was needed - and the ituation here reminds me of it. Possibly because Mr Ebina ses that simile - "At first the hild was weak - and needed a father - now he has grown and can manage the business himself - The father must now re-ign everything into the hands of he son - for the boy is full grown nd wishes to be independent."

Being only a woman and aving nothing to do in these grave atters - I try to keep quiet - but hen Mr Yokoi talks - of doing away the cumbersome machinery of the oard - and appealing to the Amer-an Churches - heart to heart - t makes me sick at heart -

It's a nation of children - isn't it?

It almost seems so sometimes.
The Nsukwai is now in sessio
and what the results will be - n
one knows - It may be the
leaders will see they have ov
reached themselves - so they w
by virtue of necessity modify
their views.
Mr White is there - that h
may be able to give as accur
account of the inside of thing
as possible - in America -
Our hearts sink - that he m
go - we need him so - here in O
and we shall miss his counse
at Mission Meeting - but it m
be - Have you heard that
Miss Clara Brown has the Variol
and Miss Telford fears another
swelling on her neck - like the
(it may be -) she had the year b
she came out - Miss Judson is
us - in Dr Taylors hands - because o
her ankle which she sprained la
year - She hasn't walked for a yea

and it will be months yet-
before she does- She moves
by aid of a chair from her
ed to a lounge chair-
Her foot is in plaster- so
that it does not pain her-
Our house is so small-
's a little hard to get along-
ut being in Matsuyama- she
ad to come up when a
octor was-
Miss Griswold takes Miss
tone's work in Kobe School-
Miss Stone- ought to have
tayed in America- and got
ell- but she was determined
get back to work- as soon
e possible-
The ladies at the School

are very anxious about h
she says she has not been fr
from headache for a year - an
of late - her sleeping is variable
at times not at all - for a wh
night - and again sleeping a
most all the time -

The small-pox has raged in
city. 600 new cases a week -
one in three being fatal -

Vaccination - and even pr
by having had the disease -
no protection against it. But
the warm weather is comin
its abating - Small pox is
scourge in Winter - and Choler
in Summer -

I believe I have written
all the news -

Very Sincerely Yours

Elizabeth Torrey

Rec'd 6-18-95
Ans'd 26

31 Osaka May 28. 1895-

Dear Dr. Barton

I have hesitated to trouble you with a letter which would not be "worth while" your reading; but it has been laid before me that it is my duty to report to you, as Secretary.

I will try to make it as short as I can. To premise. I teach Music in the Baikwa.

March 8" Dr Gulick called, and told me. "Mr Naruse principal of the Baikwa Girls School, had been to Mr Allchin. saying "All of the scholars and all of the teachers dislike Miss Torrey, and in fact we can not stand her methods any longer. Will you not come and teach music in her place?" On being answered that was impossible with his Lantern engagements then "Will not the Station send for another music teacher, from America?"

Mr Allchin and I think it best that you resign at once, and forestall dismissal on their part."

He left in half an hour. with my resignation, (to take effect at the end of the term-) offering to take it to the Trustees, himself.

No notice was taken of my action so I bade Goodbye to my pupils at end of term, and stopped -

March 22" Mr Naruse, and Mr Masgami, a Trustee, called to see me. They wished me to withdraw my resignation, and to go on teaching with the understanding, that all matters relating to the management of the Music Dept. be decided by majority vote of all the teachers; they would assign pupils to classes and the Japanese teachers only, would decide what pupils should perform on important public occasions like Concerts and Commencements - small details were left to my judgment.

Miss Daniels - Dr & Mrs Gulick & Mr Allchin were very decided that I should not go back, unless they gave me full management of the Dept -

So I wrote Mar. 23"

———1st I must have control of the Department of music - this includes

a - the decision of who shall appear on all important public occasions, and what they shall perform;

b. the assignment of pupils to classes according to their musical ability and not with relation to their advancement in the School.

In speaking in this way I do not wish to cut off consultation, in fact I should desire much more, than I have, hitherto had. I shall be glad at any time to talk with any, or all the teachers, and will give all possible weight to their opinions.

2" The Faculty must take one of two positions -

either - every girl must come into some singing class, according as her advancement in Music allows - or - the work must be declared optional. and only those girls who study with me, must be allowed to take any part in singing, or playing on public occasions (the School Literary Society and School Prayers are not considered as public occasions)

3. The organs of the School must be put in order and kept in order; and every girl who takes organ lessons must have her School lessons so arranged that she will have time to practise one period (45 minutes) each day." - - - -

This letter was sent with the thoro' approval of Dr & Mrs Gulick and Miss Daniels, Mr Allchin being in Hiroshima.

No notice has been taken of it by the Trustees —

Many of the girls felt badly when I bade them goodbye; some are sincerely attached to me -

The singing classes were well graded, doing excellent work - and there was a fair prospect that in time, I could certify of many, that they could sing the scale, and the air of any common hymn tune - at sight.

(My aim is no higher than that.)

I came in September '91 - at request of the Mission, to have charge of the Music. I met great opposition; the girls wanted nothing but rote songs - they had been accustomed to have what they wanted, also.

I saw there was no public sentiment about music, among the Japanese - there was no ear - organs were rare in homes, few could ever hope to own one; to sing "Sambika" tunes, and to play them and a march or two, was the ideal musical education, hence I tho't - "our grounding in fundamentals must be complete and exact, and as far as we go we must be thoro'." I worked on those lines, tho very few of those who had had any previous training submitted to my drill.

For three years there has been a rule (tho largely a dead letter.) "All pupils must go to Singing Class" but there has been irritation every commencement, because I would not "show off" girls who had never been in my classes - My promise, which I have never broken - was - "anything my classes can sing, I will get up for Commencement - or any time you wish" - I have worked up from the bottom, literally. For the first year we could only sing in the "First Step" - (I hope you are familiar with the Tonic Sol-fa method - I found that in use here) this year I have had a class of ten, who voluntarily met after school, to sing two part songs, at sight. When I stopped in March - I had 46 girls in my classes - all but 10 in the 3d Step - those 10 in the 2d Step, and no First Step. All were working well - many very well, indeed.

For one or two years there were few Organ pupils; part of the time, none; but interest revived, a year & a half ago - and in March I left as earnest enthusiastic, thoroly taught class as one could see - Many worked under great disadvantages - There is but one organ for practise - and giving lessons upon - as the other is out of repair - One girl said to me - "At first, there was no rent for the Organ, then they charged fifty sen a month, "so there would be funds to keep them in repair." We pay - 50 sen - each, every month - they cannot say they have no money. Why dont they have the bellows mended of the other organ?" She was indignant - but I could do nothing -

One girl has 43 hours recitation per week. Friday was full. Monday tho she had vacant time - the organ was full - so she crowded in spare minutes on Tues - Wed - & Thurs - to make five - school periods - (45 - min. practice time each -)

Another - because of press of studies - and the one organ - could only get 3 periods practice a week - and excused herself "I am sorry but I can't get _my_ lesson with only three periods." so she stopped her lessons -

These girls had only a little chance as it was, and now they have lost that - but the saddest part is, by next year - they will all be playing and leading the singing in the churches - for two reasons - there will be no one else: and they will be thot competent — "Havnt you studied organ? Then, of _course_, you can play."

If this trouble had come the first two

years I was here. I should have thought my mind was out of order - I should have been utterly overwhelmed - but Dr and Mrs Gulick believe in me - and all see, my methods *have* been successful. my work *is* good. it is honest - My girls respect me - and my knowledge - and they like me too - I have had visits from some of them - since I left. They say 'Mr Naruse told them I did not like to teach them.'

Part of the year I have had four singing Classes at my home - I have a young man now, who can sing after me, d, r, m, f, s, but he cannot sing it down - tho we will, in time - I have been helping Miss Kent in the Kobe School, since September. and have been glad to do so - I am full of work - translation of music &c -

I am singularly tired this Spring - but I do not intend to be fashionable, and "break down." If I can help it - ~~but~~ There is no need of further trespassing upon your time -

Very Sincerely Yours.
Elizabeth Torrey

Osaka. May 28. 96-

Personal

Miss Elizabeth Torrey

J. L. B.
Rec'd 3-1-97
Ans'd 8

160
57

Kobe College - Kobe
Jan - 23" 1897

Dear Dr. Barton -

I have never forgotten your words the last time I saw you - a little more than a year ago - on the platform of the Osaka R.R. Station - I said "I'd write when trouble was upon me - you said "No. write even if there is no trouble". I think you said "I want to hear from you" because I've often thought "now. why should he say that to me! I'm not a Head light out here" - I know you are a very busy man - with many burdens resting upon you - I do sympathize with you - for I know what that state is - I suppose an ant could be overburdened as well as an elephant - but I am not writing

to use up the paper - nor just because
you asked me - tho that was very
kind of you - and the thought of your
kindness has always accompanied
the wonderment -

Another thing - probably you
spoke as an official - the honorable
Secretary of the Alphabet Society - but
this letter is not to him - nor for the
rchives - this is a purely personal
letter -

Oh as to the official part. Mr Naruse
ho was the Head of the Osaka Girls'
chool two years ago - when he wished me
o leave, and paid no attention to my
signation - resigned himself last May
eing "convinced that only evil resulted
rom working in cooperation with the
issionaries - as they wish to have Xn
Schools - and Xn Schools are not good for
Japan." Mr Miyake has taken his
place - I received last week from him

to use up the paper - not just because
you asked me - the last was very
kind of you - and the thought of your
kindness has always accompanied
the [illegible]

Another thing - probably you
spoke as an officer - the honorable
Secretary of the Alphabet Society - but
this letter is not to him - nor for the
otherwise - this is a purely personal
letter

Oh as to the official part. Mr. [illegible]
who was the head of the Osaka Girls'
School two years ago - when he visited me
home, and paid no attention to my
resignation - resigned himself last May
being convinced that they will [illegible]
[illegible] nothing in conjunction with the
Missionaries - as they wish to have the
Schools - and the Schools are not good for
Japan - Mr. Miyake has taken his
place. I received last week from him

a very cordial invitation to "come up to Osaka - any afternoon I pleased and teach Music - Six organ pupils - and three or four singing classes - were anxious to be taught - There had been no teaching last term - and the singing was getting very bad" -

By the way! did you hear any Japanese singing? If so you may hardly be able to imagine what a Japanese calls "very bad."

I could not heap coals on hem at all - for I am far more han full of work here.

Trouble has not come, so far in this School - that is, nothing to all trouble - Miss Searle has stood y me in the little things I have been obliged to bring to her notice - When a girl is excused from all her lasses until she can sing the Doh hord - d m s m d - after her teacher -

i the Singing class- a public sentiment soon grows- that it is wise to- bey the singing teacher- I think my position with the girls grows more secure each month as they know more their reason is forced to approve my methods- or the system I use- Still no one is sure of a Japanese - Trouble may come tomorrow-

With Miss Searle it is a pleasure to work- I think you do not know her very well- She is a most rare woman- She holds the reins- and if she did not, there would be Chaos-

There must be reins- I think the Japanese respect her more, than if she let them fall or let them hold me-

Well- that is all the official part I am pretty well- I do not intend to break down- for it's only a long pull (I'm not going home soon-) and a steady strong pull which will accomplish ferring -

anything in Xan music - here in Japan - It is a very difficult thing to teach these girls to play hymn tunes - respectably - I do not say well. If it can be done I shall succeed - under the present management of this School - but changes may come. I leave that to the Lord - I know He can find work for me - when it is not best for me to teach Music here any longer -

I hardly know how to tell you what I want - I can't write to my minister - his the fashionable kind - and does not know - You are a minister and you know -

I am reading Murray's "Abide in Christ - and Like Christ" I can understand it - I enjoy it - find it most helpful - and as I read find out the awful poverty of my Xn life -

anything in that music - here in
Topeka - It is a very difficult
thing to teach these girls to play
hymn tunes - respectably - I do not
say well - If it can be done I
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management of this School - but
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in Christ - and Like Christ" I can
understand it - I enjoy it - find it
most helpful - and as I read find
out the awful poverty of my own life -

many things I knew of - by reading
knew they must be true by reasoning
but they weren't true for me - I did
not know personally anything about
them - Many books are written for
those of ripe experience and of well-
trained minds and they are sim-
ply above the heads of other people
(The Prayer meeting topic which Miss
Searle chose last, was entirely be-
yond me - I said nothing for
probably I was the only one for
whom it was too hard - but I
think even on the Mission field the
P.M.
subject is often too deep - and I
know it is at home for many.)

This book of Murray's is so helpful -
I want some more - Is it too
much to ask you to choose two or
four or six - which you think
would be helpful to me -

I have, in my turn, to conduct
Chapel Prayers - The book, or a book, which
I find very useful - is "Bible Readings"

many things I know [illegible] - by reading
know they must be true by reasoning
but they weren't true for me - I did
not know personally any thing about
them - Many books are written for
those of riper experience and of well-trained minds and they are sim-ply above the reach of their pupils - (the Prayer meeting topic which were
Secondly those books were entirely be-yond me - I gained nothing for
probably I was the only one for
whom it was too hard - but I
think even on the Missionary field the
subject is often too deep - and I
know it is at home for many)
This book of Murray's is so helpful -
I want some more - Is it too
much to ask you to choose two or
three - or one - which you think
would be helpful to me -
I have, in my home, a pocket
[illegible] Prayer - The book, or a book which
I find very useful - is "Bible Readings"

"Notes & Suggestions for Bible Readings" It is somewhat old 1879- and not my own- Since coming to Japan- I have had none of this work to do- so I have no books in those lines- Here in Kobe always twice a week- and sometimes four times- I must get up topics or a talk. for some meeting or class- I have neither time nor ability to get them up de novo- I can adapt some one's thoughts on a Bible reading to fit my audience- I could probably buy this book- but I thought a newer work- or another book might be better- This book is cheaply gotten up- and full of errors-

I will send you a blank order for books- which you may fill out at your discretion- and mail to Mr Swett.

I should have to order from "Book notices" which for me might be good or might not.

You will know as I have tried to put the situation plainly before you - what books to advise - and those if you will, please fill up the blank with:

My salary account can stand it - whatever it may be -

My pen has run on in a very nervous fashion - probably because I do not feel lightly on this subject - I wish to help all I can - and to help more, I need some books and as I have no one to trouble whom I know - I trouble a stranger - but then he is "our Dr Barton" whom we feel in a very certain sense belongs to all of us - Excuse the length of this - and accept my thanks - in advance - and believe me -

Very Sincerely Yours.
Elizabeth Torrey

I should have to order from "Book notice" which for me might be good or might not - you will know as I have tried to put the situation plainly before you - what books to advise and those If you will please fill up the blank with My salary account - command it - whatever it may be. My pen has run on in a very uncommon fashion - probably because I do not feel lightly on this subject - I wish to help all I can and to help more, I must come back and as I have no one to trouble whom I know - I trouble a stranger - but then he is "our Dr Barton" whom we feel in a very certain sense belongs to all of us - Excuse the length of this and accept my thanks in advance - and believe me -

Very Sincerely Yours,
Elizabeth Torrey

Private

Miss Elizabeth Torrey 161

J. L. B.
Rec'd 7-27-97
Ans'd 12-30

Kobe July 7th 97

Dear Dr Barton!

M M has begun - tho the weather is a very steam bath - 11 men - Dr Gordon is in Yoko - seeing Mary off for the States - and Mr Curtis was severely poisoned by some fish - and tho he told Dr Davis he'd be down tomorrow - he is not fit to come -

20 women - with - Misses Denton & Brown - Mrs Davis - (who has a case of measles at home -) and Mrs Gordon Miss Benedict - and her sister Mrs Curtis and Miss Daughaday not here - Miss Brown is - (tho she meant to get off to the Hokkaido before M.M - but she was not in at the session

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Miss Elizabeth Torrey

Private

Hilo July 7th 97

Dear Dr Barton -

The M M has begun - The
weather is a very stormy
one - Dr Gordon is
in Japan - sailing May 1st for
the States - and Mr Curtis was
already promised by some
friends that he took the Dr
in Japan to drive around - he
is not fit to come
So I am here with Misses
Dustin & Brown - two Davis -
(who have come of miracle at-
tendance) and Mrs Gordon was
Bound - and her sister Mrs
Curtis and Miss Daughaday
not here - Miss Brown is
(that she meant to get off to
the Hot Hawaii before M.M. - but
she was not in at the Session

Dr Learned can not come to help us - we applied to him before we wrote you.

I want to thank you for your kind letter to Miss Searle. I thot when she wrote - I'd write you also - then I thot - if her letter wasn't effectual - mine would be useless - so I did not - I did not put my trust in the Secretary rather than in the Lord -

I knew He could move the Secretary even if Miss Searle's letter could not: and I talked to Him -

But it has been very hard work living and seeing Miss Searle on the rack - You may think I use strong language - but

I can think of no other word -

It is a far easier thing to suffer oneself than to see some one else - and be unable to help - when one cares deeply for the some one - I had a big battle with myself - it was so very hard to see that it was His Will she should suffer so - But I feel differently now. and when Miss Searle was pressing me yesterday to say what I thought of calling some one rom the swan - work for one year - (I do not think the lady nor the Station would agree to it - so I'll not mention

2

I can think of no other
word-
It is a far easier thing
to suffer oneself than to
see some one else- and be
unable to help- when one
cares deeply for the some
one- I had a big battle
with myself- it was so very
hard to see that it was
His will she should suffer
so- But I feel differ-
ently now. and when
[illegible] Uncle was promising me
yesterday to say what I
thought of calling some one
from the room- not for one
year- (I do not think the
body nor the station would
agree to it- so I'll not mention

the name-) I had to say. "I
hope it cannot be - I fear she
will make you trouble" — you
know - you've been a mission-
ary - I could not write so to
anyone who could not un-
derstand it - "but I will not
be obstinate about it if it
seems that it must be." Ile-
truly say old Eli's words -
But we must have
help - Miss Willcox teaches
four hours - It seems now
as if Miss Benedict would
come - They expect Miss Colby
(Miss Benedict told me she
ld not leave the Baikwa if
Miss Colby did not come.)
and Mrs Curtis seems to be
gaining and she told Miss
Searle "I will come if my

his name -) I had to say, "I
hope it cannot be - I fear she
will make you trouble" - you
know - you'd have a mission-
ary - I could not write as to
any one who could not un-
derstand it - "but I will not
be obstinate about it if it
seems that it must be": He
pretty soon old Eli's words - "I
But we must have
help - Miss Hillard teacher
came home - It seems now
as if Miss Burnheit would
come - They expect Miss Colby
(Miss Burnheit told me she
had not heard the Brethren if
Miss Colby did not come -)
and Miss Curtis seems to be
gaining and she told Miss
Swede "I will come if my

sister keeps on gaining" but there are 35 hours of teaching which must be done by the two -

and the care of all repairs - the housekeeping - the Treasurer's work - all the executive work - all the calling evan- work - Bible Classes - more than one persons time really - I do have faith in you - and I do trust the Lord -

I want to thank you for the books you selected You have been very kind -

Most Sincerely Yours -
Elisabeth Torrey

Miss Elizabeth Torrey

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-24-98
Ans'd 6-6

Kobe College -
May 2" 1898.

Dear Dr. Barton -

I think it is a little presuming in Miss Torrey to write to you on this matter - but she does not know of anyone else who can do the thing - or who is in a position to find some one else who can - so she presumes -

You know the Tonic Sol fa Method of teaching music, is the one best fitted for beginners - simplest - and for people with voices of narrow compass particularly well adapted, as the key can be

4

If the books could be given, or nearl
I could and would pay the expens
getting them out here.

Now if you can get some on
attend to this - and save yoursel
the trouble, please do; if not, can yo
attend to it - and put me under ob
ligation to you again?

How shall I pay my debts to you
tho -

If you think the plan chimerica
and unworkable - throw this in th
waste basket, and never mind ev
answering - If it succeeds - I'll ge
bill and the books sometime - Th

I've no time to write about anyth
tonight. Commencement music has pr
ed me hard for three weeks - but it's do
now - not too high nor too hard, I hope
Now, comes the work of drilling the
girls till they can sing it -

We have 100 girls, and everything
is prosperous - except that the Jap. teache
are almost all sick, and the burden is
heavier - You know, I presume there's no prospect of an

help, as far as we know - I hope you do not forget us - Yours Sincerely
i.e. Kobe College and its need.
Elizabeth Torrey

lowered so easily - (Transposition is nothing to the Tonic Solfaist you know - whereas people think only *musicians* can transpose in the Staff notation.) These girls like to sing English hymns - our book, and all hymn books but one - are in Staff notation - so the music, the notes are of *no* use to nine *tenths* of our girls. I have thot of interleaving *these* hymn-books with the tunes written in T.S.F. but the plan does not work.

Might not a letter to Biglow & Main. publishers of a T.S.F. ed. of "The Church Praise Book" bring ~~word~~ addresses of Churches who have

bought T.S.F. editions of the book-
and might not letters to some
church result in Kobe College hav
its discarded T.S.F. Church Praise Boo

My own church had at one
time three sets of books lying
around- of no value but for
waste paper- 25 to 30 copie
of such discarded books- (T.S.F
edition) would be a bonanza to
us- T.S.F. is not very popular in
America- new hymnbooks are ofte
bought— even 10 books would
a great help to us- I haven't the
money to pay Biglow & Main 50¢ go
for new books, in the white, and hav
them bound cheaply out here- I've
thot much of this plan- There are
plenty of English Hymn books in T.S.F.
but they aren't like the American
books - and would cost money besi

Personal Miss Elizabeth Lorrey

Rec'd. 5-24-98
Ans'd 6-6

Kbe College
May 4" 98

Dear Dr Barton -

I didnt expect to write you on this subject when I wrote the other part of this letter - but it seems best - so -

For sometime I have been *sure* it would be good business policy (for the Mission & the Board) for me to have my furlo; but as I cd see no *way* by which I cd slip out without increasing the burden on others, I put the thots aside - when they came - viz. "Are you not near the breaking point - *what* must be the outcome of this continual drain upon your strength - *You* know you are losing ground, tho others havnt seen it - how long can it be hidden from them - &c -

If I stay and take the risks and have a serious breakdown here, the consequences to the broad work – to the School – to my fellow-workers will be serious also –

I think if I can go now – I can come back in a year – ready to lift again – when Miss Searle ought to go – (The burden is too heavy on her now she needs relief – but *she* thinks she can bear two more years – and I see nothing for her to do but go on – even if it is disastrous – Miss Brown can't take any work to speak of –) I don't know whether I can bear two more years – or not – I will do my utmost, but if I do to "the utmost" it will take me much longer to recuperate, if I can at all. There will be inevitable loss to the work, whenever I go – but if I go now seemingly the loss will be less than next year – or the following one. and but one of us need be away at the same time –

I never spoke to you of myself. I always plead for relief for Miss Searle – hers was *the* need. I thot I could and must bear it a while longer – But, of course, as no help came, there was no use of speaking of myself to you – neither could I mention it to her –

The other is - no new pupils will be [illegible]
and two Jap. girls whom I have trained can keep on with the present pupils who are young, and mostly beginners -

I felt very unwilling to put it on the ground of my health, because, so many criticisms are made by missionaries and others, but I've conquered myself - I'm willing now to ask for it on that ground if it's the only way.

I've told no one - not even Miss Searle about my life in Japan - that is, what has worn upon me most, and but for which, I think, I could have worked my full ten years - probably.

It's not a pleasant story - I could tell you if you wished it - by virtue of your official position - maybe I ought - I never was a missionary before - and am therefore ignorant of many things -

I only think some stories would better not be told, unless it's necessary -

I forget when I'm writing to you it's the great Secretary of the Board - I only think of Dr Barton - as he was on the Station platform in Osaka - and my pen runs right along - I asked Miss Searle what I should better do - and if I shd write to you quite fully - She said I would better do so - I have - have I not?

But tho I ask to go - and think for the sake of everything I ought to - I can't bear to go - I'd put six lives right in here - if I could -

I want to help - all I can - it's a great thing that the Lord will let me have even a little part, in His work here - My only real grief is that I'm not worth more -

"They say" that the faces of some in authority have changed toward us; that they "know not Joseph" - which is to be interpreted, Kobe College - But I will not believe that of you - if it is true of "Boston". Miss Searle told me she shd write to you - Her letter will make clear anything I have omitted -

Most Sincerely Yours -

Elisabeth Torrey.

Persona

J. L. B.
Rec'd 10-25-98
Ans'd 26

766 Fairmount St.
Cleveland O.
Oct. 21" 1898.

Dear Dr. Barton -

I do not know but even as I write there is an official rebuke, on the way to me - because I have not in any way reported myself to you, or to Mr Wiggin - when I left Kobe, July 13"—

I was almost afraid to meet you at Grand Rapids lest you should feel it your duty to administer it in person -

I hardly knew how to write my report until I reached home - which was not until Oct. 11" The Ohio My. Meeting

needed, as they had Mrs Ament.
& Mrs Alice Gulick for speakers -
Miss Julia Gulick and I were there
"to show" -

That is all right - I was glad, in any way, to help on the Meeting and interest the women -

First. I must thank you for your letter of last June - I read it before I sailed - and wanted to answer it on shipboard - but I couldn't get up anything respectable eno' -

About those Tonic Sol-fa books from Biglow & Main - ~~How~~ kind of them to give them to the School! I wrote my letter of thanks to them, and then, remembering your suggestion "that I write something which they could publish abt how the System worked in Japan. I did not send it till I could write the something -

I shall attend to it - however -

I find one must become acclimated to America - as well as to Japan - to one's own home, or what used to be. The years bring changes - my mother is 77 - and feeble. my sister has developed wonderfully - is a force in this church in missionary circles - and "a good deal of a woman". They are both brave - and not once thot have they "she must not go back to Japan" I am sure -

I did not leave all problems behind me - I knew I shd meet some difficult things at home - and the reason why I've not written to you and Mr Wiggin (I wrote him, today,) these past ten days, is I was too worn out, I could not. The American Acclimatization article is highly concentrated -

I am sorry that it is necessary for me to write to you that I feel I ought to pay my board while here at home - and the necessity is upon me of getting rested and fit to go back next year - I realize also - It is just as the hundred letters which she usually writes to all the Graduates and special girls - just couldn't be done this year -

Did you possibly - hear that the cook's little boy at Mr Curtis' in Kyoto - "fell from a window and died instantly. That gave Mrs Curtis a severe nervous shock, and she has been more ill than for many months." so Miss Benedict writes.

Another letter says "Mrs Curtis is so nervous that they have to speak in whispers about the house" - and our Miss Benedict is bound up with the Curtis fortunes, you know -

I do not, will not worry - for I know a sentence in your letter to me of this date - one year ago - saye is true - "It is *His* work first and ours afterward" - and I, even I, can see the growing saintliness in some of those sorely afflicted people out there -

This partly news - partly business - partly thank you - letter is too long else I'd elaborate the thankful part, but please believe that the writer truly is personally and for the School

Yours - very Gratefully
Elisabeth Torrey

P.S. Oh, please may I trouble you to tell me if I

Old lady said "Salary on one side and Church on the other so I didn't know what to d but tell you all about it - an follow your advice.

I was not told even to who to write.

Is it not good news - fro the School! Eighteen new gi this Fall. which makes a 1st year class of 30!

Miss Searle has had a ha Summer - You heard of the lacquer poisoning - on face neck and hands. She could read or write or do anythin couldn't see even - for a wee or more.

In one way she had a complete "nerve" rest - Those h

Miss Elizabeth Torrey 165

J. L. B.
Rec'd 12-27-98
Ans'd 28

Dear Dr. Barton

Were it not the Holiday Season I might hardly dare send you an article of wearing apparel - but wardrobes need replenishing "about this time" - so I have dared.

This can be hung in your Japanese cabinet - or Mrs Barton's when you are not wearing it, and so serve as useful and ornamental.

Rest assured it's "genooine and ld", tho I did not see the Court noble wear it.

Private

Miss Elizabeth Torrey

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~~MAY 3 1899~~

MAY 4 1899

THE SANITARIUM COMPANY,
Clifton Springs, N. Y.

May 2nd, 1899.

Dear Dr Barton;-

Here I am and I wish
I had ~~been~~ come here last October.
I took the advice you gave
in your letter and I did
rest but there was a little
omething to be done besides
resting. One rests three
times as fast here and
though I consulted a
leveland Dr he did not
find out two or three little things
that materially hindered
ny ~~rest~~ improvement.
I am gaining and the
Dr insists I shall be well
and adds "it will take some time"

Dr Foster says he has been working with worn out missionaries for fifty years and we Japan people are the worst of them all.

Most kind regards t
Mrs Barton.

Believe me

Very sincerely yours

Elizabeth Torrey

(Per F. Morden. Nurs

I do not know how long Miss Abell will be here.

If she should go and there be no other case more needy could I have the favor she is enjoying? The Dr. says I must stay for all summer.

I told him I wanted in every way to do the wisest thing to ensure my recovery so that I could return as soon as possible

I do not worry but am content. ~~the~~ I do not look forward, one step at a time is enough for me.

Mr Porter suggested that I write you and I think you understand just how it is.

P.S. My pen walked away
I finished what I wanted
to say. You would like
hear the official report; I am
sure, ~~and~~ the doctor was
half talking to himself
so I am sure "it was his
real mind": you have a
sound body, you sleep well
and you eat well, three
things in your favor, you are
resting well, meaning the
process of resting is going
on satisfactorally" by the
way, I'm a pattern of obedience
I'll add one more thing by
way of congratulation Dr.
North, explaining the Endowment
Fund said "it is for worthy persons
but indigent, like missionaries
You see what you were! The
nurses call us "charity patients"
when I told Dr. Merritt he

see. There are some bright things seen here at the
Sanitarium

Personal - +Miss Elizabeth Towne AUG 30 1899 167

Address c/o Mrs Thos. Reese
Clayton N.Y.
Aug. 29th 1899.

Dear Dr. Barlow -

Your letter telling me of the prospective journeyings of some of our Japan Mission people - and late items of Japan news - has been before my eyes for weeks -

I intended to write - when I could summon up the requisite energy.

Finally, my medical advisers declared that a change was what I needed - and a plan was outlined for the Fall - to be taken in small doses - "Thousand Islands -

Adirondacks - Long Island Sound - Board Meeting at Providence - then the Water again and West to Madison Wis. to the W.B.M.I. Oct. 24. then somewhere, where air is good if weather allows, till Winter sets in" - when I may go home t Cleveland. and correspond i regard to my health. and future movements.

They said, I was 50% better than when I came to Clifton, and I bore the packing up - and the journey he so well. I feel quite encouraged - for the present and hopeful for the future.

Mrs Moses Smith wrote me in July. that she wished me to speak at the Madison gathering - I felt as if there was nothing in me to make a speech *with*: One doctor said "No - 'twill certainly retard you," Dr. Thayer 'wasnt sure' - I dared not refuse point-blank - tho I doubted if I cd do as well as I did in Kansas City - last year - I wrote it all out to her - and told her to decide -

Her *answer* came Aug. 13 - so extremely cordial - so wholly, undeservedly kind - that I feel as if I *must* do something for the meeting - one brick at least, tho I've not a single straw sliver -

Dr Thayer has a broad su
mind to appreciate my men
tally simply condition. hence
he urges my going to Provi-
dence-

Some one says Oct. 3" is
the date- Will you kindly
tell me to whom I must
write for entertainment?

When I consulted Dr. Thayer
in July about Mrs Smith's lett
he broadly intimated that I
could return to Japan next
Fall- hence I'm going to follow
his directions closely- so he
cannot say in case I canno
go- "Ah. if you'd only taken
my advice!!"

I improved greatly in
August, so argue the fine

air here. and the Mountains. will do much more.

This is a quiet= very reasonable – homelike place. The Thousand Islands are very pretty but not to be compared with the Inland Sea- The fine mansions. and humble cottages on these Islands stand for much. that we do not think of. when we see the countless huts which fringe the water on all those Japanese islands-

That thot is uppermost in my mind. whenever I in on the River.

(I'll add, Mrs Reese charges only $7.00 per week - and the fishing is fine. This for your note book when you wish to send some one - somewhere. Mr Reese meets the trains or the boats.)

Give my kind regards to Mrs Barlow - please -

Most Sincerely Yours
Elizabeth Torrey.

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No. 438 Elm St.
New Haven Sep. 30/92.

Dear Dr Clark.

Sir: I felt it a little audacity to write to you directly. But I thought I needed no letter of introduction to you after Rev. Drs Gordon and DeForest have already written to you about my case. I wish to inform you that I reached New Haven a week ago, having received a permission of absence from the School for three years. I came over together with Prof. Ladd, having been already introduced to Pres. Dwight by Rev. Drs DeForest and Gordon. The School will support my family during my absence as in the case of

Professors Morita and Kato, my former classmates and my present colleagues in Doshisha. Yet here I have no definite means of supporting myself, though Prof. Ladd thinks that if some friend can help me a little while he may be able to secure for me some fellowship in the Yale Universit I should be very grateful to you if you can render me any amount of help without injuring your healt and your work.

However this was not the only object of my writing to you this time. You kno already as I think that the first Edition of the annual report of the A.B.C.F.M. in cooperation with the Kumiai

Churches in Japan for the year ending March 31st. 1892 was suppressed and another Edition issued. I have little doubt that the first Edition came already to your notice, for some 60 or 70 copies were already sent abroad before it was suppressed. The report of Dr Davis amounted to a libel in the eyes of the Japanese Professors, whatever may have been his motive for presenting the matter in that form. In the first place Dr Davis never once brought either before the faculty meeting or at the last meeting of the trustees of the Doshisha about those cases of indulgences on the part of the Japanese teachers in practices forbidden to the students and of an "avowed feeling of non-responsibility for the "moral welfare of the School" on the part of some Japanese teachers. Moreover he has stated as fact that they do not attend the Sabbath Service in the School which is contrary to the fact. Now the full Japanese professors are not many, perhaps 6 or 7 in all. Though they may have been absent when Dr Davis preached, they used to attend the Sabbath Service very regularly not only this year but for all the preceding years. Now the missionaries have their own meeting on Sunday so that almost none did attend the Japanese service very regularly

Now the practices mentioned

in the report were not confined to the Japanese members only though the Japanese as well as foreign members of the faculty never indulged in those practices at all.

Again Dr Davis writes in the new Edition that "Some of the teachers, likewise, have not manifested the Spiritual Earnestness, which in former years permeated the School." Now it must be remembered that formerly our School was looked upon as a training School, but now it is in fact a University. And yet those who declined to take any part in the religious work of the School were not more than two or three. All the rest were more or less engaged in the religious work of the School, even helping the work outside of our School. Of Course their duties as professors prevented them from taking any very active part in all these direct evangelical works, to expect which is now a mere impossibility. For Instance Mr Shimomura is the director of the Harris Science School of Doshisha, Professor of Chemistry working constantly from morning to evening and also engaged in the original investigation given over to him by Professor Remsen of Johns Hopkins University. Again Prof. Ono is the director of the politico-Econom School of Doshisha and has been carrying on the School almost single handed, with di ficulties as are mentioned in the opening of Dr Davis' report. I think they are not able to do more than what they are doing now. A division of labour has simply become a matter of necessity. Missionary teachers may freely labor in their direct evangelical works and professional teachers also engage freely in their professosial as well as their original scientific works in the line of investigation and experimentation. Unless this is recognized by the American Board, our educational work will be simply a failure and the University plan is at an end. Even our Collegiate work can not be carried on successfully, if we do not allow some

Christian professors to devote entirely to Scientific purposes. I have written to you this letter after great consideration and with most conscientious regard for your work in Japan.

Another important matter, I think, came also to your notic together with this case. Dr Greene told me that he wrote already to you about this matter. I mean the life and work of Cap. L. L. Janes in Kumamoto, Japan. After his return home to America he was charged with immorality in Japan, credit of his works taken off in the interest of anoth family and his character discredited. The basis of the success of Mr Niishima's works and works of the American in Japan

Board, was really laid by Cap. James who sent up all his pupils to Kyoto, though he himself belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church at that time. While we, his pupils are respected and loved by the missionaries, Cap. James has been quietly buried, as it were, out of sight, simply by the interference of the jealous old Dr Scudder. In our eyes it amounted almost equal to the recent Chicago Case – a spiritual robbery and a spiritual murder. We have been trying to vindicate him privately, but hitherto we were unable to receive any response. Chicago case happened and we found some of the missionaries ready to confess their doubt cleared as to Cap. Janes' Case also. While we deny any logical connection between these two cases, so that no advantage can be taken in favour of the murderer Harry Scudder, we found that the missionaries saw for the first time that Scudder family is not infallible and so we took this opportunity to do justice publicly to Cap. Janes, to ourselves and to all. I should be very happy if you can give some of your own thoughts in regard to this grave case, which is almost without example in the history of any living man on earth at present. Sooner or later we think we must publish this case to the whole world, if there is any justice and righteousness yet to be expected from this world.

These two cases were like burdens on my back as I departed from Japan and now I unload them by frankly stating to you the cases as they stood in Japan before I came over to this country. Now I present to you this letter with great feeling of gratitude to you for what you have done for Japan in the past and for what you are even now doing for us.

Yours Sincerely
K. Ukita

Mr. R. Ukita.

New Haven, Sept. 30, 1892.

Rec'd Oct. 4.

Mr. Burkstead
No. 438 Elm St. [illegible]
New Haven, Conn.
Nov. 21st, 1892

Dear Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark.

Many thanks for your favor dated Nov. 18th.

As to my suggestions in reference to the Japanese churches, I did not mean that the Kumiai churches are equal to the work now in hand. But considering the fact that there are so many other missions in Japan, using their large funds, sometimes uneconomically, I thought that the part our churches take in the evangelization of Japan may be limitted to their intrinsic and independent means alone. This will in the end make our churches strong more than any thing else.

So in regard to our Doshish Institution, I do not wish it to be made very great beyond the present need of our Students. Yet Considering that need alone, we need as a matter of Necessity we Endowed Theological and Collegeate Departments. I despair of any progress in our Theological Department though provided with full Staff of Professors and with beneficiary aids given to the Students until you leave it entirely to the hands of professional professors and nor missionary professors, as it is done now. Theological Students are perfect dissatisfied with the one sided treatment of all subjects in connection with theology in our Schools.

I thank you for your informing me the new volume by Dr Gordon, "The Missionary in Japan". I hope to see and read it, when I have opportunity to do so. However, it is not encomium of Cap. Janes that we want. It is simple justice we want for Cap. Janes and that publicly by all means, because he was publicly impeached in the Court by Dr Scudder. If justice is done on this point in the book of Dr Gordon, I should be very grateful and even wish to ask you to send the book to Cap. Janes in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Otherwise, I should be very disappointed with the book.

As to Mr Cady, I am happ to give him my admiration for his English Instructions in the School. He had some difficulty with the students many yea ago, but then at that time he di not know how to treat our students. His leaving the Scho for this year was a great disappointment to the students, sig of which were apparent before I started, and since then, I have received informatio from Japan, that students are very dissatisfied with his absen from the School. Our studen can and will appreciate the able teachers, whether foreign or native. They are very impartial on this point. And if you can only send the able teachers to Japan, I have no doubt that you will cease to hear of the anti-foreign Spirit in the School, which you have perhaps had to hear from time to time.

As I am rather busy in my Studies, I was not able to write you more fully and hope to write you again in future. Again, with many thanks

Yours truly

K. Ukita.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 2-6-96
Ans'd

R. Ukita
Jan. 7th 1896

Dear Dr Learned.

I wish you a very happy new year. Many thanks for your kind present.

I take this opportunity to correct the misrepresentation of my position in your report to the Delegations of the American Board. I intended to ignore that report, and so hitherto, I have not spoken to you or any one else, especially as the misrepresentation seems to have arisen from your imperfec

understanding of my language.

In your report, I seem to have exclaimed in one of my talks in this wise! "How can I fight the Chinese if I meet them in heaven"!

I have never spoken such a word in my life. Not only can we meet them in heaven, after fighting with them, but even on earth, we are now doing the same thing.

I never deny immortality, rather hope and desire for it. But it is a mere hope and desire. That is my position. I will not base morality upon immortality. I spoke thus therefore in one

of my talks. "Which is morally more heroic and great, the soldier who fights and dies for his country without any regard to future reward, or one who fights and dies with that hope in future life & reward"?

I think your report is not correct, and so hope you will not misrepresent me any more.

I pray & hope ~~that~~ for the better understanding between myself and the missionaries, but perhaps in vain.

Yours truly

K. Ukita

Anna M. Vetter

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Osaka, Japan. June 10th, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:— Your kind letter of May 14th was received three days since. It is useless to attempt to express the disappointment the decision of the Prudential Committee and of the Boards has brought me. It takes me away from a place in which I am perfectly happy, from work I can do, and from more than one place needing just such help as mine and needing it very much indeed. The decision is just without a doubt.

Since it is quite impossible a government position, the only thing to do is to return immediately to the U.S. I have lost, destroyed or sent to you the recommendations given me by Mrs. Johnston and Profs Ellis and White of Oberlin when I graduated. Will you kindly send them or copies of them, together with Mr. Hatch's letter in regard to my

work in Lexington under the A. M. A, to—
Mrs Chas. O. Clark, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

As the school year will have been quite begun in the East by the time I could reach it, I shall try to find employment in San Francisco.

Thanking you for your kindly way of sending this unwelcome news, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Anna M. Vetter.

Miss Anna M. Vetter.

Osaka, June 10, 1890.

Filed July 8.

Papers sent – copies made, carefully compared & put in Vol. of Testimonials. C. N. C.

Miss E. M. Ritter

Hiyeizan, Kyoto, Japan,
July 26th, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark,
No 1 Somerset St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:–

It may seem very strange to you that I have consented to stay in the face of your decision. You will understand how difficult my position is where communication with you is so difficult and where the people here who are most interested feel that there is some misunderstanding which can be removed.

As to the circumstances of my life which are probably at the bottom of the difficulty, they seem to be quite as well known to everybody here as they can be to you. It is only just that you should know that my remaining is not due to any rebellion on my part against your decision but is simply yielding

to the judgment of those whos
wisdom and experience is greate
than mine, ~~a~~whose opinions it
would be foolishness for me to with
stand by leaving immediately

Whatever may be your decis
in the case, you may rest a
sured that I will be glad to ab
by it quietly as the right decis
no matter what I may feel
personally of regret in the even
of leaving work I enjoy.

Yours sincerely,
Anna M. Vetter.

Osaka, Apr. 15th, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of March 8th came in the last mail. Its contents caused me great anxiety at first; but having learned that no action had been taken by the Ad Interim Committee asking for me to remain another year, concluded that the lack of that vote might be the apparently insurmountable obstacle. I understand that has been taken. If, however, there is any other reason why it is impossible to remain longer, will you kindly inform me as soon as possible, for it is necessary for me to get some situation for the coming year in the U. S. and it is already late for any correspondence to be held before it will be necessary to go.

Very sincerely,

Anna M. Letter.

Miss Anna M. Vetter.

Osaka, Apr. 15. 1890.

Rec'd May 12.

✓

Osaka, April 10th 1890.

Dr N. G. Clark:

No 1 Somerset St, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of Dec. 10th came duly but my answer has been delayed by my waiting for the promised letter announcing the decision in my case. You will forgive me if my letter to Dr Smith seemed to be finding fault with you for writing as you did in regard to me for that was fartherest from my intention. My feeling is that the cause of truth would have been as well served by "uttering the whole truth" to me personally and to those most interested and most competent to judge in the matter, instead of sending a circular letter which went to every member of the mission. My difficulties here have been caused quite as much by careless speech as by the repetition of truth. It is not necessary to refer to this again and I should not have written in this way but it will make me feel better to know that you really understand my feelings about this.

No. 8 - Ans -

Perhaps you will be interested in a few details of my work which is very pleasant. The girls are studious and thoughtful far beyond their years and it is a delight to teach them. Their industry is remarkable, one seldom sees girls at home study as these do, especially for examinations. My work lies chiefly in the line of instrumental music. Thirty pupils come to me once a week and the instruction of ten more is superintended. In addition, for the past two the post graduates have come to me for Political Economy. On account of a lack of suitable text books, most of the daily work has been written out necessitating considerable reading. This term they come for Geology. My language work has occupied but one and one half or two hours a day with a teacher. I do enjoy the language study, Although it is difficult it is not at all like drudgery. The chief difficulty with it in the present stage of progress is lack of time to devote to it.

One evening each week is spent with Mrs. Allchin in preparation of some work to be published next year. Another evening until recently has been given to the governor's private secretary and interpreter. Through his influence a night school of officials of the prefecture and city has been organized, which Miss Daniels, Mrs Carey and myself teach one evening a week. The first result is the awakening of a desire for a similar school among the wives of officials, including the wives of the governor and supreme judge. The school can hardly fail to extend the influence of the school among the officials if it does nothing more, but we hope for more because none of these men are Christians.

The most interesting class I have is my Bible Training Class which meets on Sunday. We follow the plan of work laid out by the International Y. M. C. A. committee for the classes which are so popular at home. Since September they have studied the general nature of the books of the Bible and have learned the proof texts of such subjects as - The Nature of God; The Nature, Origin and Punishment of Sin; What does the Bible say of Idolatry, What would you say to one lacking decision? etc. From six to eight texts are thus memorized in Japanese each Sabbath. The chief difference between this class and a similar one at home, is that these girls prepare their lessons carefully.

My time is quite well filled. So full that

that it was quite impossible to make any arrangement to help the Kobe school with their music although they wished it very much since Miss Radford's leaving. They certainly need some one very much there. The Conservatories of Boston and Oberlin ought to hold some person who is willing, competent and fit to do that work and who can come soon. A young woman of ability and energy will find a wide field for her efforts and an opportunity to leave a lasting impression upon the early history of Christian music in Japan. May she come soon.

Thanking you for your kind letter and begging your pardon for trespassing upon your time with this prolonged account of my little work, I am, yours sincerely,

Anna M. Vetter

Osaka, April 10-1890
Rec'd May 5

Mary E. Wainwright
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Osaka April 10 - 1890

Kyoto Feb. 11. 1891

Dear Dr. Clark:-

I was surprised and sorry that my father wrote you of what I had written him, but I was more sorry that you wrote to some of the gentlemen here before writing me, for it has made my burden heavier instead of lighter, though I know you intended only kindness.

I do not wish to leave Kyoto, or the Girls School, I think it would break my heart to do so, then I should have to give up my evangelistic work, that I have become so interested in.

While I am willing to do and go where it is best and when it is best, I think I can say that I know it is not best to go from here now.

My burden now, is less than it has been for over two years, and I think no one here knew but that I was happy, and I have been and am now. I only wrote home because it was home and I wished to speak to some one of the things that were hard to endure patiently, and I am more sorry than I can tell that they wrote about it.

Please do not write to any one about me again without first asking me if you may!

Yours Truly
Mary E. Wainwright.

Rec. Oct. 11, 1881
Gen'l Ans'd

7

Kyoto. Feb. 21. 1891

Dear Dr. Clark:-

I am grieved beyond measure that you wrote to Miss White and some others about my private business. It has caused much unpleasantness and trouble. I wrote home, as I said before because it was home. and I wished to speak of some things that troubled me, and I suppose I wrote too strongly and so troubled my father.

I have never complained here and to have it come back that I have done so to those in America, puts me in a very unpleasant position indeed, so I wish you had written to me.

Please do not write again to have my work and place changed because you hear I am not happy unless I write you that I am not, and if you hear of any thing I have said that troubles you, please write to me first

I wish to do my best work, and try with all my heart, and I think with some little success but should others write to you of things I have said please write to me before writing to a third and fourth party.

Yours Truly

Mary E. Wainwright.

Kyoto Feb. 23. 1891

Dear Dr. Clark:-

I am sorry to trouble you again but since I wrote the last letter I have thought that if you leave the matter just as it is now, it will cause no more trouble, but should there be any attempt at an explination with Miss White it would stir things all up again, and make much trouble so please let the thing stand just as it is.

I think the matter will blow over with Miss White now, but if it should be brought up again it would cause much trouble.

I am afraid you will think me always on the war path. but I hope not.

Yours Truly

Mary E. Wainwright.

Kyoto, Feb. 23, '91.

Rec'd Mar 27

Kyoto. Feb. 13. 1892

Dear Mr. Clark:-

In a letter from you sometime ago was written, "Happy is the nation whose annals are tiresome." I am happy in my work, and it is running very smoothly, but I can keep still no longer.

The Musical Department has been steadily growing and this term has opened with a larger number of pupils than ever before, and there are so many that I can not accommodate any more with the organs we now have, and one of those is so old and out of repair that I fear it will not last longer than till Spring, so that I really must have another organ, and I should like two, for we are sadly in need of them. We have four organs now but they are all in use from eight in the morning till five at night, - then from five-thirty to six-thirty, and from seven to eight, and when one of those is gone, I do not know what I shall do.

I am very much pleased with one student, a married woman, whose home is in Otsu, a city, a few miles from here, She is a

Christian and a member of the church. There was no one to play the organ, so she came to Kyoto with no other object than to learn the organ so that she may lead the music.

The more I go about among the people the more I see how important it is for the girls to learn to play and sing.

I am sorry to burden you with this but if you could put the case to some one who would give us an organ, I should be so very glad, and it would help my work so much.

I have been rejoicing over some eight persons who have just become Christians and are to be baptized on the twenty first of this month at Kusatsu the place where I have been going semi-monthly for the past year. There are also six others, who are still searching for the truth.

Yours truly.

Mary E. Wainwright.

Kyotō, Feb. 13, 1892

Rec'd Mar. 11

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Kyoto, Mar. 7. 1892

Dear Dr. Clark:-

Miss Denton has just read me what she has written, and I wish to add a little.

I am afraid that something that I have said has made people at home, think that I do not want Miss White to come back to Japan: but I hope such is not the case, for I think her influence and work here of great value.

I have said that I did not think the climate of

apan was good for Mrs
White, but I think now, had
she been more careful, and
worked as hard to keep well
as others do, who meet it
lers, she would be very well
here I am sure, and I should
be *glad* to welcome her back
to Japan.

Yours truly,

Mary E. Wainwright.

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Kyoto. Jan. 31. 1893

Dear Dr. Clark:-

I have nothing especial to write about, except to thank you for your many kindnesses and to wish you A Happy New Year. also to tell you of my new home, in which I am very happy. I was sorry to leave the Girls School in which I had spent so many happy hours. both with those with whom I was associated, and with the school girls. and I realize that I can not do my best work and be out of the school. but the past year had been so hard that I felt that I could not stay and do good work. for though I am strong and can endure many hours of work. I cannot worry over things. for I begin to get sick just as soon as I do. and when I am *continually subject to un-fair criticism I can not do my best.* I thought often last year that the Lord did not want me to work in Japan any longer and that He was taking that way to send me home, but this year He has certainly led me in pleasant paths:- first with Mr and Mrs. Buckley whom I enjoyed so much; then in the little house in which I now am.

(There has never been a great enthusiasm for Foreign music in this school, but there has been a steady growth till now I hardly know what to do with all my pupils for lack of instruments. I could not get along this year, if Miss Denton were not so kind as to lend me her baby organ. I am sorry to use it, for it will wear out quickly in daily practice and she and I both like to keep it to take out in the country for our evangelistic work, but I did not know what else to do. I have not spoken to the Committee about it, and I am sorry to trouble you, but I must have another organ soon or I shall have to cut down some of my work, and it seems hard to do that, for I think there is nothing more helpful than music for these girls when they return to their country homes, where the sound of an organ and singing will attract and hold people when every thing else fails.)

Hoping you are in much better health than last year, and that I may hear that an organ is forthcoming.

I am Yours sincerely

Nelly E. Wainwright.

Kyoto, Jan. 31, 1873.
Rec'd Mch. 1.

Japan
W. B. M. I

Kyoto, Feb. 25. 1893

Dear Dr. Clark:-

I know I wrote you a few weeks ago in refference to an organ, and I am sorry to trouble you again, but I do so need one.

There is never a day that some girl, and almost always three of them, come and say "We could not practice to day for the organ is out of order, What shall we do!" One of the organs is worn out, and is not fit to be used.

I have already had to refuse pupils as there are not enough instruments for the practice.

My work is now in good condition and is very encouraging, but it will not long remain so, for if girls have to lose their practice hours they will accomplish nothing.

I will ~~copy part of~~ enclose a letter written by one of our girls who left the school last year. that will show something of how important music is. and what the Japanese themselves think of it for their evangelistic work.

The Station voted last evening to bring this matter before you, and Dr. Gordon

and Mr. Albrecht will speak to you on the subject so I'll not bore you with a longer letter, although I'd write pages, could I hope to make plain to you how very much I need another instrument.

Yours sincerely
Mary E. Wainwright.

Kyoto. Feb. 23, '93.

Rec'd Mch. 22.

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Heizan. Aug. 2. 1893

Dear Dr. Clark:-

I am afraid you will think me a very ungrateful woman. for not acknowledging your gift before this. but extra work for the close of the year prevented my doing so. but I assure you I am more thankful than I can express, and I am sure you would have thought the girls were also, could you have seen their faces, when they were told that Dr. Clark had been so kind as to send us his own organ. I wish I could express my gratitude. but I will try and do it by doing better work. so that I may show what a help it has been to me and the work.

We can get organs in Kobe for a hundred and twenty five en. some times we can get second-hand ones for less. but the one mentioned by the Japanese woman was a baby organ made by the Japanese. and they do very well in small Churches.

Sincerely yours.

Mary E. Wainwright.

Heizang Aug. 2, '93

Rec'd Aug. 29.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto, JAPAN.

Oct. 25. 1893

Dear Dr. Clark:-

The organ which you so kindly gave the school came in beautiful condition, not a scratch on it. I can not begin to tell you what a relief it is to me. It seems as though a great load had been lifted from my shoulders. not once this term has a girl come to me and said she could not practice. and though a number of girls who had been taking organ lessons graduated - still there are thirty two pupils and each term they increase.

An account sent me by Mr. Hill there is credited to me "Twelve dollars and twenty five cts. from Dr. Clark. and Twelve dollars seventy five cts. from C. for Organ repairs".

Can you explain these items? I hope the twenty five dollars is for use in putting the organs into order! I can assure you that such an amount will be of great help.

Most gratefully yours.

Mary E. Wainwright.

Kyoto, Oct. 25, '93

Rec'd Nov. 20.

Have written Miss Wainwright that the $\$12^{\underline{25}}$ reported at her credit was to cover Freight charges. The $12.75 was spent here in Boston & should not have been reported at her credit. I now debit her with that sum through Treas. Hill to cancel the credit & make necessary correction. H.H.W.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-14-96
Ans'd 29

Kyoto. Mar. 23. 1896

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I noticed in your last letter, that permission had been given me to return home on furlough, and now may I ask you to bring before the Prudential Committee the advisability of my going home by the way of Europe, with permission to draw my salary after the first month.

I wish very much to study a few months in Germany, but am willing to do what ever you and the committee think best.

Yours sincerely
Mary E. Wainwright.

Kyoto, Mch. 23. '96

Have instructed Mr Wainwright [illegible]
[illegible] to show
[illegible]
[illegible] to cancel the [illegible]
make necessary correction. J.H.W.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 7-20-96
Ans'd 20

Blair Nebr.
July 13. 1896

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am very sorry you have heard through others, rather than from myself, of my return. I decided very suddenly to come directly home as my father is in very poor health and I did not feel that I could take long a trip. but thought the Board

Mary Wainwright.

Blair, July 13, 1896.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-21-97
Ans'd 5-4

Blair, Neb. Apr. 19. 1897

Dr. Barton.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Sir.-

When you were in Kyoto you told me we were only allowed a years furlough. My year will end in August. I had expected to return then, but as my work is to be quite different from here-to-fore I would like to wait and attend Moody's school in Chicago for at least one month. I would have gone earlier in the year had my father been well.

Will you please tell me where the Board has its next annual meeting, I have heard two places mentioned New Haven and San Francisco. If at the latter place I would like to wait and attend the meeting, if in the East would sail at a little

Mary Wainwright.

Blair, July 13, 1896

earlier date.

Yours sincerely

Mary E. Wainwright.

Bl Div, Apr. 19, 097

READ NEBRASKA BRANCH NOTES IN THE CONGREGATIONAL NEWS.

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of the

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.

18

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-13-97
Ans'd " 27

Blair Nebr., May 10 1897

Dr. J. L. Barton.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Your letter of May 5" is rec
As I have decided to sail Sep. 2". on the Cop
I thought it would be just as well
to write now, and ask you to speak to the
Prudential Committee. How am I to get
the money for the journey? Will Mr. Higgi
send it? or am I to write and ask for it?

There has been a great deal said abo
where I should be located, till I am beginni
to wish I could be in three places at once
I have accepted an invitation to Okayama
providing Miss Denton did not remain in
Kyoto. I have also had an invitation
from Miss Parmelee to go to Joshu. I am
glad I came home, and have had a rest
but shall be glad to be back at work.

Yours sincerely
Mary E. Wainwright.

Charles M. Warren

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+ Mr. Chas. M. Warren,

Kyoto, Oct. 28, 1899.

NOV 23 1899

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I arrived at Kobe on Wed. Oct. 25 and was met by Dr. Atkinson who kindly had my baggage attended to nd entertained me till I came n here on Thursday. Here Dr. and Mrs. Learned take care f me till my house is ready for me and then I shall continue to take my meals here. All the station and many of he Doshisha teachers came to elcome me immediately upon y arrival and all seem to be doing their best to make me feel at home. I start in at school soon. I find so soon, even that there will be greater opportunities than I had anticipated. Not very much is settled yet but I hope soon to get into good working gear.

I have made out my account which I can itemize and date each payment if desired.

I hope that I may prove worthy of the old stock of missionaries here.

Most Sincerely

Charles M. Warren

Florence White

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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Kyoto. JAPAN.

March 31st 1890.

My dear Dr Clark.

Your letter of March 4" came very promptly to me, having reached me March 27" just as we were having the public closing exercises of our winter term.

I wish very much that we had some catalogues printed in English that I might send you one - I am hoping to have some English copies this summer and will send you one at once - I copy from my own translated lists the information for which you write.

Copy / Our Prep. course occupies 3 years. our Regular course 4 years. and the Post Grad. course 1 year.

The studies of the Prep. course include Jap. & Chinese History, Arithmetic Algebra (begun) English, finishing Fourth Reader. Bible two hours a week, and also Bible study in Sunday School. There is a good deal of English work done all through the Preparatory course.

In the Regular course Bible study two times per week throughout the course - in both Old & New Testaments

1st year.

Hist of U. S. A. (in English.)

Geography " " "

Algebra " Japanese.

Chinese History (advanced.)

History of England (In Eng.)

Geometry. (in Jap.)

English Gram. & Comp and Conversation on some definite subject, notably Phys. & Zoology throughout the year.

2d Year.

Universal History. (Eng).

Physiology with book (Eng).

Advanced Japanese Hist.

Botany. (1 term) (Eng).

Chinese Hist.

Review of Eng. Gram.

Jap. and Eng. Comp. & Con. on some definite topic

3d Year.

Physics (2 terms) in Eng.

Astronomy " "

Rhetoric 2 terms.

History of Civilization (2 Terms)
Chinese Literature (3 Terms)
English + Jap. Comp. 3 Terms.
Chemistry 1 Term. Exp. at Doshisha with Mr. Shimomura's class.

4th year.

Psychology (2 Terms)
Natural Theology (1 Term)
Zoology + Geology (1 Term each)
Evidence of Christianity 2 Terms.
Eng. Literature (2 Terms).
Chinese Lit. (2 Terms).

Post Graduate year.

Science of Education
English Lit. + Comp.
Church History.
History of Art.

I quite agree with you in regard to girls coming to America for study except in exceptional cases, where a girl who will eventually be at the head of a school will be wonderfully helped by seeing of American methods, and American appliances

Here under the most favorable conditions we are more or less hampered by Japanese narrow mindedness as regards the education of girls, and we cannot do our best, and I think some students would be greatly helped, but for general education, I am not in favor of the movement - or for any, unless she shows more than usual ability, save as she goes entirely at her own expense) I am not altogether satisfied with the course of study, for there are a good many girls of very ordinary ability in School who could never be successful teachers, for whom it seems to me a more practical course would be more helpful. We are not able with our limited means to make two definite courses as I should like to do.

Miss Denton and Miss Wainwright sends kind regards. Poor Miss Richards is very miserable & has been sent to Shanghai for a change. Please accept my kindest regards also. I hope you are really much better but trust you will take especial care of Dr Clark. Very truly yours Flora White

Kioto March 31. 1890

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Kyoto JAPAN.

May 29th 1890.

My dear Dr. Clark.

Your letter was received yesterday. I am very glad that you approve of our course of study. All things considered, it seems to me the best we can do at present, though I hope as time goes on we shall be able to require better work from our pupils than is possible now. And that brings me to the main object of ~~of~~ my letter.

The English teaching in our school is of excellent quality I am sure, but the lack of sufficient income from the school, makes it impossible to secure good Japanese teachers for that department, in the very place where if preference is given to either, it should be the best. It seems to me that the Japanese have done all they can, and I want to urge a considerable increase from the Board in the way of appropriation for this school for next year at least and probably longer.

When I compare the amount given to the nurses, and to this School, and the great difference in the class of people reached through the two sets of graduates, it seems to me, that we ought to have as much help as that school. I do not believe the time has come here, for trained nurses. The sentiment in regard to them, needs greatly to be changed, before the right class of people can be gotten to become nurses. Girls from too low and ignorant a class, are mainly the ones who come now for study, and I believe Miss Richards would tell you the same thing. It seems to me a Training School for Nurses was prematurely entered upon. I know how very sanguine Dr Berry is, and that he will probably ask for a considerable appropriation for enlargement and improvement at the Hospital, but never since I came to Japan has the Hospital been full of patients. If it is wise to give five hundred a year there, I am confident the same amount here, would be productive of more real good. Will you not think about it? I write at the very urgent request of the Japanese-

The question of raising one of the Girls Schools to the grade of a College has been raised- If that is done it should by all means be the Kobe School in preference to any other- No school which is under Japanese control, can make the progress or ~~make~~ the intellectual attainment that one under Mission control can. And I hope it will be a long time before the Kobe School will pass out from Mission control. It is a better school than this, for several reasons- It has always been under Mission control- and has not had the changes which this school has had, and is not so near the Doshisha- The last you will perhaps think a peculiar reason to assign for success, but it is quite a true one. Every youth in Japan considers himself fully capable ~~of~~ regulating his sisters studies and even to give advice in regard to the management of the school in which she is, especially if he is near enough to give the matter his personal supervision! It would naturally be supposed that our school would be permitted to share in the benefits of the Doshisha. But it will be a long time before Japanese boys would consent to any such thing. As we have just found out, by trying to have our Chemistry class, who are using exactly the same text book as the Doshisha boys, allowed to attend Mr Shimomura's lectures. It worked for a while but now it has been decided that they can do so no longer. For no reason except the wretched one, that the mind of woman is inferior to that of man! Any movement to make the Kobe school a college, will have my hearty cooperation, but any attempt to make this, in any sense, an "Annex" of the Doshisha, will in my opinion, end in lamentable failure. I wish the way was clear, and the funds forthcoming to move our school down into the heart of the city where it would attract more day scholars who would carry its influence into more homes than is possible from its present location. The Catholics have put up fine building and the Episcopalians are going to open a school in the city - the Presbyt. will probably follow suit. It seems to me if we could buy some good location & put up the necessary buildings. the school building itself so constructed as to be suitable for a church, & Sabbath School rooms on Sunday we might do a vast deal of good which we cannot now. I heard the other day of one of the large temples which is mortgaged and might possibly be bought. It would be a magnificent place for a school and church and *wouldn't* it be a grand thing if on that sightly place, "beautiful for situation", as all the temple sites are, should arise a church of the living God. I don't suppose it is possible but my heart is full of it.

I am afraid my letter is too long. How I wish you would take a trip to Japan, and see us all and our work! Next to seeing my father, I should like to see you here! Indeed, I am not sure, but if I must decide between the two, (as bringing about the greatest good for Doshisha) I should say "Dr Clark"!

Please give the picture of "our house" to Mrs Clark with my love. We occupy the half to the right. The second picture shows the yard.

With kindest regards I am

Yours very truly
Florence White.

Kyoto May 29, 1890
Rec'd June 2,

1610 Emerson St Denver Col.
Aug' 29" 1891.

My dear Dr Clark.

One of the trying results of my long siege of "la grippe" is my inability to write without great effort and tedious slowness.

I have been hoping from day to day that I should feel equal to the exertion, for I do not enjoy dictating letters to my friends, and such you have always seemed.

Your letter received this morning requires an immediate reply!

I hope Miss Smith gave you my message else my silence would seem like negligence -

I am glad to report progress but I am still obliged to walk with assistance and a cane! the left side being nervously affected, but the bracing air of Colo. is helping me much. I am with my sister Mrs Vaill and am therefore not at expense as I must have been had she not have been here. for I could not have taken the long journey without rest. And now in regard to the matter of some assistance from the Woman's Board. We are not a family of means. and while I very much wish I need not ask it. until I am able to do something for myself, I am afraid I shall be obliged to ask for some help. Be sure I shall make my demands as small and infrequent as possible. I cannot tell what the future holds, or how soon I may be able to return to my work, in which you are so kind as to say I have been successful. If hard earnest work. & the kindly

appreciation of the Japanese are to-
counted I believe I may hope
that my three years and a half
of work have been productive of
good. As soon as I am able to
come to Mass. I shall come to
Boston of course. for there are
many things to talk over - That
I am disappointed to give up my
work and come home, you know
but how great the disappointment
is you can never know. I believe
I may of great service to the cause
of Missions even before I am really
well - I shall lose no opportunity,
you may be sure

I will write Mr Ward. but I
have no funds in hand except
the remains of a small sum
for incidental expenses en route
given me by Mr Flint - who only
purchased my ticket to Denver
not knowing how long I might
be obliged to delay here -

If my own carelessness had been the cause of my illness I should be quite heart broken. But "grippe" was exceedingly prevalent, & I simply fell victim. I suppose it was an experiment to send me, but I am grateful that you feel that it has "paid"; I am confident that some years of experience in this country as a teacher is far more valuable than to go so young & inexperienced as some do go – now with the prospect of longer years of service –

8

With many thanks for your letter, the first I have rec'd this year I believe, I am with best wishes
Very sincerely yrs
Florence White.

Denver, Aug. 29, '91.
Rec'd Sept. 3 –

West Brookfield Nov 4" 1891.

My dear Dr. Clark.

Your letter is this moment received forwarded from Denver. I reached W. B. last Friday P.M and was intending to write as soon as I was a little rested but your letter hastens my intention a little.

Ever since my illness writing has been exceedingly difficult for me as my right hand and ~~arm~~ arm were quite disabled. I offer the above as some explanation for my infrequent letters.

I have greatly improved and hope to be quite myself again ere long. I have not yet come to any decision in regard to returning to Japan, I hope before long to come to Boston and talk the matter over with you and the ladies. I do not need any money assistance at present. I shall soon as possible send Mr. Ward the items of expense for my journey from Denver. I had written him in regard to the matter and he thought it better to send him the amount when the journey was completed.

Is it imperative that I decide at once as to my return to Japan? I hope not. especially as I hope to be of very little expense to the Board, now or hereafter.

Thank you exceedingly for your kind words of sympathy and for your expressed regret at the thought of my possible retirement from the service. Should I not return I believe my experience abroad will make me an efficient worker here. I did Some work in Speaking in ~~the~~ several Denver churches and went to the annual meeting of Rocky Mt. Branch of the W. B. M. I. at Cheyenne Speaking for over an hour in the church Dr. Davis of Kyoto established years ago. I met many of his old friends, and my heart is still stirred in memory of their generous praise of him.

With kindest regards I am

Yours Very Sincerely

Florence White

Mrs Florence Ward
N. Brookfield
Nov. 4. 1891

Mrs F. W. [illegible]

W. Brookfield. Apr. 26" 1892

My dear Dr. Clark -

I have been invited to speak before a Conference of ministers on Japan, with special reference to present needs. As I want to work in line with your efforts, will you not write me, what line you think most desirable to emphasize - Perhaps you have something already printed on the subject which you will send

me if you are too bus
to write, as it is quit
possible you may be
A suggestion from
you will be helpful
to me, and perhaps
through me, be the
means of stirring up
the churches ~~to~~ where
pastors and delegate
I have been asked to
address. I suggeste
that some of the missi
-ary gentlemen now a
home, be asked to sp
but they kindly expres
ed a desire to hear
me! When I accepted
the invitation yesterda
I supposed my talk
was to be upon the
work of our Board

in that country, but now I learn that a more definite talk as to needs is wanted. The meeting comes Tuesday of next week, and may I hope for a reply from you before Saturday next?

My interest in Mexico and my desire to go there is increasing, and I know of no reason why I may not be quite well able to go into work next fall.

I hope to come to Boston early next month and talk things over. Hoping to hear from you soon I am

Yours very truly

Florence White

Guadalajara July I2 1893

My Dear Dr Clark,

Through the generosity of one of my friends, I am the happy owner of a typewriter ,and I have been waiting till I should be able to write you on it, before I responded to your request for a letter from me ;even now I shall be obliged to crave your indulgence ,for I have had it but a very short time ,and am not by any means an expert in its use .My letter will have the merit of being "as plain as print",at any rate ,which could not always be said of my hand writing I am afraid!Our school is not yet done ;the days still drag along, and will till the last Friday in July, and then will come the closing exercises ,to which you are cordially invited, and of which I enclose a program .
Immediately after the close of school, Miss Haskins plans to start for the United States ;How long she will be gone I do not know ,but believe she plans to be back in time for the opening of the next school year.

There is such a difference in the Japanese and the Mexican mind ,that there is no comparison to be made between the two schools ,and I must confess ,that as pupils, the Mexicans are a very great disappointment to me ;to be sure, they have nothing but long generations of ignorance ,and dreadful intolerance behind them, as an inheritance ,but they seem so inherently stupid ,and quick tempered , ,and possessed of so little stability in any direction, except adherance to their old ways of thinking and doing ,that one who has taught the Japanese, can but feel the difference .
The very fact however ,that they are so far behind ,in every way, makes the necessity laid upon us to teach them, all the more imperative, I am sure . A pastor at home, whose work had been among the Catholics ,himself a converted Catholic ,told me when he knew that I was coming to Mexico ,that I should find the adult portion of the people well nigh hopeless, to work among ,and that the most hopeful field would be among the children ;my short experience here has already proved the truth of his statement .
Education is however ,a matter of such small moment to a Mexican ,
~~[illegible] Yankees call shiftless~~
and they are what we Yankees call so "shiftless", that unless some other inducement save education and a new religion ,is offered them, we are likely to have comparatively few pupils !
As yet we have not been in such condition as to make our school at all attractive to the better class ;any visitor would be struck at once I think ,with our exceedingly cramped ,and inconvenient quarters ;four scholars sitting in a seat occupied at home by two ,no room for the teacher to move about among the pupils ,or to make a change if the little ones become restless ,no recitation room where any recitation can be carried on out of hearing of the rest of the school, the Kindergarten work being carried on in the same place with all the rest ,not an inch of play ground ,or a spear of grass, no place where a singing lesson can be given, without every note being heard by every occupant of the house ,all this does not win

to us, a class of pupils that are likely to ever have any especial influence in the world, or to help shape public opinion for the better ; I remember that "not many wise , not many mighty , not many noble are called " , and that "God has chosen the weak things of the w world , and the base things, and the things that are despised" to bring to naught things that are " , and for that very reason, I want to beg for more room, and better accommodations, to take in more of the very kind, Paul said were the Lords chosen ones .

Just let me tell you Dr. Clark , that the best accommodations we have, require us to put twelve girls in two beds , three in others , to leave room for girls that are too old, and large to be doubled up in that way ! I assure you, that do our very best , we can not teach purity. and cleanliness, and good order , to girls who must sleep six in one bed , and if there is teaching that Mexicans need more than any othr, it is on those very points .

The longer I live in heathen lands , the more sure I am that cleanliness, does stand next to Godliness : and I verily believe that one great element in the success of the Japan Mission , lies not in the superior character and ability of the missionaries , great as that may be , but in the personal cleanliness o f the people .

We have no bath room in the house for ourselves, or the girls , and though they are obliged to bathe frequently , it is in most inconvenient places and ways ; the water must all be brought by hand , unless ~~as mu~~ it happens to be the rainy season, and water is carefully caught for the purpose : With thirty boarders, that is no small task.

We could have more pupils, if our appropriation was larger , but we must of necessity do so much for those we take , in the way of clothes and food that we are obliged to refuse ;

If our house was larger and more suited to our needs we might possibly take more as it is , but we have no place to put them, as you see from what I have said .

[illegible] to go on as we are, I do not see , Mr Howland with his usual brave spirit, does not quite despair of finding something before the summer is over , that will be better than what we have , but I confess my faith is not quite equal to his, after all our disappointments in that direction .

In a general way, you know Mr Howland, But there is absolutely nothing of the brag about him, and he never tells what he has done , if by any chance it can possibly look as if he was seeking for praise ; I have sometimes wished, that he was a little given to letting people know of his work, as you know of others , but he will never do it, and so no one but the Lord himself, will ever know how much of himself he put into the new church , how much he did with his own hands and brain, to save expense to the Board ; In some respects , it is to my mind, quite as much of a memorial church , as the one at Chihuahua though it does not bear his name, or that of his wife.

you know how all Mexican houses are built ,with an open space in the centre,into which all the rooms open . In some houses this is lsrge and ample ,but in the house we are in ,it is small ;this is however,the only place in which there can be any recreation of any sort ,at any time.It is impossible not to hear every sound made there ,in every room in the house ;Let us have nervous headache,as I did the other day ,and there is no possibility of escaping the noise ;a continuance of that sort of thing will I believe result in nervous prostration,sooner or later for one,or both of us, Add to that,the positively bad sanitary conditions of the house, which I suppose are unavoidable from the location of the premises, and you have two elements of a permanent breakdown,in the occupants, if the conditions are too long continued .I believe the epidemic of sore throat and chills we have had ,in which I had my share,was to be traced directly to that .

You will very naturally ask if we can rent nothing better ? and I answer ,that if Mr Howland was not the "hunderdth man " ,he would have given up in despair long ago ,for how he endures with any equinimity "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune " which attend all his efforts to find a house ,is only to be accounted for,by remembering that he is one of the most self sacrificing and patient men it was ever my good fortune to know . I think one at home can hardly realize what is in store for a Protestant,who wants to rent, especially if he is a missionary ,in a strong Catholic country . We do need property of our own,more than seems possible to you at home ,that we may not be turned out at the pleasure of the owner, and if our school is ever to be the power for good,that I believe it might be . I have been moved to say what I have ,from my great disappointment ,in your recent letter to Mr Howland ,in which you discourage buying any property at present./

How we are to go on as we are,I do not see ;Mr Howland with his usual brave spirit,does not quite despair of finding something before the summer is over ,that will be better than what we have , but I confess my faith is not quite equal to his,after all our disappointments in that direction .

In a general way,you know Mr Howland,But there is absolutely nothing of the brag about him,and he never tells what he has done ,if by any chance it can possibly look as if he was seeking for praise ; I have sometimes wished,that he was a little given to letting people know of his work,as you know of others ,but he will never do it, and so no one but the Lord himself,will ever know how much of himself he put into the new church ,how much he did with his own hands and brain,to save expense to the Board ;In some respects ,it is to my mind,quite as much of a memorial church ,as the one at Chihuahua though it does not bear his name,or that of his wife.

1886

So far as we are personally concerned, we are of course very glad that we are not to lose the Howlands from Guadalajara ;it seems to me, that they are especially needed just here ,but I also believe most heartily, that ElPaso is where they belong, and where the best and most effective work could be done, for Mr Howland is emphatically an educator ;so I suppose the evil day is simply put off, for Guadalajara, and that they will go eventually ;The long weeks of waiting to hear the decision of the Prudential committee in regard to the matter ,have been very hard and trying to us all ,but I suppose it is definitely settled now, unless the vote of the mission, fifteen to four I believe, shall cause the committee to revise their decision ,and they go yet .

My letter is assuming somewhat alarming proportions ,and there is a limit to your patience, even with a type written letter, I suppose, so I will stop, And now Dr Clark ,just let me add ,that we are not asking for Endowment ,Science Building, music hall, or Gymnasium, nor even a tennis court, though no foot of land do we possess, nor breathing space outside the four walls that enclose us ,no ,nor even a spear of grass ; we are only asking for the bare necessities of life ,and life in a stopical country at that , where there is no Heiazan to go to for rest and recreation ,or "parks and ordered gardens great," as there are in Japan ,for the refreshmnent of soul and body ;we simply want the conditions to be made such, that we can work without "dulling the edge of the Lords tools ," as a friend of mine used to say ,Our hearts are in the work ,and as the old hymn puts it "mine eyes and my desire ,are ever to the lord " and we can but hope He will put it into your hearts, to decide to "build over against your neighbor," Mexico !

I hope you are feeling better than you were a few weeks ago ;I saw mention of your being at the banquet tendered to Rev . F. E. Clark and your mention of your increasing blindness ;I hope it is not so bad as that would lead your friends to think /will you not find time to take a really restful vacation somewhere this summer ?

With kindest regards to the ladies of the Board ,and yourself

I am

Very truly yours

Florence White.

Frank N. White
194—215

Private.

Sendai, Japan.
Jany 11, 1890.

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr Clark,

Your letter of Dec. 16. was, as you may well imagine a great surprise to me. It was also, in the news it brought for me personally, a grievous disappointment.

I am free to confess that since I received from the Mission the expression of its unanimous desire that I join Dr Greene in Tokyo, I have looked forward to going with keen anticipation. It opened up to me the prospect of doing just the work for which I feel myself - from circumstances of study, education, temperament & bent of mind, - most fitted, namely, evangelistic work for young men of the student class. It has never been my thought nor that of the Mission that the bulk of any work or of anyone in Tōkyō should be in Jōshin, but in the Capital itself among the thousands of young men congregated there, and in connection with the work of men like Messrs Kōsaki, Ise, & Tsunajima. I do not feel that my call is to Maebashi nor to Jōshin principally, tho' of course that field would come under the charge of the Tōkyō station; but I do feel that the call to Tōkyō itself from the Mission & from the needs of the work there (in spite of the oft-repeated assertion that there is a sufficient number of missionaries there now) is strong, nay imperative. Pardon me for expressing disappointment & for not cheerfully acquiescing in a decision which apparently cuts me off from ~~the work~~ what others, as well as myself, consider to be my peculiar work

There is much more that I might say with regard to the decision so far as it affects me personally; but

I prefer to leave the matter here for the present, especially as it may be taken up in some way again by the mission.

I appreciate highly the kind way in which you wrote & thank you for it.

My wife's progress since the birth of our little girl has been quite encouraging. Tho' she has been very slow in regaining her strength, her condition gives promise of the improvement that we have long hoped for.

With very kind remembrances,
Yours most cordially,
F. N. White.

P.S. If you will refer to my last letter, or perhaps the one previous to that, you will find an answer to your question as to Mr. DeForest's outside trips.
F. N. W.

Sendai, Jan. 11, 1890
Rec'd Feb. 12

Private

Sendai, Japan.
April 19, 1890

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr Clark,

I thank you most heartily for your kind letter of several weeks ago. Any disappointment is much easier to bear when it brings with it such messages of genuine sympathy and helpfulness. I should have replied at an earlier date, but wished to feel before writing a little more settled as to my future plans.

Very soon after the decision concerning Tōkyō reached us, a pressing invitation came to us from the Osaka station to occupy Tsu, - at least until the way should open for us to go to Tōkyō. It was followed by invitations from Okayama, Maebashi, Niigata, & quite recently, Fukuoka. After canvassing all these places thoro'ly, & after advising fully with as many of the workers as possible, Tsu seemed to us, all things considered, the placed in which we could be the happiest, and also do the most efficient work. This impression has been confirmed by a recent visit to Tsu. And now - if the plan is not thought inadvisable by the P.C. - it seems quite probable that we shall make Tsu our home for some time to come. It hardly seems possible that this plan shall be thwarted - as was the Tōkyō plan -, for in nearly all the letters which have followed the decision with regard to Tōkyō, we have been urged to make one of these new places our future field of work. The mission is practically united, I think, upon the wisdom of our going to Tsu for some time at least, & so I cannot but hope that we shall be permitted to make the move.

Be assured, dear friend, that your suggestion with regard to Okayama was not lightly set aside. Okayama is such an attractive field, that that in itself lent much additional weight to your suggestion. But my going thither would probably result soon in Mr Pettee's desiring to leave for one of the newer fields. Feeling that I should myself prefer a new field to one so old as that at Okayama, & seeing no advantage, but rather much disadvantage, for Okayama, in exchanging Pettee for White, it seemed much better to leave Okayama in statu quo, to be reinforced in the good time coming by one the new men that we are to have. Mr Cary - formerly of O.-, and I think Mr. Pettee as well - thinks this to be the wisest course.

Were I to go to what is doubtless the neediest of our fields, it would be to Niigata. But for many reasons - chiefly that of my wife's health - that is out of the question. I realized that as far back as last Summer when Dr Scudder, about to leave for America, urged me to go over and take his place. As for Maebashi, I haven't been able to realize the pressing nature of the call thither as Keenly as those to other places, especially as Mr. Noyes may go there, & as Dr. Greene is so near at hand.   Tsu, you will remember, is first on the list of new places mentioned in the Mission memorial. It is pleasant for situation; the people are cordial, yes eager; there has been no reaction of feeling against foreigners thus far; & the field offers all the opportunities for work that an ordinary man like myself can hope to improve. So long as Tōkyō has its doors closed against us, I know of no place that is more pleasant, that offers better opportunities, and is at the same time practicable, than Tsu. Even if it should seem best at some future time to remove to Tōkyō or to some other needy place, the experience at Tsu of direct contact with the people & of responsibility for the field cannot fail to be of great value and to make me more efficient for any future work.

On my trip to Tsu, I found Miss Gardiner already getting down to work there, & Miss Colby beginning to think of that long needed vacation at home.

From all that I hear, & have seen, I judge that Miss. Gardiner will be all that one could ask for in the way of a congenial companion and fellow-worker. Now that we have gone so far as to practically decide for Tsu, I hope we may have your benediction, and also the hearty concurrence in a practical way of the P.C. I trust that there may be no reason for hesitation in granting the necessary appropriations. It has seemed to us all that the urging of us to go to one of the new places was a practical assurance that we should be supported in case we acted on the suggestion.

Just as we were rejoicing over the prospective arrival of Dr. Greene, came the sudden word that Dr. DeForest must return at once. You will soon see the, dear fellow. Treat him kindly, & send him back as soon as you can. Don't let either him or Jack get the whooping cough, the cholera infantum, the small-pox, or anything that will delay that surgical operation for which they have returned. We shall miss him sadly in the work of this term as we try to spread ourselves inadiquately over his work and our own. We plan not to leave for Tsu until he returns.

Dr Forest can tell you so much better by work of mouth concerning the condition of our work, that I won't attempt to add anything, except to say that we are all fairly well & doing what we can to make the work suffer as little as possible from his absence.

With warmest regards from us both,

Yours most heartily,

Frank N. White.

Sendai, Apr. 19, 1890.
Rec'd May 17.

No. Ans

Sendai, Japan.
May 3, 1890

Rev Dr N G. Clark,
No 1 Somerset St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Your letter, speaking so appreciatively of the gift for Kyō Ōka from the Hancock church, makes me want to let you know more of what the church has done of late. Shortly after I came, I received notice that $50.00 from the Hancock women had been placed to my credit. We decided to use it in the education at Kōbe of a daughter – a promising girl – of one of our Sendai neighbors. Later the women of the church sent $55.00 more, & lately, as you informed me, $25.00; making $130.00 in all. Besides this, the children have sent me $15.00 which I sent to the Okayama Orphan Asylum. The Y.P.S.C.E., moreover, only a few months ago wrote me, through their Secy, that they wished to assume the support of a young man in his preparation for the ministry. His support will require at least $45.00 per year. The contributions, made entirely without my solicitation, are all in addition to the regular contributions to the Board. Lest you should think I am bragging about my old charge, I will say that the churches at Calumet & Lake Linden nearby are even more liberal proportionally than the Hancock church; doing nobly in their contributions each year. So when you are inclined, as in your letter to me, to be a little critical of the giving of Michigan churches (& I dont wonder that you are), please make a partial exception in favor of the Lake Superior Conference. Do you remember that Curtis's old church at Calument, when, at the time of its organization, a letter was received from the Home Missy Supt. asking what aid would be needed, responded with a check of $250.00 or more for the society aforesaid? You may be interested in the enclosed slip of the statistics of that Conference. The Hancock church has had pretty hard work of late on account of the removal of prominent industries, from the town & consequently of some of its best workers. The neighboring towns & churches have been growing of late at Hancock's expense. This will account for ~~its~~ the fact that, in spite of large* additions, the membership is somewhat smaller than when I left. That the benevolences have kept up so well speaks much I think for the genuine devotion of the people & for the missionary fervor of its present pastor, Mr. Washburn.

I wrote you only a week or two ago of our prospective removal to Tsu. The request for money for houses & land will, I suppose, go on very soon with a request also for answer by telegram. I trust the ~~A~~ppropriation may be made & the answer come with all possible speed. We plan to move in Sept. Do our very best, we probably shall not have the houses finished in time to get into them for the winter: but, all the more, as doubtless all will realize, will it be important to get them finished as soon as possible. I feel that it would be very hazardous for my wife to be any length of time in a native house. I nearly lost her the first winter ~~she~~ we were here on account of our inability to keep out the cold. She is stronger now, to be sure, but I don't want to have to run the risk any longer than is absolutely necessary. I do hope the P.C. may see its way to grant the money at once. Mr Allchin has doubtless written you on the same subject. It may seem rather uncalled for, for me to be so urgent, when your hearts are all in the work as thoroly as mine; but the fact that our comfort & efficiency are at stake constrains me.

With sincere esteem & heartiest greetings,

Frank N. White.

Sendai May 3, 1890.
Rec'd May 31

Sendai, Japan.
Aug 20, 1890

my dear Dr. Clark,

If you have al-
ready met Mr. Ichihara, you
will be pleased to give a
ordial greeting to another
f the teachers of our Sen-
dai school. The bearer,
hom this will introduce to
you, is Mr. N. Kishimoto.
He goes to Harvard to spend,
f possible, several years
f study and to gain the de-
gree of Ph. D from so wor-
thy an institution. You
will find him a man of
fine mind and one thorough
y worthy in every way. I
am sure you will find it
a pleasure to do what you
an to make his stay in
America pleasant and a

ocial way. Anything that
you can do for him I
shall deem a personal
favor.

Yours very heartily,
P.N. White.

Rev. J. N. White
Sendai Aug 20 189

Tsu, Ise, Japan. Dec 11, '90.

My dear Dr Clark,

I write this merely to let you know that at last we are in Tsu, & about in a condition to get down to the steady pull of regular work. We were longer on the way than we expected, but what with getting a passport, working up house-plans with Mr. Allchin, & making a short visit in Kyōto, having thus an opportunity to make my first examination of the work done by the Dōshisha; it was not until the day after Thanksgiving that I landed in this place which I am sure is to be to me a grand field of privilege & of opportunity for years to come. I have not been here long enough, nor have I been able to look around sufficiently, to appreciate the situation. But when I get my bearings a little better, & begin to get the various strings of work into my hands so as to follow them out whither they lead, I promise to give you a full account of the field as it is, & also to be a good correspondent so far as keeping you informed of everything of interest as it comes to my knowledge is concerned. I havn't been a very good correspondent thus far. But I must confess to being unable to make bricks without straw. My work in the Tokiwa school was devoid of special incident. All the time & energy I had left after the school work of each day was finished, I put on to the language. There is little in such experiences to serve, as our Japanese friends say, as "seed for talk" or correspondence. All the straw, or at least the greater part of it, being in De Forest's hands, I naturally left it to him to make the bricks; & well he did it too. But now that I am in a field for which I feel a greater share of the responsibility & which, in part at least, may be said to be mine, I hope to have more experiences myself of general interest, & to hear more frequently of the interesting & helpful experiences of others.

The church here has begun to feel for the first time the hand of persecution. A noisy crowd — evidently set on by the priests — has poured into the Sunday evening services of late, & done its best to break them up. Once they succeeded. Some stones were thrown from the outside that evening, & the door broken. But the last two evenings, the speakers have held their own. Last Sunday evening, a policeman was present, & while he did nothing to stop the interruptions to the speakers, his presence was an effectual bar to anything actually lawless. The opposition has confined itself thus far to Sunday evening services, those on Sunday a.m. & during the week being undisturbed. We think the battle has been won, but we shall not probably be freed from annoyance for some time to come. Just how much the outbreak signifies we don't know; but this much is certain, that Christianity here has come to have enough open influence to be opposed openly. It is a testimony to the good work that has been done here in days gone by.

Miss Gardner leaves us at the end of this week, hoping to return soon on a permanent passport. We hope to have her with us by Xmas. She is going to be a choice fellow worker; & we count ourselves fortunate that, having had to leave behind us such congenial, true friends as those in Sendai, we have the prospect of intimate association with such an one as she.

I am delighted that my father & mother had the privilege of meeting you at Minneapolis. They spoke of the meeting with pleasure.

With heartiest greetings,
Frank N. White.

Tsu, Dec. 11. 1890,
Rec'd Jan. 7.

Tsu, Ise, Japan. Jany 16, 1891.

My dear Dr Clark,

Not much time has elapsed since I last wrote, but a good deal has been packed into that short time. Shortly before my coming here, the Sunday evening services began to be interfered with by a crowd apparently determined to put an end, if possible, to ~~the~~ public preaching in Tsu. The affair had an insignificant beginning in the questions, perfectly courteous ones, of a Buddhist priest. This priest, however, appeared at the following meeting in a state of partial intoxication, accompanied by several acolytes, & carried himself in a way completely at variance with his courteous behavior on the previous evening. He subsequently apologized to one of the members, but, though he absented himself thereafter, the disturbance which he began went on developing until it assumed very large proportions. One evening, a large stone was thrown from ~~some~~ the outside, the door broken, & the preacher compelled to desist & close the meeting. For the next three evenings, ~~at~~ on one of which I spoke, the speakers managed, in spite of impertinent interruptions & continual uproar, to persist to the end, though it must be confessed that the services could hardly be considered profitable to anyone, & that they were maintained for the almost sole purpose of not succumbing to senseless clamor. The next Sunday evening, as I returned from a trip to the mountain village of Haze, I found the street in front of the preaching place jammed full of people. Making my way round to the rear, & entering, I was greeted with a yell, & found the place a genuine pandemonium, a few Christians together with the pastor huddled ~~together~~ in one corner of the room holding a meeting as best they could by themselves, while the rest of the place was filled with a crowd of howling children, incited by their elders who sat or stood looking on behind. The police were supine, claiming that they could not interfere ~~until~~ except by an express order from the head office; & so the howling, the shoving, the pushing (involving the overturn and breaking of the melodeon) continued until eleven o'clock, when the necessary orders came, & the meeting was dispersed. The following week, the chief of police was appealed to to be present and to eject any who persisted in making trouble, but he insisted that his authority extended only to the dispersing of the assembly in case of too great an uproar, and not to the ejection of individual disturbers. His presence, however, cowed the crowd into comparative silence for a single evening, on which I was fortunate enough to be one of the speakers. Advantage was taken of the presence of two of the Doshisha theological students to hold another meeting the very next evening. in hopes that the continued presence of the chief of police would have a similar charm. But, though there was no such scene as that I have before spoken of, the noise was so great that little of what either speaker said could be heard.

The next phase was a summons from the landlord to vacate our preaching place. The summons was accompanied with the sententious words that he didn't care how much they battered the Christians, but he didn't care to have his property battered. Vigorous efforts were made to secure another place in the same vicinity. The landlord was willing, but the objection of the neighboring merchants to a repetition, so near to them, of the recent scenes made the attempt abortive. We have been compelled to put up with a house in a more retired part of the city, where we have been, for at least one week unmolested, where we shall not have the number to listen that have come for a long time past, but where perhaps we may be able in time to do fully as effective work.

This is the situation at the present time. What the future may have in store for us it is of course impossible to predict, but it is probable that, having had the satisfaction of forcing the Christians into the semblance of a retreat, the turbulent spirits will henceforth let ~~us~~ them alone.

I wish I could write that the recent troubles had had the effect that we usually look for from persecution,— the stimulation & strengthening of faith, the arousing of a keener & more sturdy church life. But aside from the conspicuous faithfulness ~~of~~ of a few, the results have not been very cheering. In the face of what can be called a persecution only by courtesy, as the opposition was almost wholly confined to noise, altogether too many showed a lack of courage ~~altogether~~ unbecoming the true followers of our Lord. But none that I know of have fallen away, & so doubtless, those that are weak can be lifted by the love "that suffereth long and ~~is~~ is kind" into a stronger faith & a nobler service.

"As an offset to this, two were baptized last Sunday, one a man of not a little prominence connected with the now building railway, & whose first hearing of the Gospel dates back several years to the preaching of Dr. Gordon & others in the province of Tamba."

Now that Miss. Gardner has obtained her new & permanent passport she is back in Tsu, and we have been able to lay out a plan by which Yamada, Matsuzaka, & Kameyama are to have practically weekly visits from one of ourselves, or from one of the two evangelists on the field. A permanent preaching place was opened last week in Yamada, the Mecca of the devout Shinto-ist. Much sporadic work has been done in this hardest of hard places in times past, but now for the first time, if

I am not mistaken, have arrangements been made for regular preaching services. A brave Japanese woman occupies the preaching place as her home, & works from thence as the representative of the Osaka Christian women. As the speakers come from outside she is the only permanent Christian worker in the place, — a noble example of true grit and devotion. In Matsuzaka, the work for some time must be hand to hand, face to face work, as the thinest part of the wedge only ~~only~~ has as yet been inserted there. Kameyama is a continual joy. The meetings as yet are but small, but the listening is attentive, & the small band of Christians thoroughly alive. One of them, at present a school teacher, is eager for the opportunity to enter the ministry; and when he is able to carry out his plans, the ranks of the pastors and evangelists will have one very effective recruit. He is of good parts, original, and full of burning zeal.

I wont add to the burden already weighing you down by adding to the chorus of groans over the necessity for retrenchment. Dr. Learned or the Mission Sec'y will make one grand concentrated groan that I shall allow to answer for at least my own.

With love & with sincerest esteem,

Yours very faithfully,

T.N. White.

To

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston,
U.S.A. Massachusetts,

Tar, Jan. 16, 91.
Rec'd Feb. 10

Tsu, Ise, Japan.
Mch 5, 1891.

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.,
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Affairs have advanced a stage here in Tsu, & I think I may safely say, though most of my prophecies come to nought, that the external troubles are practically at an end. I wish it were possible to say that this condition of affairs had been brought about by a resoluteness on the part of the Christians that cowed all opposition; & that I could tell of deepened, victorious, & jubilant faith as a result of the so-called persecution. But I have no such happy story to relate. The truth of the matter is quite the opposite For a long time but a mere corporal's guard has come out to the evening services, & of these only one had the courage to assert himself with any vigor. After the removal of the preaching place to a more quiet quarter, the noisy crowds, which, by the way, came for fun rather than ~~for~~ with any persecuting intents, was confined to a lot of small school boys whom a little vigorous action at any time would have brought to their senses. But the cringing attitude of the Christians only encouraged them, and they held high carnival every Sunday evening until the Christians cut the Gordian Knot by voting to give up the evening preaching service and substitute for it one in the afternoon, when there would be no fear of disturbance. So then you may imagine us now sitting in a quiet circle listening undisturbed to the preacher, the Christians, who for some time have been hiding in their holes, venturing out one by one to rejoin the circle. The change in itself is not a bad one. It has many advantages. Most of the Osaka churches have the large preaching service of the day sometime during the afternoon. It will, there is no denying, be a comfort to listen to a sermon in peace once more, to be freed from the annoyance of continued rude interruptions. And it is not to be wondered at that the few faithful ones who have had to bear the brunt of the whole disagreeable business are heartily sick of it and desirous of a change. But the indisputable fact remains, that the change is due, in the last resort, to a lack of stamina, to a failure to meet solemn obligations, & to a sad disregard of covenant vows; that the change is, in a word, an ignominious surrender. To have obtained peace at such a price seems to me unfortunate, deplorable in the extreme.

The only hope of future efficiency lies in a rich outpouring of God's Holy Spirit, in a genuine revival of religion; perhaps I ought to say in a genuine birth of religion; for had there been any true experience of our Lord as a Savior & as an abiding source of power, such a collapse as that just witnessed would not have been possible.

I am inclined to think that the condition of affairs here in Tsu is but one manifestation of the general ~~los~~ spiritual dormancy of which we hear so much at present as characteristic of the Japanese church. What is the cause of it, or rather what are the causes? Dr Davis, in the Advance article which I see quoted in the last Herald & which I have read carefully, says "The New Theology, German Criticism, & Unitarianism". I must express my complete dissent from his view, audacious though it may seem to differ from one whose experience is so much wider than my own. The causes, to my mind, lie much farther back, in a time before the N. Theol., Ger. Crit., & Unit'sm began to be talked about at all. To say nothing of the recent political excitement & preoccupation, or of the reaction against foreigners which, though it may not cause the falling away of any, is an effectual barrier in the way of rapid progress; there is the sad fact that far too many, if not the great majority of the Christians, have their Christianity "above the chin". There is in the people as a people no especial sense of sin. Moreover, the bulk of the preaching, at least so far as I am able to learn by listening & by inquiry, while it is admirable as far as it goes, is conspicuous for what it lacks, - namely emphasis upon the fact of sin & upon Christ as a Savior from sin. There has been such intense earnestness to persuade the people to become Christians for the sake of the country that the need of Christ for the individual soul has been too much left out of account. The benefits to accrue to the nation, morally & otherwise, from an acceptance of Christianity; the superiority of Christ to all other teachers, & of Christianity to all other systems; these are subjects dwelt upon in all conceivable methods of presentation. Apologetics, too, there are in abundance. Almost never, however, have I heard sermons here that it seemed to me would go straight to the heart, convict of sin, & cast the soul in its lost & helpless condition upon its divine Savior.

Christ is more a divine leader & master than a divine Savior. The result is that we have in the churches multitudes who have become Christians for patriotic reasons rather than from a sense of deep personal need; because Christianity is the truth, rather than because, as the truth, it has pierced the soul like a two edged sword & laid bare its terrible natural condition. Such Christians are sincere, & often become truly noble & efficient; but oftentimes the experience of Christ has not been deep enough & solid enough to withstand the assaults of scepticism or to be equal to the demands of persistent, aggressive work. The enthusiasm necessary for a time like this, the enthusiasm necessary to keep the church from somnolence & from grievous loss, must, like a mighty river, have fountains & tributaries that are ample & deep. The "simple Gospel", for which our Japanese brethren are longing is what we need; the simple Gospel, not so much as distinguished from dogmatic accretions of previous ages, as from the extraneous motives ~~which~~ of patriotism & the like, which have usurped the place of the duty of the sinner to his Savior, of the disobedient creature to his God; the simple Gospel, which shall give each repentant sinner such a vivid, assured experience of his Savior that even "the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it." Such a presentation of the Gospel I believe God will bless. Such a presentation, God help me & all whom I can in any way appreciably influence, to make!

It is pleasant to turn from Tsu to Haze, whence glorious news has been coming of late. It is reported that the whole town is stirred, & that three score or more are "seeking the way". I plan to make a visit on Sunday. Unfortunately for passport, reasons, the condition of the road, I must return by night, & so will be unable to meet the most, who find it most convenient to attend an evening service, but I shall doubtless see enough to cheer my heart & to assure me that the Holy Spirit is still at work in Ise. Were the roads good, I could return at night after an evening services, as I do from Yamada & Kameyama, but Wazz being among the mountains, the road is simply unspeakable. I cherish a fond hope, from reading the history of other countries in which the mountains have produced Christians of the sturdy, unflinching type, that here among the mountains of Ise we shall have a race of true followers of the Lord that shall present a joyful contrast to the present inhabitants of the city of the plain.

Will it be asking too much, & will it be too great a breach of the rules to request you to ~~to~~ inform Mr. Swett that the first number of the Old & New Test. Student which I have received is that of Feby '91, & that I am anxious to have my subscription begin with the Jany No. The subscription may have been a little late. If so, will he please rectify the mistake?

May '91

Yours with love & with true esteem,
Frank N. White.

Tsu, Mar. 5, '91.
Rec'd April 13.

Tsu, Ise, Japan.
May 2, 1891.

To the Prudential Committee
of the A.B.C.F.M.
No 1 Somerset St, Boston, Mass, U.S

Dear brethren,

This letter is to explain a request from the Com. ad Interim of the Japan Mission A.B.C.F.M. for an appropriation of Two hundred and twenty-five dollars gold ($225.00) additional on Tsu land account. The above request is to go forward, together with this letter on the following mail.

The amount originally appropriated for land in Tsu was $500.00 A good place, though not the one we at first desired to purchase, was found, - a place high, salubrious, and large enough for two houses. No other desirable place could be found. After consultation with members of *our* parent Osaka station, it was thought best to secure this place, though the money appropriated for the purpose was supposed to suffice for only one house. With the $300.00, we were enabled to purchase the land and also the right of way for a road across the narrow strip of rice fields intervening between the land and the main road. It then remained to get the land into a condition for building, to make a road across the rice fields & up to the house, & to dig a well. The elevation of the house above the surrounding fields has rendered the building of the road & of the well much more costly than would have been the case had we bought on the level.

Thus we are compelled reluctantly to ask for $225.00 additional with which to defray these expenses. We have spent no money needlessly, & have acted all along in the consciousness that we were doing what you would consider necessary and would commend.

It should be borne in mind that the land already secured will suffice for the second house when, in accordance with the wisdom of your honorable body & of the Mission, it shall seem wise to build. As we were encouraged by you to make Tsu a new center for missionary labor, we have tried to act with a view not only to the present, but also to the future.

The money to meet these additional expenses has been drawn temporarily from the house fund. As the house will soon be finished, & the great bulk of that fund required, we crave a favorable and speedy reply to our request.

Believe me, dear brethren,
Yours most heartily,
Frank N. White,
for the Sta. Secy.

A. N. White.
May 2/91.
Mr. Whitt
Jan – May 2d 1891

Tsu. Ise Japan,
May 26, 1891.

My dear Dr Clark,

I ventured to predict in my last letter that the disturbance in Tsu would cease with the surrender of the Sunday evening service. The prediction proved true. From that time to the present, not a single service has been disturbed. Service were held in the afternoon until the coming of a new pastor. With his advent and at his earnest suggestion, we went back to the previous arrangement, with this exception that the evening meetings are now held in a private house instead of in the regular and more public preaching place. The pastor seems to have infused new life into the people. Attendance at prayer meeting has doubled; new hearers are being drawn to the preaching services; and contributions for the support of the work have been very substantially increased. It is still too early to predict, but there is certainly a greater feeling of hopefulness and a manifest advance in consecration to personal work.

The persecution, however, though it disappeared from view in Tsu, has reappeared in aggravated form in Yamada. That in Tsu was the shadow. That in Yamada is the substance, the genuine article. Services have had to be given up as a matter of course. The noise was so great, the band of Christians so small, and the police so supine that it was soon found to be practically useless to contend against such odds. Here, too, there ~~was~~ not only disturbance, but there were societies organized for the special purpose of driving Christianity out of the place, which intimidated those who wished to listen and study, to such an extent that those who sought instruction at the preaching place did so only under cover of the night and finally ceased coming altogether.

But the hardest part of the persecution has fallen on the individual Christians, and it begins to look as if the immediate result, at least, of our recent work were only to drive every Christian out of the place and leave us with no nucleus for future growth. The whole business and life of the place is so intimately connected in various ways with the maintenance of the sacred shrines and of the old folk-religion that tremendous pressure can be brought to bear on anyone suspected of being faithless. The place is a very hot-bed of immorality, but woe to him who tries to lead a pure life under the inspiration of Him who "knew no sin". One citizen of the place made the following remark:- "It is useless to interfere with the public meetings. Those will go on anyway. But the way to deal with these Christians is to make it profoundly hot for every one that comes out as a Christian". His advice, if it was ever needed, has been acted upon most thoroughly". The Christian band of Yamada consisted, two months ago, of three common-school teachers, one law student, and two women quite well advanced in years. Of the three school teachers, two have already been forced to resign, & one of the two disinherited and cast out by his family. Still another teacher is just now hesitating as to whether he shall not throw overboard his Christianity to maintain his place. As for this last one, it will cause no surprise to say that for some time his religion has not been more than skin-deep, that he has hardly attended a service during the winter, and that the Bible & prayer have had little or no place in his experience of late. One of the intents of persecution is, doubtless, to rid the church of just such burdensome chaff as this. The saddest case, however, is that of one of the women before mentioned. She was for years the only Christian in the place. She entertained the missionaries and evangelists as they went to Yamada from time to time. She has held on to her faith all these years, ~~although~~ albeit, owing to her isolation it has not been at all times very bright. Not long ago her husband sought employment as care-taker of one of the temples; but, the Anti-Christian spirit being rampant, he was refused until such time as he could produce evidence that his wife had renounced her Christian profession. This brought matters to a crisis, and, though theretofore himself not at all averse to his wife's faith, he threatened to divorce her unless she at once withdrew from the church. This, in spite of earnest and loving cousel, she decided to do, & thus Yamada has lost its Christian of longest standing. As remaining true would mean for the woman separation from all her children and the seeing of another woman installed at once in her place, the case is peculiarly touching, + calls for the widest charity. While we deeply regret the step, we can hardly blame.

The sad feature common to both of these cases is the evident feeling on the part of many that joining the Church is but an outward ceremony, + that church membership is but an external, and that it can be renounced, if necessary, without disloyalty to the Master. That such steps are possible with no discernible twinges of consciences shows defective training and the imperative need there is for persistent, faithful work.

This field will be a hard one to work for many a year to come. The centring of interests in the Shinto cult at Yamada makes it probable that this province will be the last to yield to Christ. But once let the other provinces of the Empire come under the sway of Christian influences, and, as a prominent Christian worker remarked to me, "Ise will yield without a struggle".

From circumstances such [illegible]

Yamada, it is easy to see that the old forms of persecution have passed away, persecution with all its terrors remains. One of our best Christians said only the other day, "We could stand being thrust into a fire, being tortured, having our heads cut off, and all that sort of thing; but this difficulty of getting even a bare living, this constant uncertainty as to what a day may bring forth; there's the rub." Ay there's the rub.

Tau, May 26, 1891
Rec'd June 20

With love and with Christian greetings,

Very faithfully,

F. N. White.

Tsu, Ise, Japan.
Oct 17, 1891.

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.
No 1 Somerset St, Boston, Mass. U.S.A

My dear Dr. Clark,

The mail of yesterday brought a brief note from you mildly expostulating with me for my long silence. The simple reason for my silence was that, previous to my departure for mission meeting and the mountain, there were no new developements in the situation here. While on the mountain, nothing came to me of sufficient importance to justify my taking any of your time and strength for perusal and reply.

Before passing on to speak in detail of the work in this region, there are one or two matters in your letter which I wish to notice. You speak of $\$700^{00}$ having been granted for the purpose of fitting up the ladies' home, and that you suppose by the use of this, the ladies have been made comfortable for the winter. I, at least, have never heard of any such 200^{00}. No such amount has been expended for such a purpose since my coming hither nearly a year ago. It is possible that Miss Colby had the expending of some such sum, but it must have been quite awhile ago. The only money which has been granted for our use during the last year is the 225^{00} extra for land. I have written to Miss Gardner, who is now in Kyōto, to see whether she can give me any information on the subject, but I have as yet received no reply.

I am pleased that you are so thoughtful for the comfort of the ladies and for the efficiency of our station work. Whether they wish to avail themselves of your kind provision of money for their new home, I am not fully certain. I am rather inclined to think that they do not care to build at present, for they are just planning the substantial enlargement of their present home in a way to afford them more sunshine a~~nd~~ more cheerful outlook, and more conveniences generally. They need it sadly, as I know from experience, having spent several months in the same house. However, I have forwarded your letter to Miss Gardner, and she will probably write you fully respecting her own hopes and plans.

Just at present, this family is alone in Tsu, and promises to be alone for an indefinite period to come. Miss Gardner is watching at the bedside of her Matsuda San, who has been daughter and more than daughter to her. The dear girl, one of the sweetest and bravest of Christian saints, is very low with consumption and will probably not last long, and naturally Miss G. feels that duty, as well as affection, calls her to minister to the sufferer awhile she passes away. Miss Parmelee, too, we had fondly hoped to have with us, but the sudden departure of Miss Denton for home made a vacancy in the Dōshisha Girls' School that it was vital should be filled, & Tsu station was called upon to make the necessary sacrifice. It is needless to say that we are lonely as well as crippled, owing to the absence of our two good friends and fellow-workers; but we shall hold on grimly by the teeth and do the best we can.

Tsu church shews little or no change. The pastor has an up-hill road of it to bring this church to anything like an adequate sense of its responsibility. But he is devoting himself to his task with grace and grit, and with a full realization of the patience and faith that are necessary to work the needed transformation. His preaching is admirable in its spirit and in its spirituality.

As you intimated in your letter,

Mrs J. H. White

the representations in my last word to you can hardly stand for the present; still Ise has not felt the warm breath of the Spring that seems opening to our work to the same extent that other fields have felt it. Persecution has died out in Yamada; at least all is quiet there now, & has been for several months; but largely, I think, because we have wisely refrained from holding public services, & because now there is almost no one left in the place to afford material for persecution. Two proved faithless or succumbed to pressure, and withdrew from the church; two lost employment and have gone elsewhere; while the one or two that remain are in a position to defy their opponents. Still it is something that things have quieted down, & the evangelist who has just gone there from work in Kyōto may in time be able to make something of an impression. There are a few inquirers, and, as the prospect of danger lessens, others will likely come out of their holes. The noble Japanese woman who has been courageously holding the place for a year or more will move at once to Kameyama where the openings for woman's work are much larger, & where the prospects for speedy results are much brighter. This Yamada persecution, like the proverbial ill-wind, blew the work one good thing. The two whom I spoke of as having lost their positions and gone elsewhere have entered the vernacular theological course of the Dōshisha, and, together with one from Kameyama, make three as the contribution of Ise to this year's beginning class.

I cannot omit, while speaking of Yamada, one of those coïncidences which only limited vision prevents one in modesty from terming special providences. My last letter referred to the case of the woman who was forced to withdraw from the church on a threat of divorcement, because her husband could not otherwise obtain employment at the shrines. He told Miss Gardner, when she expostulated faithfully with him before the decisive step was taken, that he expected to serve Jingu for only four or five years, and that then his wife could rejoin if she were so inclined. Almost immediately he was stricken down with a severe illness, which terminated with his death only a few weeks ago, without his ever having been able to enter on the position to secure which he had sacrificed the honor both of his wife and of himself.

"Haze is the one place, the condition of which brings us almost unadulterated joy. It was fortunate in getting the services of one of the choicest spirits in the Dōshisha for the summer. He averaged a service a day with them for fifty days, besides doing an enormous amount of personal work. The result was the baptism of eleven adults, eight men and three women, and the bringing of at least three others to a position which makes it probable that they will be admitted ere long. More surprising, if not more pleasing, was the sudden spring which the monthly contributions for the support of the evangelist took from eighty sen up to four en, & all as the result of quickened faith and zeal. This comes from people who are truly poor, who have little or nothing laid aside, but who keep themselves out of debt (a feature which gives Haze a unique reputation in this region) by dint of unremitting industry and economy. These Christians wear the same clothes year in and year out, and eat the poorest of food, that they may have wherewith to extend the work. For a time they were so zealous in their Christian activity that they proposed to dispense with the labors of an evangelist, doing all the work themselves; but the presence of the summer evangelist and the grand results flowing from his work, have convinced them of the danger and folly of such a proceeding, and they are now seeking with equal zeal for one who shall carry on the work so auspiciously begun. The opportunities which the right man, working from Haze as a center, would have in that mountain region are truly great. But that right man, in fact any man at all, is hard to find; and the one regrettable feature of all this promising work is the practical necessity, which we seem to be face to face with, of robbing Yamada to pay Haze; in other words of taking our man out of Yamada to put him in this more important place. If worse comes to worse, we cannot hesitate, but it will cut deep to abandon a place into which we have already put too much of time, money, and strength to throw them lightly away. We do not give up hope yet, for it is hardly conceivable that we should be forced to take so decidedly radical a step. It is something of a consolation, however, that it is prosperity rather than calamity that makes us consider the possibility of such a step.

I am delighted to hear that your trip to Europe brought you refreshment and strength. May the strength last you long benignantly to watch over and direct our Japan work.

With true Christian regards,
Most cordially,
F. N. White.

F. N. White
Tsu - Shien
Oct 17 1891

Okayama, Japan, Oct. 24th 1891.

Dear Dr Clark;

I have been intending to write to you for some time, but have been very busy since I got back from the summer vacation. I enjoyed that period of rest and especially the opportunity it brought for personal contact with the others members of the mission. It gave me a chance to learn to know them and the fellowship together was very helpful.

I came back better filled in many ways for the year's work before me. I am enjoying it very much. My teaching in the School, eight hours, comes in the afternoon this year which gives me the entire morning free for language study.

I am very fortunate in having

secured a much better teacher than the one I had last year. He is a graduate of the last class from the Doshisha and also teaches some in the School.

I am enjoying my study and can now begin to feel that I am making a little progress in the language.

The Old Testament is to be printed in the romaji soon and that it might be hastened the committee asked help in correcting the Mss. As I thought it would be an excellent language study for me I have taken the book of Hosea and shall have my teacher begin to read it to me next week for me to correct.

I took a very interesting trip with Mr. Pettee last week to attend the tenth anniversary of the Church in Takahashi. A kuruma ride of six hours brought us there Monday evening.

"The meetings began the next morning with a sermon followed by the Communion service. In the afternoon of the same day, there was speaking by one of the orphans from Mr. Ishii's asylum and also by a member of the Boys' School, for a delegation of about 30 from the former and ten from the latter went over to the celebration. They walked the entire distance leaving here about 2 a.m. Monday and arriving there about 5 P.m. They created quite a sensation there as they march lately somewhat after the manner of the Salvation Army, headed by six trumpeters and carrying 3 flags black, red & white which signify respectively sin, salvation & purity I believe.

Thursday evening they conducted meetings there, remaining over for that purpose by special request, tho the regular meetings closed Wednesday night. The boys from our school did good work in speaking upon Xty in eight places in the city.

I enjoyed this trip very much and derived much good from it in many ways. It was a good thing for me to meet the evangelists and workers in our field and begin an acquaintance with them.

One gains much encouragement from attending such a meeting, even if every thing that is said is not understood, for you can not be present upon such an occasion without feeling that Xty is making progress and daily becoming more of a power in Japan!

I rejoice daily that I am permitted to work in such a field and shall endeavor to prove myself an increasingly useful and faithful servant of our Master, Most sincerely

Schuyler F. White

Oct. 24/91

Tsu, Ise, Japan,
Feb'y 8, 1892.

My dear Dr. Clark,

It is a genuine satisfaction to be able to write in a cheering, hopeful strain with regard to the work in Ise. Strange as it may seem and little as we expected it when I wrote last, the church in Tsu is actually moving with the vigor of a new life. During last Autumn the number of attendants at the pastor's Bible class suddenly increased, & on the first Sunday morning of 1892 we had the privilege of welcoming most of them into the church. Seven were received at that time, & on the following day four more were baptized and received into fellowship at the neighboring town of Kameyama. These joyful events were followed by the meetings of the week of prayer, which called out more than double the number of Christians that had been in the habit of attending the usual service of prayer, and which were characterized by earnest ~~prayer~~ petitions and by deep spiritual power. All the services and activities of the church seem to have shared in the general quickening. Not all of the Christians, to be sure, are sharing in these spiritual joys of the new year, nor have we any large number of inquirers from without just at present; but the infusion of new blood and the gift of new life have resulted in a general improvement & in a raising of the general tone of the church that promise to be permanent and that justify genuine hopefulness. Now for some practical evidences. At the annual meeting of the church on Jan'y 10, the debt, which had been accumulating during the previous years of lethargy, was attacked. The pastor urged the immediate payment of it not only on the grounds of honor & self-respect, but also on the ground that the existence of a debt is an effectual handicap to all spiritual efficiency. When the pledges were counted up, it was found that the total more than covered the amount of the debt. Subsequent subscriptions increased the surplus ~~up~~ to such respectable proportions, that it will be applied to the purchase of a Christian cemetery, the lack of which has been felt for a long time as a great obstacle to aggressive work. Regular subscriptions, too, while by no means yet what they should be, are sufficient to fullfil the pledges made to the Japanese Missionary Society and to do away with the fear of incurring another shameful and clogging debt.

Miss Gardner's work among the women is very promising. She feels that perhaps the returning to Tsu without either Miss. Parmelee or the Japanese helper who was both teacher & daughter to her, by forcing her more than usual for society & comfort among the women, has been in one way of help to the work. Whatever the reason, however, there is no branch of our work which shows more satisfactory results than that under her special care. Now that so good a beginning has been made, and that Miss Parmelee has come both as companion and reinforcement, the work can hardly fail to take a good leap forward.

I ought to say, before going on, that among the subscriptions for the debt were one for over $12.00 En by the man ~~one~~ to whom most, if not all, the money was owed, & another of of two (2) En by a woman in a neighboring village out of a monthly stipend of 1.50 En which she receives for teaching sewing in the public schools. Genuine sacrifice is no monopoly of any one locality, or of any one nation.

I wrote in my last letter, that we seemed face to face with the necessity of supplying the Church at Haze with an evangelist at the expense of the work in Yamada. What then *seemed* to be necessary, *actually became* necessary, & we no longer have public work at Yamada. The few Christians there, however, are kept from feeling that they are entirely deserted by means of monthly visits from the pastor in Haze & the woman evangelist in Kameyama, both of whom formerly worked in Yamada. This withdrawing from Yamada seems like a backward step, & we were very loath to take it. But there is no comparison between Yamada & Haze in point of need and promise, and when the necessity for the change was upon us, we did not hesitate.

To offset this apparent backward step, we plan a forward one from which much, without presumption, may be expected. We have had work at Kameyama for some time, but the other towns adjoining and along the line of the new railway which runs through northern Ise (with which Tsu is connected by a branch R.R.) we have been unable practically to touch on account of the usual lack, - men & money. The cessation of the Yamada work and the assuming by the Haze people of a generous proportion of their pastors salary leave us free to ~~us~~ engage in this work provided the ~~money~~ man can be found. And, happily, the man has been found in the person of one of the finest young men in the Tsu church, a man who has long had the direct evangalistic work on his heart, but who has been held back by family complications. He goes into this new work with joy, and will commence in the course of a week or two. Being a man of good parts and undoubted devotion, he is a fine acquisition to our working force. To anticipate your natural query as to why we neglect Yamada for new work like this, I will simply say that we are guided by probabilities. We are all unanimous in feeling that the towns along the new railway and the region bordering it offer better opportunities for work and give promise of more speedy and more lasting results than does

Yamada. Leading Japanese workers strongly deprecate any attempt at public work there in the present state of local feeling, and, with extreme regret, we have come to feel that their position and advice are well taken. The aim now is to concentrate ~~of~~ on places of brightest promise rather than on those where the conservative feeling is strongest, in the conviction that the latter will succumb of their own accord when national sentiment has been changed.

You ask particularly regarding my opportunities for preaching outside of Tsu. I fear I cannot make a very impressive report regarding my own activity, though I snatch at every opportunity that offers itself or that can be made to offer itself. My passport pins me down to Tsu. The necessity of returning the same day prevents my doing work outside at about the only time when people can be reached, - the evening. Occasionally a meeting is arranged for during the day, but little comparatively can be accomplished at times when only a handful of people can be gathered. In some parts of the country, two-weeks-passports can be obtained, & with these quite a little local work is often done. I, however, do not feel free to ask for such passes except when I want to go to Kyoto, Osaka or some of the more distant places. The temper of the local officials is such that I should only invite reproach if I secured passports to do local work. So I have to content myself with sitting still, studying hard, and keeping the wheels moving. It is hard to be happy & contented cooped up in a hole with little opportunity for the one work I love, but I try to think of it as a boon to have even the privilege of being cooped up, so long as it seems to be the will of God & of my fellow laborers that I be so.

With warmest Christian greetings,
Very Sincerely, F. N. White.

Feb 8. 1892
Rec—

To the Prudential Committee of A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Brethren in the Lord.

We take the privilage of offering a petition in behalf of our boys' school Tai sei gakkwan. We thank you for your kind help for many years past, in furnishing us good and efficient teachers, whose teaching and Christian influences are greatly appreciated.

I suppose, you have already heard of the school from the missionaries. But I wish you to hear of it from the Japanese side too. It was established in 1886, by a few Christians, who felt a great need of an Eng. boys' school in the city. When there was a good prospect for the treaty revision to be carried into effect, Eng. learning was very much encouraged, so the every Eng. school was overcrowded. Then we had over two hundred boys in the school. You see the Eng. school was very popular then. Our hired Jap. house could not accomodate so many students. So we were obliged to get a new building. We raised about eleven hundred yen among Jap. friends. We built a school house of 36 feet by 60 feet. When this was completed, a Jap. friend gave us one thousand yen for dormitory. But as we have built on a hired ground, we are obliged to return the land by the end of next march.

Now I will tell you how our school has

succeded as a Christian school. Our trustees number sixteen in all, who are the most influencial members of our Kumiai churches in the city, and the main teachers are also Christians. So the school is carried on according to the Christian principles. We have graduated ten young men who are all professing Christians of good standing. Many of the number are thinking of getting into ministry, one is already in the Doshisha theological department. As the Christian influence is very strong in the school, most of the students are led to attend the churches, and finally converted. Our elder boys are actually engaged in the evangelical work and they are doing very nice work as Sunday school teachers. We are very anxious to continue the school for the sake of the Christian influence in the second largest city in the Empire.

We have no permanent fund for the school, but we get about four hundred yen from our Christian communities. So we can carry on our school without getting into debt. But as I mentioned above, we are obliged to return the ground next year, if the owner don't consent to renew the lease. We are not able to buy the lot, as it costs us very high.

May we ask you to let us have the use of your land on Nakanoshima for a certain number of years till we get strong enough to secure the land? We are very anxious to hear your good reply,

Yours in the Lord.
S. T. Miyagawa,
President of the school
in behalf of trustees

Osaka, July 3rd 1892.

Dear Dr. Clark;

The boys school concerning which Mr. Miyagawa has written, was opened six years ago, largely through Mr. Miyagawa's influence. As Mr. Miyagawa is the pastor of the largest church in Osaka, and as the boys of the school come under the influence of his preaching, and are brought into the atmosphere of active church life, the results have been such that we may well consider it an important branch of the work in connection with our station. It has already sent two or three choice men to the Doshisha School in Kyoto, besides sending many witnesses for Christ into other fields.

The request of the trustees is that the use of the land that was originally purchased for

Miss Gouldy, & is now owned by the A. B. C. F. M., may be given to the school for ten years without rent. The cost of the lot was about 1700 en, or at the present rate about $1200. If the Prudential Committee grant this request, it will secure the continuance of this school, to which different members of the Osaka Station have given considerable time during the past six years, & in which the encouraging results just mentioned have been realized.

The Congregational churches are so weighted with the support of their regular church work, & with the erection of their houses of worship, that they cannot be expected to increase their expenditures on these schools for several years, though we may hope that they will continue to give at about the same rate as they have in the past. We believe that aid given to them at this time of emergency will not weaken their spirit of independence.

Osaka. July 3. 1892.
Rec'd Sept. 19. 1892.

[From the Minutes of the Japan Mission July, 1892]

RESOLVED:—That we recommend the Prudential Committee to grant to the trustees of the Taisei Gakkwan the use of our land on Naka no Shima, for ten years, on condition that the money necessary to the removal and establishment of the school there be actually raised before taking possession of the land.

Yours
John T. Gulick
Frank N. White

Members of the Osaka Station now on the ground

207

Osaka Japan,
Dec 5, 1892.

My dear Dr. Clark,

One or two notes from you of late have reminded me of my great remissness towards you. My one reason for long silence is that, unless there is something of special interest in the work that calls for particular mention, I hesitate to burden you with letters.

I am quite surprised to find myself in Osaka, attempting to fill in a very meagre way the vacancy caused by Mr. Cary's transferrence to Kyōto. On reaching

Kōbe for mission meeting & consulting with Dr Berry, it became quite evident that it would be best to leave Tsu for the sake of our little daughter's health, but Osaka was perhaps the one place to which I had no thought of going and to which I did not dream of being transferred. But the transfer has taken place, & I must confess that from almost every point of view the change is a very agreeable one both for my wife and for myself. If I chafed under the enforced inaction of residence in Ise, here there is enough to do & opportunities sufficient to satisfy an appetite the most voracious for work. I have much of just the kind of work for which I feel myself best fitted & which I most enjoy, & if not in reality more useful than when in Tsu, I am at least under the pleasant delusion that I am more useful. I hope to have something to write of genuine interest touching the work before long. The city work is, I think, very hopeful. The churches, even if not as a whole as active as one could desire, certainly contain a large number of devoted, ardent souls, who sustain the aggressive work as well as the interior church life.

churches that can show such an array of able, consecrated laborers, have no reason for dismal wails, or pessimistic groans. I for one, tho' new to this field (perhaps _because_ I am new to this field) am hopeful, not of speedy evangelization, but of a steady, sterling progress.

We have welcomed back the Allchins, & welcomed, for the first time, Miss Case, with genuine joy. Mr. A. having given special attention to City Mission methods, will have an open field along lines which no one has yet adequately worked. Miss Case is of the kind for which we can return more than formal thanks.

Very heartily, F. N. White

Osaka, Dec. 5, 1892
Rec'd Dec. 28

No 31 Concession, Ōsaka Japan

Feby 16, 1893

Dear Brethren of the C.A.J.,

Ōsaka station unites with me in requesting you to approve of a request to the P.C. that my family & myself be granted a vacation beginning with the coming May, & that arrangements be made for an answer by cablegram.

Tho' I shall have been in Japan practically seven working years (not quite seven calendar years, however) I feel that you should be informed so far as possible of the reasons which prompt me to make the request for so early a vacation.

As some of you at least have already heard, the recent sudden news of the death of ~~my~~ wife's father, has been followed by the equally sudden, & even more unexpected news of the death of my own father in England whither he had gone for health & pleasure. These two losses coming so suddenly, coupled ~~[illegible]~~ moreover, with word, which reached

by the last mail, & the effect that my
ife's mother stands in grave need of
for a while, make it clear to us that
present our duty lies in the homeland.
had not planned to ask for a vaca-
on so early in our life out here. In
ct, the going at present will be at the
st of sacrifices which we are both
ry loath to make. Both for the sake of the
ork which we have just begun here
Osaka, for the sake of the effect which
vacation just now will have on my
n mastery of the language, & for the
ke of our personal convenience, we
sitate exceedingly to make the request.
ut duty lies in but one direction at
ce, & we cannot avoid the conviction
t that same duty calls us home.

I hardly need to add that we should
pect to return at the earliest possi-
le moment; and that should any-
ing in the mean time (ie between now &
coming May) occur making it
ossible for us consistently to re-
ain in Japan, we shall gladly

defer our vacation to a later season.

It seems wise to ask for an answer by cablegram, inasmuch as the probable great increase of travel America-wards during the coming months is likely to make the securing of comfortable accommodations at a late date on the steamer very difficult. I would suggest that the word "White" be used in case of a favorable decision, & the word "Black" in the event of an unfavorable one. I should like an answer by cable in either case.

Will the Sec'y of the C.A.I., in case of favorable action, kindly forward this letter to the Prudential Committee?

With regret at the necessity for thus beseeching your favorable consideration,

I remain,

Your affectionate brother in the common work,

Frank N. White

16. 1893.

Rec'd Mch. 30.

D.6

ST. LOUIS & BIG MUDDY COAL COMPANY.
F. A. DAWES, General Western Agent.
OOM 719 N. Y. Life Building.

OMAHA NEB. May 26 1893

er Dr N. G. Clark,
No1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr Clark,

This is just to let you know that I am thus far on my home ourney & that we are in fair condition. shall write you more fully from

Eau Claire, Wis., where I shall be mo
of the Summer. My address will
be in care of the "Commercial Bank."

With kindest regards.

Yours heartily,

F. N. White

Omaha, May 26, 1893
Rec'd May 29

Rev. F. N. White

Eau Claire, Wis.,
June 5, 1893.

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D. Rec'd June 8
No. 1 Somerset st,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear friend,

Your letter in response to mine from Omaha awaited me here on my arrival. I am very grateful to you & to the members of the Pru. Com. for their sympathy & for their generous granting of my request. Very grateful too, are those whose hearts have been cheered & comforted by our home-coming. It was exceedingly hard to make the decision which led to our return. It was only the regular amt, + perhaps the grant of a a little more. My family will be quite a little larger here than while I was in Japan; + while the burden of the additional members will not fall wholly upon me, it will to a certain extent. Add to this the fact that wherever I go, I shall have to pay quite heavily for house-rent, on account of the size of the family, I do not see how I can get along with less than $1500.00, or at that rate, for the year.

As I reached here June 3d, I suppose my salary will begin from that date. I shall not make this my permanent place, but shall stern conviction of duty that made the decision, with all that it involved, possible. I am in a position now where I shall have to crave the favorable consideration of the P.C. once more. I hesitate to speak of the question of aid from the P.C., but no feeling of false delicacy should, I suppose, keep me from it. I would that I were in a position in which it would not be necessary for me to ask any thing from you, but having no resources of any account outside of my salary, I am compelled to ask the continuance of ~~any~~ the be here for two or three months at least.

I should send my expense acct to Mr Ward at once, were I not waiting to hear from Mr. Frear with regard to a matter which affects the acct. I shall forward an itemized statement in the course of a few days. May I not trouble you to ask Mr Ward to send me $50 or $100 on acct. pending the decision of the P.C.?

With kindest regards & most cordial greetings,

Yours very sincerely,

F. N. White

P.S. It occurs now to me that this letter should have been addressed to the P.C., but the habit of writing to you is so strong upon me, that I hope my breach of regularity will be overlooked.

F. N. W.

Frank N. White

His mother

Eau Claire, Wisconsin
July 15, 1893
Recd July 18.

My dear Dr. Clark,

I think I am in a position now to tell you something of my plans for the future. It has taken some little time for affairs to shape themselves. I cant speak even yet with as much definiteness as I could wish, but will outline what I hope to be able to do. On arriving here in America, I found that the need for our return was even more serious than I had supposed. It even looked for a little while as if I should be compelled to relinquish all thought of returning to Japan. Without going into detailed explanation, the simple fact of the matter is that it is absolutely necessary for us to care for my wife's mother so long as she lives. She, however, has indicated her willingness to return to Japan with us, in case that shall prove the thing to do. That opens the way for us to consider the advisability of doing so. But her age & her infirm health make it somewhat doubtful whether we should be justified in taking her at her word. If she can go with us, then there is nothing which stands in the way of our return, & I shall be at liberty to plan for the year of vacation with a view to resuming my work. But if her condition will not warrant such a great uprooting & transplanting, I must as soon as possible get down to regular work and cease to be a burden upon the Board.

The outlook at present is somewhat encouraging. I have consulted ~~the~~ physician who had charge of her during her last severe illness and he - knowing her rare powers as a traveler - speaks very hopefully. We do not feel like coming to a final decision, however, until we had opportunity to hear from Drs. Berry & Taylor. They both knew her when she visited Japan a year & a half ago, & from their superior knowledge of the conditions & risks of life in Japan, will be able to help us to a wise decision. I wrote them some time ago, & shall hope for replies about the middle of next month.

In case of a favorable opinion from the mission physicians, we hope to spend the remainder of our stay in Reading, Mass., my old home. I feel the need of being where I can give some special attention, under favorable conditions, to some of the questions which are uppermost at the present time. The long period of preparation for active work with the Japanese language meant the comparative neglect of questions upon which one must at least be well informed if he hopes to have abiding influence with the leaders of Japanese thought. ~~But~~ Wherever I go, I shall not remain here, but shall make a move to some more permanent home in the early Autumn.

This has been with me simply a temporary stopping place. The necessary removal will of course involve some little expense, - that of our rail-road fare + freight on some articles of furniture. Do you think that the P.C. will bear for me the bare expenses of removal? I ask this only because, while necessarily receiving salary now, I have at no time looked upon this place as my permanent abode.

I am doing what little I can to give those who ask me, some conception of the conditions of our work in Japan. I have spoken several times already. I speak for the second time in the 1st Cong'l Church here to-morrow evening.

I look forward to the privilege of meeting you. I was present at the last meeting of the Japanese Churches, & so am, perhaps, in a position better to give you complete impressions of the very peculiar conditions in Japan that are others who are confined to pen & ink. I think that I understand fairly well the situation & that I can give, approximately at least, a just account of recent proceedings. We had much to bear, but have good reason to be sanguine for the future.

With kindest regards,

Yours heartily,

Frank Newhall White.

Rev. G. N. White
743 College Ave.,
Beloit, Wis.

Oct 20, 1893
Rec'd Oct. 23.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Quite an extended absence has prevented me from writing you since taking up my residence here. We have been specially favored in being able to step right into this beautiful home, left vacant by the recent death of the lamented Dr. Jeremiah Porter. We had hoped, as you may remember, to take up our abode for the year in Reading; but the great expense both to the Board & to ourselves involved in such a move, & the opening to us of this home led us to relinquish the plan. We are delightfully situated, and have every prospect of a pleasant stay here.

It is with great reluctance & hesitation that I speak of one or two matters. Did it not seem absolutely necessary for me to do so, I should keep silence until these days of financial stringency are over. But the late panic affected both the stricken mothers whom we are now caring for, to such an extent that our present resources are much less than we expected them to be. In placing our need for the year at $1500.00, I put it at less than I knew we should require, counting on income which for the present, at least, is not incoming. My request now is not for addition to our allowance as such, but that one or two special expenses - which I had hoped to bear myself - may be borne for me, if possible.

The first expense is that of my wife's coming confinement. This will probably take place sometime about the middle of December. May I not ask for the usual grant for a child, and that at least half of it be granted to me during

Dec. to meet the extraordinary professional charges of the first month or two.

The second expense is that for a surgical operation in Chicago — if thought wise — upon myself, which both Dr Berry & Dr Taylor advised me to have performed while at home. Dr Berry at first expected to perform the operation himself, & actually obtained a number of new & special instruments for the purpose. But the operation being a delicate one, in the performing of which neither he nor any of the mission physicians had had much experience, he strongly urged me to have it done by a specialist in the United States. The operation, I may say, is a nasal one. I do not know what the expense will be, but I should like to be authorized to do what seems best after consulting with the Board officials in Chicago.

If these expenses can be granted, I think that I shall be able to get along fairly in spite of the special stringency in which, with our greatly enlarged family, we now find ourselves.

I have just returned from a three weeks visit to my old parishioners in Hancock, Mich.

They welcomed me back with a cordiality and a genuineness of affection which would brighten a darker experience than I have ever undergone or expect to undergo.

With heartiest of regards to you, my dear Dr. Clark,

Yours most sincerely,

Frank Newhall White

P.S. Both Dr Berry & Dr Taylor wrote more hopefully of the plan to return with my wife's mother than I had dared to expect. I feel justified now to rest for a while, leaving it for the coming months to make it clear to us whether or not our duty here -

~~after~~ after lies in Japan or in the homeland. Dr. Gulick has sent me a copy of a paragraph in your letter of July 29 to Mr Pettee relative to the closing up of the mission as a mission in the near future. Will you kindly advise me what you think would be best for me to plan for, considering the factors which, as you know, complicate my individual problem. I wish that I might have the privilege of talking this & other matters over with you by word of mouth. But distance makes that impracticable, & I must burden you to advise me by letter.

T. N. W.

Rev. F. W. Whee

743 College Av
Beloit, Wis.
Dec 26, 1893

My dear Dr. Clark, Rec'd Dec. 29.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st. In response to your kind inquiries regarding the health of my family, I am glad to say that all are fairly well. Our fourth child and third little daughter arrived on the 14th, & while my wife has had a rather slow recovery, she is gaining strength nicely now, & we hope to see her well & on her feet again before long.

I really owe you an apology for very long silence. It has been almost wholly due to the effect on my eyes of the nasal operation in Chicago for which the Prudential Committee so kindly granted me aid. The operation has been a gradual one, & indeed is not finished as yet. It was not possible to do all at once. But the worst is over, & the result will, I am sure, be a permanent physical gain to me. The cost thus far has been very small, and I am quite confident of keeping the total expense well within the appropriation.

I note what you say respecting my return to Japan. I am more than grateful that at this time, when only men of great tact & ability, can be of use in Japan, you should place so much confidence in me. I feel, as do you, that there has never been a time when Japan needed missionaries more than at present. Every outbreak of childishness & petulance is just so much proof positive of the need there is of sympathetic fellowship and wise guidance. This is no time for weakening the force nor for letting up in the least the most ardent of missionary endeavor. For this reason, deficient as I am in the qualities needed for the highest usefulness there, I would that I might be at my post at the front.

But the same good Father who led me to Japan & has led me hither seems to be interposing a flat & decisive veto against my return. I had not realized this until very recently; I might say, until within a very few days. All this Fall it has been my full expectation & plan to return, for my wife's mother, on whose account principally we were compelled to come to the homeland, had expressed her willingness to return with us. ~~[illegible]~~ Against the advice of most of my friends – friends, too, fully in sympathy with my work in Japan – I have held to this plan. They have said that, granting her willingness, I had no right to take one so aged (72) & feeble at her wor[illegible], & transplant her into a country so trying in its conditions & climate

3

as Japan. I have fought against this advice, & clung to my determination; but fuller acquaintance with her condition has of late made me question whether I were doing right in ignoring the advice of so many friends. And what is more, only a few days ago, in fact since our little one came, she showed plainly to my wife her real reluctance to accompanying us. That simply means - I fear - that we must remain for a time at least in this country, for it is our plain duty to care for her during her remaining days. No-one can comprehend, I think, what this new realization of the stern necessities of the case means to me. The surrender of a chosen life work is no easy thing. God knows that I gave myself heart & soul, without reserve, to this work in Japan. Perhaps He means to force upon me that I must be equally willing to do this work in this land. The thought, too, of the great expense I have been to the Board & of the comparatively little work I had accomplished up to the time of my return weighs heavily often upon my mind. But it is unmanly to make even this suggestion of a plaint. His Will be Done!

I think it will be wise for me to seek at least temporary work as soon my own condition & that of my wife will allow. I have said nothing to Dr. Hitchcock as yet, for the most decisive thing has occurred since my seeing him less than a week ago. I can't bring myself ~~as yet~~ to even suggest the severing of my connection with the Board. I should hope that the connection might be continued for a while at least after my securing some field of labor.

I would that I might have a face to face conversation with you. I could show you my heart & put the situation before you in a far more satisfactory way than is possible with pen & paper.

Word has come to me indirectly of the burning by an incendiary of the house built for me at Tsu. Have you heard of this? If so, will you kindly give me the benefit of what information has reached you?

With sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas & a Happy New Year,

Yours heartily,

Frank Newhall Whit

P.S. I refused a call to my old churc in Hancock the early part of thi month owing to my then expectation of soon resuming my work at Osaka. F. N. W.

412 N. 4 st
Burlington
Iowa

May 14, 1894

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
No 1 Somerset St
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Clark,

The time has come when it seems best for me to sever my connection with the American Board I need not write of my sincere and painful regret in doing so, for you understand from my previously written letters how I have taken this step only because forced by circumstances beyond my control. This has been the disappointment of

my life. But the hand of the One whom we both serve and love supremely has been so manifestly guiding me from the moment that I left Japan, that I must not repine. In thus presenting my formal resignation, I wish to express my gratitude to the members of the Prudential Committee for their kindness & generosity to me & to my family, & to you for the help & inspiration which your letters have ever been to me.

I wish my resignation to take effect from May 3d 1894 up to which time my allowance has

been paid by Treas. Ward.)

I have just one favor to ask of the Prudential Committee, & that is that they meet the expense of shipping from Japan to my present place of residence the several boxes left in Japan which contain my books, clothing, & minor household effects. I sent word some time ago directing that they be shipped at the earliest opportunity to Boston. I shall be deeply grateful if your Com. shall see its way clear, as it has before under similar circumstances, to bear the expense thither & thence to Burlington.

It has been a great privilege to me to be able of late to make a series of addresses in the interests of the Board. It will be a similar privilege in days to come to be of any possible service to you or to any of the Secretaries. I shall be a missionary pastor, & shall carry the missionary heart & word wherever I go.

Believe me, my dear Dr Clark, with heartiest Christian regards, & with profound esteem and love,

Yours faithfully,
Frank Newhall White

Rev. F. N. White,

Burlington, Iowa, May 14 } 1894

Rec'd May 18.

Resignation

143 College Ave,
Beloit, Wis.,
Mch 13, 1894

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.,
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr Clark,

Your generous letter of Mch 6 is at hand & touches me deeply. Giving up my work in Japan has cost me the hardest struggle of my life, a struggle, in fact, in comparison with which all others do not even deserve the name of struggle. Under these circumstances, the coming of your generous, ap-

preciative letter, with
nothing in it of even
implied reproach, has
affected me so that I
can hardly control my-
self for making an
adequate response.

You may have been
surprised at my long
silence after sending
me your letter of Dec.
29 in reply to my
announcement of our
decision to remain in
the home-land. The fact
of the matter was, that
the situation had not
changed in any way
& that I could not bring
myself to write you a
letter which must have
consisted of mere va-i

regrets. The situation
remained practically
the same until the con-
versation with Dr Hitch-
cock which resulted in
the recent telegram. The
circumstances were as
follows:- Last Dec.
I received a call from
my old church in Han-
cock Mich, the church
I left to go to Japan. I at
once declined because
I then expected to return
to Japan. A little over
a week ago, I received
a letter from the prin-
ipal man of the church
asking me whether, in
view of my remaining
in this country, I would
accept if the call were

to be renewed, & calling
for an immediate reply.
To enable me to make
an adequate reply, I
went to Chicago & had
the whole matter befor
Dr H. I did not feel
at liberty to say "Yes",
because I felt that my
first duty was to the
Board, & that I wanted
to be of use to it as lon
as possible here, es-
pecially as I could n
return to Japan; sa
I had been confined to
the house & thus unable
help Dr Hitchcock durin
the winter. Neither did I
dare to say "No", be-
cause these continued ove
tures from a people

whom I had once been privileged to serve seemed to indicate strongly the will of God touching my future field of work. Hence the telegram. For your prompt reply, & for the letter with which you followed it, I am deeply grateful to you. Your thoughtful consideration of my future interests is but another expression of the more than generous treatment which has been accorded myself & my family from the very first of our connection with the Board.

I still wish to be of

Rev. F. N. White Mal. (194/13)

help. I intend to do all I can for Dr Hitchcock until the time for the permanent severing of my relations to the Board comes. And even while in the "pastorate", I hope that you, & all of the officers of the Board will feel free to call upon me for any services that I can render.

I shall keep you informed of my movements.

With profound affection & esteem,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Frank Newhall White

New Haven, Ct, Mar. 1st '90.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Sir:

I rec'd your letter thursday. It is cause of rejoicing with me that the way now seems opening for me to labor under the Board in Japan. Your inference as to the form which my work might best take seems to be well-drawn and agrees with the opinion of others. In the study of myself with reference to the form of labor for which I am best fitted, it has seemed to me that I might succeed in doing more good by teaching than in any other way, and I am inclined to think that such is the case.

I realize that teaching is a very important work there, that a teacher has a wide sphere of influence and his work is one that is most

I feel, as you do, the importance of making the most of the opportunities of study still remaining to me here and, as I have time, shall also study Japan.

I thank you for your suggestions and kind wishes. I shall be glad to avail myself of your wide experience and knowledge in connection with my work, as of course it will be very helpful to me.

Most truly yours.
S. S. White.

important and necessary in laying a broad and sure foundation in Christian knowledge upon which to build the Christian life.

Thus to mould the minds of young men and start them aright upon the higher life is surely a most inviting work and one that is certain to bear large fruit.

I am acquainted with several Japanese here and I find them to be all that you say as to character and ability. They are glad to welcome me to work in their country and will render me all the aid they can.

I know of no reason now why I may not be able to start by Sept.

I should be very glad indeed if Mr Severance should be led to decide to go at the same time, for it would be very pleasant for both of us.

S. S. White,

New Haven, Mar. 1, '90.

Rec'd Mar. 3.

Okayama, Japan. Nov. 29th '90.

My dear Dr Clark;

I know that you will be glad to hear that I have arrived at my station in safety and good health. I was much longer on the way than I expected to be when I started from Boston. But, after all delays, the greatest being that for passports, I am at length settled in some little degree here. I say little, because my furniture has not yet come, tho it has certainly been on the way long enough. Meanwhile I am very comfortably situated in rooms in Mr Pettee's house. I found when I got to Kyoto that there was no question as to my coming here as located last summer and after considering Mr Severance's case they ratified their former action in that too; which is cause for special satisfaction on account of his relations to Eliot Church.

I have had good opportunities to see the work in Kyoto.

Osaka and Kobe on my way here having spent some time in each of those cities. I was much pleased with all I saw of the work, the schools are certainly in a most flourishing condition and doing fine work in the educational line.

I have been here about a week and a half. have begun to teach in the English school (I have a class an hour a day four days in the week) and study the language under a teacher who I think will do very well by me.

I have a class of bright boys in Sunday school.

I feel sure that I shall enjoy the work among this people very much.

I was much interested in reading about the "Board" meeting and am glad it proved to be such a good one.

With kindest regards to
your associates,
Most sincerely yours.

J. J. White

Okayama, Japan, Dec. 24th '90.

Dear Dr Clark

I have filled out the memorandum blank which came to hand a short time ago and send it by this mail. Before this time you will have received my letter, informing you of my arrival at this station. I am now very comfortobly settled in the house formerly occupied by Mr Rowland. After long waiting my goods from Boston arrived, but badly damaged, my organ was held at Kobe for repairs, other things I have had repaired here. You may gain some idea of the extent of the damage from the fact that Mr Atkinson ollected 82 yen for me. It seems to have been a very unfortunate shipment all round. Mr Severance suffered too and Miss Brown most of all I hear.

My school work is done for this term I have a class of very bright boys and shall enjoy the work with them as well as with a similar class in Sunday School. The outlook for all branches of the work seems to be very bright here now.

The language of course has my chief attention and I am slowly gaining an insight into it. My School work occupies four hours a week.

I thank you for your kind wishes and shall try to remember your suggestions to my profit.

Most truly yours,

J. J. White

J. J. White
Okayama, Dec. 24-1890
Rec'd Jan. 20-1891

Okayama, Japan. Apr. 4th. '91.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I have been so busy during the last two months that I have put off writing to you until the present vacation week.

I agree most heartily with the thought you expressed that it would not be possible to find a better place in which to spend my first year. I am in all respects most pleasantly situated, especially in finding a home in Mr Pettee's family, tho I now have my rooms in another house in which I am very comfortably settled. There certainly seems to be plenty of work to do here and I am enjoying the little which I am at present fitted to do as well as longing and work-

-ing for the time when I can use the language.

The annual meeting of the Kumiai churches has been held here this week. It began with a theatre meeting tuesday evening. Missionaries of the Board were present from Tōkyō, Kyoto O-saka, Kobe and Tottori.

The railway was finally completed as far as this city about two weeks before which made it very convenient for the delegates to reach here.

I attended several of the meetings with the result of enlarging my vocabulary somewhat.

Yesterday morning was given up to the examination and ordination of Mr. Abe. The exercises were very interesting Dr Davis gave the charge to the pastor and Mr. Yokoi to the people. The church was filled with an audience which seemed to be very much interested in ~~in~~ the entire service.

The ordination was followed by the communion service, Mr Abe officiating.

From the church the delegates went to the park where dinner was served in one of the Ken buildings. We had remarkably fine weather for the meetings just about such as New England has in the latter part of June. A spirit of harmony prevailed throughout and all go forward to the work with renewed zeal and courage. I was glad to have the opportunity so soon of seeing the representatives of the churches together, You will receive a better report of the meetings from one who knows the language but I thought I would write a few words about it,

Most truly yours.

J. J. White

Okayama, April 4, 1891

Rec'd May 1

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Okayama, Japan, Jan. 4th 1892.

Dear Dr Clark;

Your letters of November the 18th and the 25th were duly received, the latter by the last mail. As to my teaching so much of which you spoke, I dislike as much as you possibley can the giving of so much of my time to this kind of work. It seems tobe a necessity tho to do a certain amount, for it is still true that foreigners can reside in the interior only as they are connected with some school. Some of our mission have been having no little difficulty this fall in getting passports for that reason. The government is becoming more strict in holding to the passport regulations.
The number of hours one has to teach varies, the school will take

all it can possibly get. There is a limit of ten hours a week set by the language committee beyond which one cannot teach during the first two years. They are continually pressing for more work from us so that there is a great advantage in having a rule to which you can refer and say that you can not teach any more.
It is a question to know how much time to give to school work, but certainly good results come from what we do here and young men become Christians whom it would be hard to get hold of in any other way if indeed it could be done. Three members of our Boys School are to unite with the Church at the coming communion and several from the Girls School. So that we have reason to feel encouraged at the results which are being reached in this way.

I have an item of personal news to communicate (I should have written by the last mail, but was exceedingly busy then) which I trust will furnish you some gratification, I feel sure it will as I recall some of the things you said or wrote to me before I came out. Tho I have been out only a year and a quarter I have come to realize the wisdom of your preference that a man should bring a wife out with him. I have had a very pleasant home with the Pettees, but it has not been my own and I have felt the need of one. Knowing this only, I am afraid I should not feel willing to come out single, if I were to start over again, but I believe the hand of Providence was guiding even thus, for I have been associated in the same station with one, Miss McLennan, whose character I admire, whom I have come to love and she has promised to unite with me in making a home. We believe our lives will be happier, hence more useful and our work more successful if it is carried on thus together. I am sure I shall be able to do more for the people among whom I am living than I possibly could otherwise. We intend that the work shall not lose by this change in our relations, but rather gain by it. As to Miss McLennan, one result will be to free her from school work for Evangelistic work which she has wanted and hoped to take up and of which there is an immense amount in our field. Of course it will neccessitate some changes in our stations, perhaps more than we thought of at first, but they will be for the betterment and not the injury of the work. Our station really needs two families and three single ladies to carry on the work here as it ought. My house will need to be changed somewhat to make it suitable for a family, there are two rooms which we can not use. They are close to the hill and damp so that they were condemned by the building committee and not used by Mr Rowland when he had the house, tho they are occupied by the Christian teacher in the government school in preference to living in a Japanese house.

This will cause a little extra expense, but we hope the needed amount will be gladly given because of the gain which will come, we all believe, to the work.

By the way, you spoke of Miss McLennan's health. She seems to be as well as and does more school work than any other member of the station.

I have written as to a father for I may regard you as such. Most sincerely yrs.

Schuyler S. White

J. S. Wall

Ohaguea

Jan. 26 1892

Okayama. Japan. April, 9th 1892.

Dear. Dr. Clark,

Your letter was received about a month ago, but pressure of work and absence from the city have delayed my answering it until now. Let me thank you for your good wishes and your words of kindness and approval. I am very glad that my course is a source of gratification to you. I am, as you say, indeed most fortunate. This fact grows upon me more and more every day and I am looking forward with the brightest anticipations to my future work among this people. The marriage of Miss McLennan and myself will take place in June, just when and where will depend somewhat upon the U.S. Consul of Kobe.

You are right in thinking there are three houses here and so we can be very comfortably accomodated after a little repairing is done.

I have just returned from my spring vacation trip to attend the annual meeting of the Kumi-ai churches which was held in Osaka. It was a very good meeting, lasting four days and is inspiring to one as it causes him to realize a little of the work that is being done.

One of the very helpful things about this gathering is the meeting of the missionaries of whom there were about fifteen present this year.

I am back now to take up my work again with renewed strength ardor and hope and do what I can for our Master.

Respectfully yours.

Schuyler S. White

Okayama, Japan, Apr. 9
Rec'd May 6-1892

Kyoto, Japan, July 26, 1892

To the Prudential Committee of the American Board:-

Respected & Dear Sirs:-

At the annual meeting of the Japan Mission just closed the following action was taken

"In view of the fact that several pastors of Congregational churches in the United States have at various times asked different members of the Mission for negatives or stereopticon slides showing various features of Japanese life and of the work of our Mission,

Resolved:- That we request the Prudential Committee for a special grant of $100. for the purpose of preparing negatives of views of Japanese life and of mission work in Japan, and for the preparation, either in Japan or America, of slides from these negatives and that we further ask the Prudential Committee to make suitable arrangements for placing said slides in the hands of pastors or others, to aid them in developing missionary interest in the churches."

Then follow certain estimates of what could be obtained for the $100. asked. The Committee appointed for prosecuting the matter, have made still further enquiries concerning prices, and are able to report still better rates

For the sum named we could furnish 75 or 100 negatives made to order representing mission work & 5 stereopticon slides made from each of these, & also 5 sets of slides - 60 different pictures, - representing various phases of Japanese life, in all 75 to 100 negatives and 5 sets of, say, 140 pictures each, with a balance sufficient for freight & other expenses. It ought to be stated that these estimates cannot be guaranteed, as a number of photographers & in different parts of the country will have to be employed.

Some work of this sort has already been done by individual missionaries, and the interest which they have aroused is good proof of the value of photographic aid in arousing missionary interest. But nothing like a complete collection of ~~the~~ views representing mission work has yet been made, and it is quite out of the question for an individual to make such a collection on his own account. For a reasonable price however such a collection could be made for the Board, ~~and~~ Such a collection would include views of mission buildings in the various stations, of noted Christian leaders as Dr. Neesima, of groups of missionaries ~~of~~ and of native workers, of churches and homes, as well as views of Japanese life.

If such ~~a~~ collections were owned by the Board and kept in charge by the Board's Officers, say at Boston and Chicago, their use would not be limited to times when missionaries are on furlough, nor to places that missionaries visit, but could be kept in constant use by pastors and others in missionary concerts. There is no need to speak of the gladness with which pastors & those interested in missionary work would welcome the aid which these slides would be.

The work of ~~preparing~~ obtaining the negatives would devolve upon a number of persons in different stations, so that no one need be overburdened. The expenditure is so small and the returns will be so abundant that the Committee urge most earnestly that this special of $400.00 be granted

For the Committee

Schuyler S. White

Kyoto, July 26, 1892

Recd Aug. 17

Ans. —

Shel. S. C.,

Okayama, Japan. Oct. 21st '93.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.:

Dear Dr. Clark;

It is a long time since I have written to you and perhaps you will be glad of a letter and to know what I am doing now. The work in this field opened this fall with bright prospects. I made a trip a short time ago to the northern part of the field. My teacher and I started one Friday afternoon about one o'clock. I went on my bicycle and he of course by jinrikisha. Our objective point was Tsuyama, a city about forty miles almost directly north of this city. It was delightful weather for travelling, but we found the roads in a very bad condition. They were in process of repair and that means in Japan the worst possible state for weeks if it does not extend to months even, after the work is nominally finished. They first dig up the road-bed with a pick, then spread over it a quantity of loam and last of all put on two or three inches of pebbles, ranging in size from a walnut to an egg. The road we went over was in all of these.

different stages. By far the larger part having pebbles upon it. The road is then considered finished, being left for pedestrians jinrikihas and carts to work down into a smooth, hard surfac We did our part towards this, but my teacher had the harder part of the trip, riding over such a road being very hard upon one, for I found most of the way a comparatively smooth path wid enough for my wheel. I had to ride very slow to keep back with the jinrikiha, for it was my firs trip over this road.

We reached a village about half-way in time for supper and passed the night there. There are three Christians in this village and they were very glad to see and talk with us as they seldom see an one of Christian faith being so fa away from any church that they are unable to meet with any Christians.

We left here about seven o'cloc the next morning and arriv at Tsuyama about an hour before noon. After rest and dinner in our hotel, we went out to visit the evangelist, but found he had gone with ~~the~~ one of the deacons to the entrance of the town to meet us. We had reached there somewhat earlier than they had expected and so missed them, but they soon came to our hotel and we had much pleasant conversation together.

Sunday morning there was a Sunday school at nine o'clock, I had the privilege of preaching at ten and afterwards conducting the Communion service, baptizing one young woman who joined the church. A member of the Okayama church was also received by letter, a teacher changing from a school in this city to one in Tsuyama.

We passed the afternoon quietly in our hotel, which was an exceeding noisy place. My teacher preached in the evening. The attendance at ~~both~~ each services was about thirty. The church has a membership of seventy or more, but about half of them are absent living in other places. There is a bright outlook for the work there, the evangelist has only been there since May, but he is energetic and pushing and is getting well into the work. There are ten inquirers who come out to the evening service and about thirty others who have not yet & reached the point of attending service, these the evangelist visits in their homes.

Owing to the bad state of the road we decided to return by boat down the river so we arose about half past three, had breakfast and went to the opposite end of the town where we started by boat at five o'clock. There was a large number of passengers making it very crowded and as each one had only about three square feet of room in the bottom of the boat in which to bestow himself it was a tiresome trip, lasting as it did for seven hours. At the e of this time we left the boat at Wake a station on the railroad about an hour's ride from Okayama, and after waiting there an hour, took the train reaching home the middle of the afternoon. I concluded I did not care to patronize the boat very soon again, but hope the pebbles will have disappeared in the ro the next time I have occasion go over this road.

Two weeks ago I began regular Sunday work at Saidaiji, a town abo seven miles east of here. It is very convenient distance as I ca go over on my ~~wheel~~ bicycle after break reaching there in time for the Sunday school service. It is a very strong centre of Buddhism, bein the place where they annually hol "a most brutal and degrading rush for two small pieces of wood consecrated and thrown out of the temple to the crowd which gathers in thousands from far and near. It is a most difficult place in which to work but there are a few Christians there and others from surrounding villages come to it as a centre, so that at our first service when it was my privilege to preach and conduct a communion service, there were about twenty Christians present. They gave me a most cordial reception and very pressing invitation to come every Sunday and I expect to do so except when I have occasion to be elsewhere. ~~After lunch~~ Another place, about three miles further on and across the river, is to be visited Here another Sunday school is held, there are only two or three Christians here, but there are as many enquirers who it is hoped may soon be brought into the full light of the truth and the enjoyment of all the blessings of Christ's salvation."

The land upon which these houses here are standing is leased from the government and the present lease expires next March. There has been a good deal of agitation in the city, meetings have been held" petitions have been circulated to induce the government to refuse another lease of the land. This is not due to any anti-foreign feeling or to any feeling again Missionaries in particular. This land was formerly a public park and the feeling has been growing among the people that it ought to be used for that purpose agai The government has finally consented to release it for another period of two years, the previous leases have been for five, but they ask that no further request for a lease of the that ~~be~~ be made.

I speak of this matter to introduce you to the attitude and sentiment of the Christians here. Of course if w have to move from our present location, the question might be raised in the mission whether the station here should not be closed, it would involve considerable expense to locate elsewhere in the city. The evangelist here in anticipation of the possibility of such action voiced the feeling of ~~of~~ the Christians in this part of the country, saying, "We do not want to have you taken away from here we shall need you here and must have you here for ten years more, and if necessary, when the

time comes will put in a strong statement what effect to the "mission" This is a delightful contrast to some other places. The people here are most friendly and one meets a cordial reception wherever he goes.
We hear considerable said now a days about the retirement of the missionaries from Japan. It is now three years since I came to Japan in response to the strongest appeal a mission could possibly make for more workers. As I look about me to-day I see just as much need for earnest, energetic faithful work for Christ ~~here~~ as I did when I first landed in this country. Roughly speaking ~~as~~ less than one one thousandth of the population of forty millions are Protestants christians, the great mass of the people are still ignorant of God's love and salvation through Christ. There are many discouraging features about the work here, opposition, anti foreign feeling, criticism of missionaries by Japanese christians, &c. but there are discouraging features about the work in every land, they differ with the circumstances and nature of the people among whom the work is being done but are we to stop working because we meet with difficulties. Because

a few of the leading pastors or workers think there is no longer any need for missionaries in Japan, are we to leave the country when we know that they who have such thoughts are only a few and we ourselves see the work in overwhelming abundance calling to us on all sides?

Mr. Harada, pastor of the Banch Church in Tōkyō whom you well know told me he very much hope~~ed~~ to see many more missionarie coming to Japan. I don't know that I should care to advise any more to come in the present conditio things here, but I certainly don't feel that we are called to give u our work ~~here~~ and leave the country because of such conditions. I see no reason why we can not wor in cooperation with the Japanese f a long time yet to the advantage o the work of Christ's Kingdom here.

Okayama has just sustained a gre calamity in a flood more severe tha that of last year. The river rose abou twenty feet, all but one bridge were caried away, thirty-two people were drowned, 129 houses washed away, great loss of property and suffering which make an extra drain upon our sympathies and help. I will not go into particulars as I've already written at greater length than I intended, to the great tax of yr patience I fear. Most sincerely yours

Schuyler S. White.

Rec'd Nov. 20.
Ans'd Dec. 21. 93

Okayama, Japan. May, 21, 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

Dear Dr. Clark:-

I have received letters from you recently dated Apr. 12 and 20. Please accept my thanks for your kind words as well as for the notice of money for a pupil in the Boys' School. This money has been sent heretofore in care of Mr. Pettee, but it is amatter of little consequence in whose care it comes, so long as it gets here for the boy's support.

There is a statement in the Handbook recently received and there was an intimation in your last letter to the Mission that a report was expected from each missionary in regard to his work.

To meet this expectation I will try now to give you a short account of what I have been doing since I returned to Okayama last Sept.

In July preceeding, I took the language examinations of the third year, thus completing the required course of study laid down by the Committee. Hence with a good foundation thus laid, I was prepared to go on with the study of the language along lines best fitted to the needs of my individual work and following that method of study which I found to be best in my own case.

My work has been of three kinds; teaching English in the Boys' School, language study and evangelistic work.

For the first: I taught during the Fall term four hours aweek. It was the understanding that I was to do no more than this, but much against my desires as well as this plan I was obliged in Jan. to take another class for the remainder of the year. though it interfered with my plans and the ~~kork~~ work I had laid out. There seemed to be no help for it then, but I do not expect to teach more than four hours after the present term.

The remainder of my time and strength has been devoted to language study, and preparation for and doing evangelistic work.

As I think I wrote you I began in the Fall regular Sunday work at Saidaiji, a town about seven miles from here. This work has been carried on in connection with my language teacher, he going over on Friday or Saturday and staying through Monday; Igoing over on Sunday morning by bicycle and returning in the afternoon. The Sunday services were a preaching service and Sunday school, and we divided the work between us, preaching alternately.

During the Fall we held a service on Sunday afternoon in another town about three miles further East where there are a few Christians, meeting in the house of a wealthy "shoyu" manufacturer. This is the basis of Worcestershire sauce. This man's wife is a Christian and his daughter wished to become one, but when the busy season in that businees came he asked us to stop coming so we have not been there since January.

The results of the work in Saidaiji have not been as great as we were led to hope they would be when we began to go there in the Fall, but the Christians have been helped and strengthened in their faith and there are now a few persons who are somewhat interested in Christianity. It is avery difficult place in which to do Christian work, I doubt if there is a harder place in Jspsn. It is a second Ephesus. There is a famous temple of Kwannon in the town which yearly holds a great festival, all the ceremonies connected with which last about three weeks. The principal event of the celebration is a contest for some amall pieces of wood which have been consecrated by the priest and the possession of which is thought to insure prosperity during the year. The night this contest takes place the crowd numbers from twenty-five to fifty thousand. The prosperity of the temple and that of the town go hand in hand. It is commonly said that the townspeople make enough money during the time these crowds are there to support them during the remainder of the year. The people, thus receiving their wealth through the temple, do not look with any more favour towards Christianity than did the ancient worshippers of Diana. An incident which occurred some time since will show the character of the people of that district. About a mile and a half from Saidaiji is a little town where one Christian lives. There are two temples in the place, one, Buddhist; the other Shinto. The Buddhist priest proposed a meeting in which he, the Shinto priest and the Christian should each present the claims of their respective religions. They agreed to the proposal and a night was appointed for the meeting which was to be held in the Buddhist temple. On the evening appointed (it was Sunday) the temple was filled and there was a delegation present of about fifty Buddhist priests and students from their school in Okayama.

I was not in Saidaiji that Sunday, but my teacher was, and ~~being invited by the Christian to go to his house he did so~~ and went to the meeting in the evening The Buddhists, being present in force, were anxious to have at least two speakers for each faith and the Christian urged my teacher to speak also. He did not wish to do so, but finally consented. There was only one Shinto priest present however. The audience was quiet and attentive enough until the time came for the Christian speakers to take their turn, and then a great commotion and uproar occurred. The meeting ended in great confusion and if

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there had not been several policemen present serious results would undoubtedly have followed. My teacher and the Christian of the place were escorted to the latter's home by one of the policemen, so that they received no harm. Several Christians who went over from Saidaiji did not fare so well. They were pursued on their way back after the meeting by a crowd of men who pelted them with stones and clods of earth, inflicting some bodily injury, though not of a serious nature. Fortunately they found a policeman on the way and under his protection arrived at their homes without any great harm. Of course very little good can be expected from meetings of such a character and my teacher consented to take part in it only after much urging.

I mention this incident simply to give an idea of the intolerance of the people in that district and their attitude towards any other than their own religion even when presented by their own people.

My teacher was led about six weeks ago to consider the claims of the work among the Japanese in Hawaii with the result that he offered his services to the Committee in charge of that work, so I have been doing the work in Saidaiji alone since then. It will not be easy to find another young man to take his place. He is a man of fine spirit and most earnest in the work and sure to do great good in his chosen field.

This regular Sunday work has been varied by an occasional trip to towns forty miles north of here; Tsuyama, Kuse, Ochiai. The work in these places is in a very good condition now, the pastors most earnest and the Christians united in the work. In the former place they have recently started an afternoon school to reach young men and influence them to become Christians. There are ten or twelve inquirers in this place. In ~~the~~ Ochiai five or six united with the Church at the last Communion. The outlook for Christianity throughout the whole district is bright and encouraging. Notwithstanding the discouraging features and hindrances, we have reason to feel encourged as we face the future.

Most truly yours,

Schuyler J. White

Mount Hiei, Japan. Aug. 13, 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D. :

, Dear Dr. Clark;

I write at this time with reference to a matter which especially concerns our Station at Okayama. You will have noticed in the list of estimates sent on to Boston from the Mission one item of 2000 dollars for moving the houses in Okayama. Of course as a member of that Station I am particularly interested in this item, so a short statement from me about it may not be amiss and may throw some light upon the subject which will be helpful to your Committee. I do not know how much of the history of the Station, as regards land and houses, is known to you, so I may perhaps write some things you already know, if so I will ask you to kindly overlook it. The land upon which the houses stand, formerly a public park, is government property and from the first has been leased for periods of five years. Heretofore there has never been the slightest difficulty in readily securing a renewal of the lease upon it's expiration. About two years ago, however, the question of not leasing it to us any longer began to be agitated. There was a very strong feeling among many of the people that they were being kept out of their rights and that the land ought once more to be given up to them to be used as a public park as formerly. This feeling was strengthened by ~~roumes~~ rumors to the effect that the family of the former Daimyo whose beautiful private grounds had been intrusted to to the city for use as a public park were intending to return to Okayama to live and would therefore resume possession of their property, in that case leaving the city without any park.

Another reason for agitating the matter at this time was the fact that next year a great Exposition is to be held in Kyoto, with minor ones in other principal places of which Okayama is one and they thought it would be a great advantage to have this land for use as a park at that time. The lease we had expired in March of this year and during the year previous to that date very strong pressure was brought to bear upon the Government to induce them not to re-lease it to the Station. This was not at all because of any ill-~~wil~~will to us as foreigners. for there is the best of feeling throughout that section towards us, better than in most places, a fact which has been remarked upon by members of other Stations who have been down to help us now and then in the work of that field.

As I said above, when the time for renewing the lease approached there was strong influence brought upon the Authorities in opposition to it, but our good friends in Okayama worked hard in our behalf and finally succeeded in getting the lease renewed, not for a period of five years, however, as heretofore, but for the short term of two years which will expire in March '96, and they have assured us that we cannot expect to have the lease renewed again and that it will be useless to try to bring it about.

The necessity thus arises for securing land elsewhere and moving the houses upon the present site to this new location.

As you already know, the buildings are the property of the Doshisha Company. We are exceedingly sorry that this difficulty has arisen at this time when the Board is under the necessity of retrenching somewhat owing to the financial depression, to say nothing of the great inconvenience to ourselves and the obstruction to our regular missionary work which will necessarily ens~~q~~ue in some degree, but there seems to be no other practcable way out of the difficulty except to get land elsewhere and move the houses.

Some one may ask, though I think your Committee is too enlightened to seriously entertain the question, why we do not, in view of present conditions here, rent Japanese houses and thus save this quite large outlay. If such questioner should visit Okayama, he would perceive at once that such a course would be exceedingly unwise, even if suitable houses were available, which they are not, for to say nothing of the floods which are constantly recurring, it would be with great danger to health from a sanitary point of view.

The drainage of the city is very defective and at the present time an epidemic of dysentery is raging there which is unquestionably due to this cause. Aside from the question of drainage, however, it would cost quite a large sum to fix over Japanese houses so that foreigners could live in them without danger to health in other ways, such as ventilation, heating, lighting, etc.

To these must be added the further objection that if this could be done the present houses would be an entire loss for they will have to be torn down and removed from the place in any case.

In view of these considerations, in spite of the outlay, the only wise and safe course to pursue seems to be to secure land in a suitable quarter of the city, with especial care as to the healthfulness of location. We have estimated that it will cost 1000 dollars for land for two houses. Of course we cannot own land in the interior , so this would have to be a gift on the part of the Board to one of the Christian institutions of the city which would hold it for our use as long as we should need it. But even thus we calculate it will be cheaper in the end than to put up the houses on land leased from period to period and likely to be taken away at any time with the necessity of again removing.

We have estimated that 500 dollars will be needed for each of the houses. The houses have been built a long time and, when new, were the cheapest in the Mission, and in tearing down and rebuilding there will necessarily be quite a loss of material which will have to be made good, but we think that for five hundred dollars each the houses can be restored elsewhere so that they will answer our needs.

We should of course use every effort to make the expense as little as possible. Our present two years lease lasts until March '96, but we ask that the sum may be put in the appropriations for 1895 for the reason that the buying of land will be quite a long process and we want to have the money available to take advantage of any extra-favourable opportunity for buying which may occur, then again after it is secured it will take quite a while, as we are in Japan, to make it ready for building.

I think I have covered the ground pretty fully and I most earnestly hope, voicing the mind of the Station and the agreement of the Mission therewith, that your Committee will grant the sum asked for with the appropriations for '95.

As you know, the work of which Okayama city is the centre is constantly growing and widening. That section of Japan is at the present time one of the most inviting fields for labour, feeling less the reaction which exists in other parts of the country, and promising greatly for the future, if only men and money were at hand to push things with vigor. The field is well manned at present, only one of the ten churches being without a pastor. A vigorous campaign is being carried on this summer, the regular workers being reinforced by students of the Theological School and others to the number of twelve or fifteen and it is hoped that much fruit may be seen as a result of this extra effort. I might write more particularly of the work, but it is foreign to my purpose at this time and I fear that I have already exceeded the limits of your patience.

Yours very truly,

Schuyler S. White

J. L. B.
'd 1-12-95
s'd 1-15-"

Herald

Okayama, Japan. Nov. 30, 1894.

Rev. J. L. Barton, Cor. For. Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Barton:-

I received a short time go your letter of Oct. 30. introducing yourself as our new Secretary in lace of Dr. Clark. As you intimate, it is a source of great grief to us ll that Dr. Clark has been obliged to resign his position and our intercourse with him is now to cease, but I would join with my fellow-workers ere and in other fields in welcoming you as his successor. hough I have been in the Foreign field only four years I can appreciate our feelings upon being called to resign your work in the field which as so dear to you, but you have been called to a wider field of which we re glad to form a part. You may be interested in a brief account of a rip I took the middle of the month to some towns forty miles or so north f this city. I went by bicycle both because "kuruma" travelling is very xpensive this Fall since the war has raised the prices of every thing nd because I find it a much more satisfactory mode of making a journey. I left home on the afternoon of Nov. 9. and spent that night at Fuku-watashi a place half way between here and Tsuyama. There are now only two Christians in that place and after stopping long enough the next day to see them I proceeded to Tsuyama. Here there is a Church of about twenty-five members with whom it was my privilege to celebrate the Lord's Supper on the following morning. One of the members of this Church has a seat in the upper house of Parliament. He lives five miles from the place of service but that did not prevent his being present. The evangelist here was taken sick the day I arrived so that the evening preaching service also devolved upon me. Owing to this untoward event I had to give up a part of my trip, namely a visit to three places near Tsuyama where we were going together. As I have never been to these places yet, I did not think it wise to go without a Japanese companion to introduce me, though of course if I had been to the places before this would have made no difference.

The middle part of my trip being thus cut out I came to the last part about three days sooner than I expected and started on Tuesday for three places twenty miles from Tsuyama and about ~~thr~~ five miles from each other. I spent the night at Katsuyama. There are only a few Christians there and after seeing them the next morning I left for Ochiai which has a Church of about thirty members. A very pleasant feature of my stay in Katsuyama was the meeting with a young man who was in one of my Bible classes three years agoand after graduating from the Middle School in Okayama had gone to that place to fill a government position. I found that he was not yet a Christian. He said that his present environment was not favorable to it though he wished to be one. I was very glad to run across him again and have the opportunity to give him a little impulse in the right direction.

I found upon arriving at Ochiai that they had been planning for meetings on Saturday and Sunday as I had written to them that I expected to be with them at that time, but since the evening of the day I reached there was the time for the regular weekly meeting a preaching service was held that evening at which one of the Christians and myself spoke.

The following afternoon I went with the pastor of the Ochiai Church to Kuse, about four miles from Ochiai where about ten of the members of that Church live. That evening a preaching service was held at which the astor and I spoke. Besides the Church members about fifty who were not hristians assembled and listened very attentively throughout the entire ervice. After the meeting we returned to Ochiai whre I spent the night nd left for home the next morning, rising at three o'clock to take the iver boat as far as Fuku-watashi that I might accomplish the journey in ne day as I could in this way.

he Ochiai Church is to lose its pastor at the end of the year, he having ccepted a most importunate call from a Church in the extreme East of the Country. It is a great disappointment to them to have him leave, he will ave been with them not quite two years, but they have shown a most generous Christian spirit in the matter. At the time I was there they had been having early morning prayer-meetings for a week over the subject and had been led to the decision, in view of the whole work throughout the land and not merely in their vacinity, to send him to this new field with joy. He has worked most earnestly and faithfully during the short time he has been their pastor and the Holy Spirit has worked with them as is manifest from the present spiritual condition of the Church. It is to be greatly hoped that the vacant position may be more speedily filled than it was by his coming that the people may not through lack of a shepard lose the ground that has been gained.

My regular Sunday work is at Saidaiji, a town only seven miles from this city so that I can most conveniently go back and forth by bicycle.

It is a most powerful Buddhist community and exceedingly hard to win to Christianity. The outlook however is much brighter than it was a year ago, the state of the Christians is very much beetter, several have been re-claimed from worldly lives and brought back to earnest Christian lives. he Christiansin the town and vicinity number about twenty and they most arnestly desire now to build a little house of worship for themselves, to ost perhaps one or two hundred yen. The meetings are held now in the house f one of the Christians, so that not much can be done in the way of preaching the gospel to the general public. Houses have been hired before, but the owners always being Buddhists, there have been found many objections in such an arrangement so that they decided to save the rent in this way and make an earnest effort to add enough to it from contributions from different sources to enable them to build a small inexpensive house which they could themselves control. This effort is most worthy of help.

I have a very interesting weekly Bible class in the Boy's School in which I also teach English a few hours a week. We are studying the life of Christ as set forth in all the Gospels not confining it to a single one. I trust that the study will result in bringing those who are not yet Christins to see Christ in such a light that they will become his followers.

I am afraid I have wearied you by this long letter, Ihad no intention of ~~wr~~ writing so much when I began, but I trust you will pardon it.

Sincerely yours,

Schuyler S. White

Okayama, Japan. June, 3, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D., Cor. Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,

Dear Mr. Barton;

I have just returned from an evangelistic trip of a little over two weeks and as several features which may be interesting to Christians in the States entered into it I will give ou a brief account of it. The real starting point for the work was Ochi-ai, a town about forty miles north of here on our Asahi river, where ~~as I have said in a former~~ letter there is a Christian church. This church ast month celebrated it's tenth anniversary by having it's new pastor Mr. Morita, formerly evangelist of Okayama church, ordained and installed. Our work began on Saturday evening with a preaching service here attended y about fifty persons. The next morning I preached again for the pastor nd in the afternoon retraced my path about five miles to Kuse where I reached in the evening; Mr. Morita remaining in Ochiai for the same pur-pose. I had to compete for an audience with a travelling ~~(not circus as e shou~~ld be likely to say in America, but) theatre, nevertheless there was n audience of fifty or sixty to listen to the word. Monday afternoon Mr. Morita joined me here and we went five miles up the river to Katsuyama here there are five or six Christians, and held a preaching service in he evening at the house of one of them, a good audience assembling. uesday we went on to the north-west for about twelve miles to Mikamo, here we reached entirely virgin soil, a place where a Christian preaching ervice had never yet been held. I had scarcely reached the hotel here efore a crowd of fifty or sixty had assembled, pressing in and completely illing up the entrance, attracted by the strange sight ~~sight~~ of a foreigner with a still stranger looking bicycle, which from this point on proved grand advertising agent in all the places visited. We arranged with the andlord of the hotel where we stopped to have a meeting that evening, using our room and the one in front of it which opened on the street. bout sixty, among them three or more officials of the place, came together to listen to the speakers and receive some tracts afterwards. here are two Christians living in the place, a man and wife, both sixty ears old, or over. They went there from Katsuyama ten years ago, and although in that time, they have never had any of the privileges of Christian worship or fellowship with other Christians, their faith has continued bright and strong, the woman being accustomed to get together as many f the children of the neighborhood as will come for a ~~little~~ Sunday School. n the next morning we went to their house to hold a brief prayer-meeting ith them, in the course of which twenty-five or thirty persons assembled t the house, which furnished another opportunity ~~which was availed~~ of for ~~gain~~ preaching Christ. We then went on about five miles to Shinjo where e knew there were two Kumi-ai Christians, the father and brother of Mr. Tsunashima, pastor of the Reinanzaka Church, Tokyo; now in t~~he States studying~~ at Yale. We found here another Christian, a member of a Baptist hurch, whose Christian life was not very vigorous; and another young man, a eacher in the public school, who had once heard Mr. Morita preach in Kuse nd was anxious to learn more about Christianity. In the evening a meeting was held, the audience numbering about the same as that at Mikamo the vening before. The next morning was spent in conversation with different ctions

nes who came to our room. In the afternoon we were present at a very interesting service of conference and prayer at Mr. Tsunashima's house. t was held to celebrate his sixty-first birthday, a date in a person's ife when five revolutions of the twelve signs of the zodiac and six revolutions of the ten celestial stems have been accomplished, the two series unning on together and thus at this period coming together again in the ame order in which they were when he began life sixty years before. pon this date Mr. Tsunashima was also to become "inkyo"(i.e.) give up all ctive participation in what we call the activities of life. There were ine present to honor the event, one of them having come to represent the chiai Church, of which Mr. Tsunashima has been a member for ten years. t the close of the meeting we had supper together which brought the interesting celebration to an end. At this place we were about seventy miles rom Okayama and only a few miles further on was one of the sources of the sahi [redacted], we having followed up a feeder to that river. The next morning we returned as far as Mikamo and struck across the hills for Yubara, place noted for its thermal springs. I afterwards found the water where t issues from the ground so hot that the hand could be kept in it only a ew seconds. The village is visited during the greatest heat of summer by crowds, especially on the "day of the ox" when the waters are supposed to be peculiarly efficacious. The mountain road was impassable for "kuruma", hence Mr. Morita had to walk. We hired a coolies to carry our baggage and help pull my bicycle up the one steep ascent, after which I was able to ride most of the way. As I was walking over one bad place, I met an old man who asked me if that machine I had was to ride, and when I told him it was e said he did not understand how it could be done without its upsetting. le followed a little way until the road became good and had an opportunity to see how it was done. At noon we stopped in a shady spot on the bank of the river (we were following down another feeder of the Asahi) made some chop-sticks by cutting bamboo rush the proper length and ate the lunch which had been put up for us at the hotel at Mikamo (i.e.) rice rolled into balls and pickled fish done up in separate packages in the bark of the bamboo tree. After this the road becoming better and continually down grade, I went on by myself and reached Yubara about five o'clock.

This brings me to the most unique feature of the whole trip. Yubara is about the same distance from Okayama as Shinjo, and about as high up in the mountains, as near as I could find out about about five thousand feet. It is a small place, nestled among the hills ~~by the side of the Asahi which rises about~~ fifteen miles to the West, having only about four hundred inhabitants, but our going there was under very striking circumstances. There are no Christians in the place, though it is no worse morally than any other place of its size, but some of its inhabitants realized that they needed to be better and one of them, the postmaster, hearing from a Christian in Kuse that Christianity was what they needed, was very desirous that some one should come and tell them about it, and sent a very earnest invitation in which he was joined by several others. Such were the peculiarly favorable circumstances under which our visit to this place was made. As I was approaching the edge of the town, I noticed two men, standing one on either side of the road, but thought nothing of it. When I came ~~up to~~ nearer them, however, each threw up a hand, (~~perhaps both~~) palm facing me, and cried on mukae" (honorable welcome). I dismounted and learned that they had ome out to meet me and guide me to the hotel. Walking along with them, little further on I was met by two more, one of them the postmaster, and n a few minutes thus arrived at the hotel. In the evening we held the irst preaching service ever held in the place at one of the larger houses. here were three of us to speak, a young man also having come up from Kuse o be present at the meeting. About one hundred attended the meeting, fter which tracts were given to them and those especially interested remained to ask questions. One very striking thing was observed. Among the tracts was one explaining the origen of the Red Cross Society, but it was noticed that nearly every one passed that by and asked for those hich explicitly treated of Christanity. The next morning in talking with ifferent ones we found there were ten persons who were really anxious to make an earnest study of Christianity, and it was arranged that Mr. Morita should stay a couple of days longer to answer any questions they might want to ask and to introduce them to the study of the New Testament, while I should return to preach in Kuse on Sunday morning, going on to Ochiai to preach in the evening. This plan was carried out and I heard from Mr. Morita afterwards that he was with those ten men on Saturday from three in the afternoon until midnight and the next morning again until three in the afternoon, answering their questions and explaining different points. He had intended to remain until Monday, but at the close of this second long conference he deemed it wise to come away, as they were all getting so tired he thought a further stay at this time would not be profitable.

When I left there Saturday afternoon I was escorted to the outskirts of he town as I had been welcomed to it, Mr. Morita of course being accorded he same tretment when he left. It reminded me of the way the early Christians treated Paul, but was certainly a more striking procedure in this ase where we received such cordial treatment from those who are not Christians. They even desired to meet all our expenses while we were there. t was a unique experience in the case of us both. Probably few such laces exist in Japan, the whole town seeming to be favorably disposed to hristianity. I longed to settle right down among them to preach and each them the way of life they are anxious to know, but of course I had o put away all such thoughts at present. If an evangelist of the right tamp could be put there at once a speedy harvest might be expected. t is hoped that Mr. Morita may be able to go there for two or three days nce a month from this time on to direct the work so auspiciously begun."

This letter is already so long that I ought perhaps to close here imply saying that during the last half of the time Ochiai was the centre from which we went out to neighboring villages to hold meetings, but I can not forbear to speak of the last meeting held, for it was as striking in its way as our experiences at Yubara. We planned to hold a meeting the last night at Nishigawa, eight miles down the river from Ochiai and so directly on my route home. We reached the hotel there about five o'clock in the afternoon and found the only room available was on the third floor. ((three storied houses are not a common sight especially in the interior) There are no Christians in the village which has a population of about five hundred, and no preaching had ever been done there. We found it was impossible to get a house anywhere in which to hold a meeting, so there was thing left for us to do but to have it in our room, though we feared the mber willing to come up there would be small and we should thus lose the rowd which is always willing to stand at the windows and door to listen ien they will not come into a room. We sent a person around the village o give notice at every house of the meeting and invite the people to attend. By half past eight twenty-five had come up to our room and Mr. Morita began to speak to them, the number gradually increasing until by the ime it came my turn to speak there were about forty in the room and others n the stairs outside. \\ It was a most attentive audience, perfect quiet eigning, and they showed their appreciation by clapping their hands at he close of each sermon. The demand for tracts was greater than we were repared to meet. The most striking thing about the meeting here we learned afterwards. The hotel is situated at the junction of two streets and e were told that not only were the houses opposite filled with listeners, ut the streets on both sides were full as well, fully three hundred persons having listened to the preaching. \\ This meeting brought our trip to a lose and with it the most satisfactory and enjoyable two weeks' work I ave done since I came to Japan. Nine different places were visited, one or more meetings being held in each according to the circumstances, and though they are all small towns a total of fully twelve hundred attended the meetings. In five of these places it was the first time a preaching service had ever been held. My companion in speaking of this fact used the word "kaibyaku" which means the opening or creation of the world (just now taken place in those villages) The work in that whole region is most encouraging, the people being not only willing, but anxious to hear about Christianity. \\ While ~~there are at present so many difficult problems~~ and scouraging features connected with Missionary work in Japan, to find laces like these is calculated to fill one's heart with courage as well s hope and joy. That others as well as myself may share in these feelings I have recorded these incidents of our tour.

expect to start away again in a few days for a similar trip in company ith the evangelist of the Tsuyama church, this time in the north eastern art of the same province.

Sincerely yours,

Schuyler S. White

P.S. If this letter is not wanted for use in the "Herald" may I ask you to kindly sent it to my father Rev. I. C. White, 43, Wendell St. Providence, R. I.

Okayama, Japan. Dec. 2, 1895.

To the Prudential Committee, A. B. C. F. M. :-

Dear Brethren;

I would urge your favorable action upon a request in which I am personally interested which goes f forward to you from the Mission at this time. The request is for 180 dollars for rent of a house in Tsuyama from March to December of 1896 30 dollars of this is intended for a few slight repairs which it is necessary to make upon a Japanese house to render it safe for occupancy by a foreigner. I would submit for your information and consideration the following facts bearing upon the matter.

This sum of 180 dollars should have formed a part of the regular estimates of the Mission for 1896, but for reasons which will be stated presently could not be sent forward at the regular time with the others. It is hoped, however, that this fact will not have any weight against granting it since it is in no sense a "Special", but should properly be placed in the regular estimates.

Tsuyama is the capital of Sakushu, one of the three provinces of Okayama Ken and also of Okayama Mission Station. A city of 12.000 inhabitants, it has one church (Kumi-ai) in charge of an evangelist. The church has in the neighborhood of 40 members of whom about 20 reside in the city. There are only two other small churches with one worker each among the 500,000 people of the province.

My touring has been in that province for the past two years and I have made a place and a work for myself there. In order that I might do that work more effectively and exert a continuous personal influence in that province of our Station the Mission voted at its Annual Meeting in July that I might accept an invitation which had been extended to me by the Tsuyama church to live in that city and work in connection with that church.

Now, the reason this estimate was not sent forward in July is this. Until the Mission had granted permission to accept this invitation it was, of course, impossible to make any inquiries in regard to house rent in Tsuyama. Hence the request for such rent could not be put in at the Annual Meeting with the other estimates. The vote to authorize my residing there was intended, however, to include the house rent which would necessarily be needed.

The Board does not wish to invest any more money in houses in Japan and I am in full agreement with that desire and for myself I should never ask for a cent of money to be used in building a foreign house here, especially in a still more interior place like Tsuyama, for I think a foreign house in the interior is a hindrance to the missionary's best influence.

This request, then, does not mean the investment of money in a house, but simply the renting of a common Japanese house for us to live in. There are those in Tsuyama who are willing to build a house for us which would have a second story. They would want, to insure them against loss, however, the rent guaranteed for a period of years. This would mean the immediate grant of rent for three or four years and in the present circumstances of the Board I can not ask for that though we must run some risk to health by living in a house without a second story.

I would have you to understand clearly that this request for rent is not one brought about by my removing to Tsuyama. It would be equally necessary for me to make it if I were to remain in this city, since, to remind you of a fact which has been presented to your attention at least once during the past two years, our lease of the land upon which these Okayama houses stand expires in March 1896.

The Government having refused to renew the lease, the houses will h have to be torn down. This means that even if I continued to live in Okayama I should be equally obliged to ask for an appropriation for house rent, because the houses are so old and out of repair that even if it be possible to rebuild in another place it would not be possible to make them over into more than one house.

The change of my location, then, which the Mission has approved is not the cause of this request.

Let me say here that my going to Tsuyama should not be regarded as opening a new station. We still remain a part of Okayama Station. We move out from Okayama city to take up our residence in another ~~par~~ part of our Mission field simply in order to do more effectively the work in that province.

I recognize the fact that it is unfortunate that this request should be sent in later than the regular estimates. It having been under the circumstances impossible to sent it in at the regular time, I trust it will have no influence towards not granting it.

Dr.Barton and Mr.Ellison with whom I have conferred will be able to add their personal knowledge to this letter.

I hope the grant may be speedily sent out as we have to leave these houses here within three months.

Yours in Christian service,

Schuyler J. White

Okayama, Dec 3rd '95.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Dear Mr. Barton;

I thought it might be a help to the P. C. in acting upon the Mission request for my house rent to have a statement in writing before them. So I have written out the facts in the case and herewith entrust them to you.

Most sincerely yours,
Schuyler S. White

Rev. S. S. White

Okayama, Dec. 3, 1895.

Rec'd Dec. 26.

J. L. H
'd 4-14-96
s'd

Kyoto, Mch. 19th 96.

S. S. White 5+

230

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Very truly yours,

Schuyler S. White

J. L. B.
c'd 4-14-96
s'd 24

Kyoto, Japan, Karasu Marudori
Mch. 21st '96.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Dear Mr. Barton;

Your letter of Jan. 29th, informing me of the action of the Prudential Committee making the appropriation, as asked, for rent of a house in Tsuyama, was received a few days ago.

We had been anxiously awaiting some word in regard to it for several weeks. As we now know the mail containing it was on the S. S. "Rio" which was due in Yokohama Feb 23rd but reached there only yesterday, her mail having been brought forward by another boat.

As you were aware our houses in Okayama had to be off the land where they were by the end of March and hence it was necessary that we should be out of them by the middle of the month. As March drew near and no word came as mail after mail arrived we were not a little troubled to know what to do. We, of course could not go to Tsuyama without knowing that the money had been appropriated.

It did not seem wise to go into a Japanese house in Okayama, the only alternative seemed to be to come to one of the central stations temporarily until we should receive an answer from Boston and could then decide what to do.

We had invitations from Kobe and Osaka, but it seemed best to accept that from Miss. Fraser, since it appeared likely to be attended with less inconvenience to all concerned. We are not here from choice you may be sure. We were very much disappointed that we could not go at once to Tsuyama.

After we heard of the reductions it had been found necessary to make for this year we had very little hope that the rent for our house would be granted. I assure you we appreciate most deeply the action of the Prudential Committee in granting it under such circumstances. But we feel that the place and work there are most important and are willing to sacrifice for it ourselves.

But now, even tho we have the necessary appropriation we can not at once go there. Owing to the long delay in the case the house which we were expecting to rent is no longer available, the owner having decided to move into the city and live in it him-self.

Its a great disappointment to have lost that house as we do not now know of any other as suitable for us, especially as it keeps us from going there at once, but we shall make the best of it and look around for another. I am planning to go to Tsu-yama very shortly to see what can be done in the way of another house and we hope to get settled in our work there before summer.

In closing allow me to express my gratitude to you and the Prudential Committee for your action which permits us to prosecute more fully the work begun in that part of our field and assure you that we shall endeavour in every way to prove ourselves worthy of the trust thus imposed.

Sincerely Yours,

Schuyler S. White

but we shall make the best of
[illegible]
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-yama very shortly to see what
can be done in the way of
another house and we hope
to get settled in our work
there before summer

Kyoto, Mch. 21. '96.

J. L. B.
9-4-96

2

Tsuyama, Japan. Aug. ~~1~~ 3rd, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Mr. Barton.-

It is some time since I received your letter and it should have been acknowledged sooner, but I have been exceedingly busy getting moved and settled here in addition to the usual work. I spent the greater part of the month of June here, overseeing the repairs on our house, unpacking our goods and doing some touring in this vicinity.

In company with the evangelist of this city I held meetings in two places within ten miles of here, it being the first time such meetings had ever been held in them. In each case the meeting was held in the lower part of the hotel in which we stopped, two or three rooms being thrown together into one, as you know is so easily done with the houses constructed as they are in this land. The meetings had been well advertised with the result that there was an excellent attendance, from 75 to 100 being present. I never spoke to more attentive audiences, apparently thoroughly interested in what the speakers were saying. In one place a travelling theatre was in full blast in a vacant lot behind the houses on the opposite side of the street. When we first heard of it, we feared it would result in a failure for our meeting, but as it turned out, it did not prevent the preaching place being well filled. In both of these places many expressed a desire that we should come and hold meetings again. Such a cordial reception and evidence of willingness to listen to the Truth gave us much encouragement and hope for future work there.

We had hoped to start for Tsuyama immediately after Mission Meeting, but I had to remain about a week in Kobe to help audit the treasurer's accounts and after that we were delayed a few days waiting for our passport, but we finally left Kobe July 21 and arrived here the 23rd about noon. As we approached the river beyond which lies the city, we were meet by ~~about~~ a company of about fifteen Christians and others interested in our coming who had come out to greet us. After the usual salutations we proceeded to our house not quite a mile further on near the further side of the city. We feel fairly well settled in our new home now and shall be able I think to make ourselves quite comfortable in spite of the inconveniences necessarily attending a foreigner's living in a Japanese house. Night before last a meeting of welcome was held at the house of one of the Christians. About 30 assembled, including one young man who came to represent the other Church in the province, that at Ochiai about 20 miles from here. The exercises consisted of Scripture reading, prayers, addresses of welcome from the evangelist here and the Ochiai Church representative, address from myself in acknowledgement, and singing. The addresses of welcome voiced the spirit of most perfect cordiality which the Christians of the province have towards missionaries, and their desire to work in the closest cooperation, sinking all thoughts of native and foreign in an earnest common effort for the extension of Christ's Kingdom in this part of Japan. If the Christians at home could have listened to those two addresses, there would have been no questionings in their minds as to the need of missionaries in Japan and the desire of the people of the country for their help. These formal exercises were followed by a social time, conversation being interspersed with music, and tea and kwashi (confections) being served.

We are now in the midst of plans for beginning our work here. Though I have been here frequently from Okayama, of course my work up to this time has been irregularly carried on, but we shall very soon have settled upon the best methods for proceding with the work here and be ready to begin the campaign in earnest.

The Church here is in rather a weak condition just now. The city membership is 23, in the surrounding villages are 12 more members, an to these may be added 3 in the city who are members of churches elsewhere. But, at the present time several of the members are away from the city to be absent for one or two years and one of the members here is seriously sick. These all being men, it reduces the active membership, with a few exceptions, to women, with the attending result that it is quite a financial struggle to keep things going vigorously. It seems rather unfortunate for the work, too, tha just at this time the Church has to look around for a new pastor, Mr. Takahashi having resigned and expecting to leave at the end of

Tsuyama, Aug. 3. '96.

this month. He has been here over four years and, perhaps, a change will be good for the work, at any rate we hope a good earnest man will be found to take his place speedily.

You would be interested to know more of the city and province than I have written in ~~in~~ previous letters, now that one of the Mission is living here, but I think I may better defer that to a future letter.

Very truly Yours.
Schuyler F. White

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J. L. B.
Rec'd 11-27-96
Ans'd

Herald

Tsuyama, Japan. Oct. 19th, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.;

Dear Mr. Barton;

When I closed my letter in August, I fully expected to write again much sooner than this, but I have been too busy with work to take the time to make any report of it until now. I have just returned from a most delightful and encouraging preaching tour of 12 days to some of the surrounding towns, the farthest, 30; the nearest, 10 miles distant. Mr. Takahashi, the evangelist of the church, accompanied me and we held public meetings in 7 different places which were well attended by attentive audiences. In some of these towns there are one or two Christians, in some none at all, but every where we found the people very ready and even desirous of hearing about Christianity.

Some of these towns I visited last year, but in others it was the first time a Christian meeting had ever been held. Every where we stopped there were some to come to our room desiring to converse abou Christian truth." There is a Rom. Cath. Christian in the first town we visited who was baptized in Osaka about 5 years ago, but he does not find in that faith that which is really satisfying and wishes to become a Protestant. He was in our room with three other young men all the afternoon inquiring about different points and having different passages in the New Test. explained.

We visited next the copper mine where I went last year There are only about half as many workmen there now as then, but they all assembled and we had a good meeting.

We then visited Shimo no Sho in response to a special invitation sent to us, not to hold a meeting but to talk with one man. It is rather singular that this man, like the one specially mentioned before, was baptized in the Rom. Church, but about 10 years ago and in Kobe.

He is a physcian, and has lived rather a fast life since then, but thro' the influence of a Christian teacher in the village, has been led to seek better things and this tho' the teacher himself in not very earnest in the faith. We reached his house early in the afternoon and he began the conversation at once, asking questions on the distinctive points of Prot. ,reading different passages of the New Test. and asking for explanation. In this connection I might remark that Rom. Cath. Christians are allowed only the Old Test. the New being a sealed book to them. We only stopped long enough for supper and continued then until late at night, the Christian teacher and the head of the village also being present in the evening. This Bible reading and discussion ~~was~~ were again continued the next morning until we left just before noon. He wanted us to remain with him 2 or 3 days longer, that he might learn more fully about these things, but our trip was laid out, word having been sent previously to some of the places when we might be expected, so we could not stop longer but promised that whoever came next month would do so.

At the next town, Furumachi, the morning after our meeting two young men came in to talk with us, one of them a teacher, the other a clerk in the Post Office. This was Sunday morning. We had expected to return about half way to Tsuyama for a meeting that evening, but a special request came to us from that village where the Christian teacher mentioned before lives, for us if possible to come and hold a meeting there. He is the only Christian in the place. ~~and~~ The people had heard something of Crhristianity from him, knew of our being in the vicinity and wanted us to come and tell them more particularly about its doctrines. This request coming from 10 of the principal men of the village, mostly earnest Shintoists, we concluded we had better move our engagements along one and go there for that evening. We went at once after dinner and as it was only about three miles arrived early. We met with a most cordial reception, 4 or 5 men were in our room all the afternoon to talk with us about the doctrines of Christianity, about 100 attended the meeting in the evening, including teachers, village officials, indeed all the principal men of the place. There were quite a number of children present and Mr. T. began with a talk to them, followed by a long sermon. I spoke next, and when I finished it was 10 o'clock, but some of them had not yet heard enough and called for more, so Mr. T. gave another talk of 30 minutes, between 20 and 30 remaining to hear this. The people there knew nothing of Christianity before, but had many mistaken ideas about its teachings which we were thus enabled to clear up and prepare the way for a fuller reception of the truth later.

Our next meeting was held at Yu no Go , a village where there is a mineral spring, it being the first time here too that a Christian ~~m~~ meeting had ever been held, but unlike the preceding place, the peo~~p~~ple here had no special religion, tho' there is a Shinto shrine in the village. Here we hired quite a large hall above the spring in which we spoke to about 100, among them several teachers and village officials, a fourth of the audience perhaps being temporarily there for the sake of the baths. The school teachers walked more than a mile to attend the meeting.

The next town visited was also a new place and our meeting there was very similar to the last.

Our tour ended with a visit to a mountain village where there are 12 or 13 Christians. The only way of getting there is by walking, as the road is impassable for vehicles, so I left my bicycle at the foot of the mountain, and we proceeded to climb up a pretty steep ascent for over half a mile, after which we had a walk over the hills of 2 miles. One naturally wonders how Christianity ever found its way to this remote village among the mountains, the nearest Church, that in Tsuyama, being 15 miles distant. The story is very interesting but I can not go into particula~~rs,~~ simply say~~ing~~ that several years ago a young man of one of the families heard something of Christianity in Okayama and on returning, carried the seed which has ripened into this fruit. Altho' his relatives at first opposed, they finally accepted Christianity. They all bear the same name, tho' there are five families.

We reached there just before noon and after dinner had a meeting wit the Christians. In the evening we held a public meeting which was well attended. The audience consisted for the most part of farmers, tho' there were two school teachers present. The next morning befor leaving we had another meeting with the Christians, for they like to make the most of such opportunities, since outsiders are seldom prese with them in their meetings and they never have the privilege of attending service elsewhere.

As I have been riding about the country on this trip, the fields of rice stretching away in all directions just ready for the sickle, have seemed to me to fitly represent the Spiritual harvest which seems waiting to be gathered in, and the labourers are so few.

There are 18 or 20 of these towns and villages within reach of Tsuyam Heretofore it has been impossible to visit them more than once or twice a year which is hardly better than not at all, but from now on we shall plan so that between us all of them can be visited once a month. and from this trip we are led to expect encouraging results in the near future. It is worthy of remark that every where there were some school teachers in attendance upon our meetings.

This would seem to indicate a decided and encouraging Change in public opinion, since it was generally understood, until within a short time, that school teachers were to have nothing to do with religion, and they not only acquiesed in this thought themselves, but quite generally used their influence over the students against religion, even opposing those religiously inclined.

If it is thus coming to be ~~o~~recognized that religion and education are not only not antagonistic, but that true education is impossible apart from religion, we have great cause to rejoice at this change which makes the immediate future of religion here much brighter.

Just a few words before I close in regard to the situation in Tsuyama itself. It seemed best to work in close cooperation with the Church instead of starting a separate enterprise, so I opened a midweek preaching service at the Church building, recently rented in a more favorable part of the city, than the one they have been using. There were 300 and 200 ~~respectively~~ present respectively at the first two meetings. This number of course has not been maintained, but the attendance has been very good during the 8 weeks the meeting has been held. On this recent tour I met 3 or 4 men in different places who had stopped at ~~the Kogisho~~ (this preaching service when in Tsuyama and heard the Word for the first time. The openings for work are innumerable, it is a constant source of regret that we can not embrace all the opportunities which present themselves. Some of the teachers in the schools here have asked me to teach them the Bible and I expect to begin such a class at once, I have delayed doing so until this tour was finished, tho' I expect to start away again soon for another tour in the Western part of the field where the Ochiai Church is situated.

Yours in Xn service
Schuyler S. White

J. L. B.
Rec'd 6-29-'97
Ans'd

Tsuyama, Japan. May, 27th, '97.

Dear Dr. Barton;

I have just got back from a tour in Hyuga, having left home the latter part of last month and been absent from home a month. The distinctive features of touring in Hyuga have already been fully written up by both Mr. Pettee and Mr. Allchin so that there is nothing left to be done in that line, but a short account of some of the incidents of my trip may not be without interest.

I visited eight places, spending from one to four nights in a place, preaching and calling on the Christians and others interested in some measure in Christianity. My work began in Nobeoka where meetings were held on three days. There is a private Boys School in this town supported by the former daimyo for which our Mission have been asked time and again to send a man to teach English a couple of hours a day having the rest of his time free and receiving as remuneration forty en a month and a house to live in. (one in foreign style having been built for the purpose) The Church Miss. Soc. have recognized and are embracing this opportunity which was next offered to them and a man was just about to arrive when I was there. All the pupils in the school, about 50 in number, were present at the meeting the first eveningwhich was largely attended. The next night the attendance was smaller owing it was said to the fact that it was the opening and free-entrance night of a theatre. The evangelist seems very much ~~en~~

encouraged by the prospect now, they having just been able to hire a very nice and convenient house for a chapel in a central yet quiet part of the town, and the former opposition to his work having given place to a willingness to consider the claims of Christianity.

From here I went a day's journey to Takanabe where they have a nice new church building dedicated last year. Thro' some mistake I was not informed beforehand that this was their busy season with the silk worm culture, and the evangelist was absent, having gone to Kumamoto to get a wife, a recent graduate of the Girls School in that place; but notwithstanding these things the meeting here tho' not largely attended was good. Takanabe is the headquarters of the Hyuga branch of the Okayama Orphan Asylum, their farm being situated about five miles from the town. When I was there they were just setting up a printing press which they had bought in Miyazaki, and were preparing for extensive work in that line, among other things, the printing of the Kyushu Christian paper which heretofore has had to be sent to Okayama to be printed. It is a great help to the Christian work in that section to have this offshoot of the asylum in their midst exerting a Christian influence. I walked out to see their farm, in company with the superintendent of this branch on my way to the next place. There are only 8 orphans at the farm now, the rest to the number of 50 being in Takanabe, engaged in various industries.

A Presb. evangelist who, obliged to stop work for a time on account of sickness, is staying in Takanabe accompanied me to this town, Sadowara. It is regularly visited by the Takanabe evangelist and altho' there are only two Christians there, the outlook is very promising, quite a number of men being in terested in studying Christian truth, as many as twenty stopping after the meeting until midnight to ~~to~~ ask questions on certain passages in the Bible or on subjects related to Christianity. Miyazaki was the next place I visited and tho' the work there is entirely in the hands of the Home Miss. Soc. I was cordially received by the pastor of the church and Christians, and spent two days there occupying Mr. Clark's house with much appreciation of its comfort. Another all day's journey brought me to Obi where I spent the second Sunday, preaching to the Christians in the morning and to the general public in the evening. I baptized two middle aged women here in a very pleasant service, the number of ~~Chri~~ Christians being thus increased to 10. Altho' they are so few the outlook is encouraging, here as in Nobeoka persecution having given way to a readiness to listen to the presentation of Gospel truth. The next day I had another all day's journey and the hardest one ye over the mountain range to Miyako no Jo. The distance between the two places is 33 miles, the ascent and descent of the mountain making about 20 of it. The road is now in such a bad condition that it can not be called a "kuruma" road if it ever could have been, but with a great deal of walking at very many places of broken bridges and landslides, and great care in skirting the edge of the mountain in many places where a foot or two from the "kuruma" wheel one could look down into abysses hundreds of feet deep, the passage was safely made and I arrived at my destination early enough to have a little time for rest before the evening meeting. A very pleasant Communion service was held with the church here and one man about 40 years of age was baptized. It came out in his examination that until he came to believe in the God whom Christ reveals he had had no belief in the existence of any being higher than man. This was considered somewhat remarkable as it is rather exceptional to find a person educated before the present regime who has not believed in either the deities of Shinto or the divinities of Buddhism. In company with the evangelist of this church I visited two places to which he goes about twice a month. In both of them good-sized and attentive audiences assembled. In one there were two Christians, in the other, until this visit, none; but after the meeting that evening I baptized a young man who, having first heard of Christianity about two years before, had been studying the New Test. ever since then and had finally decided to take his stand as a Christian, he thus becoming the pioneer Christian in that town. With this meeting ended my tour, most enjoyable to me and not without profit I may hope to the people in the places I was privileged to visit. My observation and conversation with different persons during my tour lead me to the conclusion that there is reason to expect great progress in the building up of Christ's Kingdom in that province in the immediate future.

I have no time now to write of the work here, finding myself almost swamped by the accumulation during my absence of things that need attending to, simply to say that we see no limit to the work open to us to do here, that there are many things to encourage us and spur us on with hopefulness to more earnest service, tho' we are troubled for good men and women to help us.

Faithfully Yours,

Schuyler J. White

J. L. B.
Rec'd 8-9-97
Ans'd 9-1

Herald

Kobe, Japan, July 14th '97.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Dear Dr. Barton,

I intended to write to you before I left Tsuyama to attend our Annual meeting, but was so crowded with work after my return from my tour in Hyuga, that I could not find the time to do so.

Our meetings closed with the afternoon session yesterday, we having been able to get thro' our business within just a week.

It has been a very successful and profitable meeting.

The most important action I suppose all would agree was the making provision for a theological training class.

Personally, I have felt espec

cially the need of this, as I have been unable to find a suitably equipped man to help me in the Evangelistic work in the towns around Tsuyama.

I wanted to write you something of the work in Tsuyama and vicinity, but could not do so in my last letter as I said. The first Sunday in June we opened a new chapel in the Eastern part of the city. This part of the city is really a distinct town by itself, having its own government, tho' it is within the limits of Tsuyama, and is included in what is embraced under that name. This part of the city which is called East-City has a population of about 5000, and nothing was being done to reach them, the church building being ~~on~~ in the West side.

The chapel was opened under most favorable circumstances.

The man second in rank in the East City government kindly rented us a building, - in reality - a part of the house he lives in, - which was repaired a little to suit the new uses to which it was to be put. There seems to be quite a general desire in that part of the city to learn what Xty is, very few would go to the Western part of the city to attend the Xn meetings held there, but appear glad to have a place near at hand opened to which they can come.
The Sunday School held in the morning has week by week increased in numbers from the first and the Sunday before we came away there were thirty-five children present and I presume each Sunday sees an additional increase. Quite a number of officials have attended the evening preaching service.
The owner of the house and his

family, tho' none of them are Xns, attend all the meetings and we trust it may result in their acceptance of Xy.

My language teacher resides in the building so that there is a person there most of the time to receive inquirers.

As a personal venture I have opened a reading room in the chapel, putting in the best of the religious and secular papers and magazines. This bids fair to be a great help to the work there in bringing men to the chapel and introducing them to Xn surroundings and influences. We also have a loan library there which to judge from the beginnings will be quite freely used and will be of great benefit in disabusing the minds of many of erroneous views of Xty. The pastor of the church in Tsuyama is just leaving after four years of service to come to Kobe to take charge of the Independent Church here. I fear it will be rather difficult to find a man to take his place as the demand for workers now is much greater than the supply. Meanwhile the Church looks to us to help them carry on their services in addition to our own chapel.

I don't think I have written of the Girls School which the Christians started last Spring, tho' there is some mention of it in the Report.

Mr. Tateishi, a member of the Diet, who is a most earnest Xn is very much interested in it, even to the extent of paying quite a large sum monthly towards its support, tho' he is not a wealthy man. He feels confident that before the end of the year some of the men who allowed their ~~two~~ names to appear as interested in the School, tho' not Xns, seeing the good work it is doin will become willing to contribute more substantially to its support. If it can speedily become self supporting and be carried on as planned, it will meet a generally acknowledged lack in the educational line in the city and become a great help to the Xn work in that region. Perhaps I ought to state, lest you infer the contrary, that no money of the Bd. is used to help it.

The work in the neighboring towns gives us continued encouragement. I think I have mentioned before Emi and Okada. There are quite a number of the leading people in each of these towns interested in Xy. They are six and ten ri distant respectively from Tsuyama and there ought to be a man residing in one of them to carry on the work in that region, but the scarcity of workers has thus far prevented such an arrangement, so the work has to be done from Tsuyama. I shall try to visit both places twice a month from now on.

The Mission voted at this meeting to ask the P.C. for permission for us to take a furlough. It is a source of great regret to us to think of leaving the work which we have in hand, but this Fall Mrs. White will have been in Japan in continuous service nine yrs and myself seven yrs and it seems best to plan for a vacation soon. Mrs. White is very tired and I am beginning to feel the need of rest myself and several who have been home tell us from their experience that we should not think of staying much longer this first period.

We had thought of the Stanfords to take our place, but the Mission thought best to will become willing to contribute more substantially to its support. If it can speedily become self supporting and be carried on as planned, it will meet a generally acknowledged lack in the educational line in the city and become a great help to the Xn work in that region. Perhaps I ought to state, lest you infer the contrary, that no money of the Bd. is used to help it.

The work in the neighboring towns gives us continued encouragement. I think I have mentioned before Emi and Okada. There are quite a number of the leading people in each of these towns interested in Xy. They are six and ten ri distant respectively from Tsuyama and there ought to be a man residing in one of them to carry on the work in that region, but the scarcity of workers has thus far prevented such an arrangement, so the work has to be done from Tsuyama, I shall try to visit both places twice a month from now on.

The Mission voted at this meeting to ask the P.C. for permission for us to take a furlough. It is a source of great regret to us to think of leaving the work which we have in hand, but this Fall Mrs. White will have been in Japan in continuous service nine yrs and myself seven yrs and it seems best to plan for a vacation soon. Mrs. White is very tired and I am beginning to feel the need of rest myself and several who have been home tell us from their experience that we should not think of staying much longer this first period.

We had thought of the Stanfords to take our place, but the Mission thought best to advise them to go to Tottori to reinforce that Station. Perhaps that is best for the Stanfords but we shall be exceedingly sorry to leave our Station if there is no one to take our place. Most sincerely Yours,

Schuyler F. White

Kobe, July 14, '97

F. L. B.
Rec'd
Ans'd

1-31-98

Tsuyama, Japan, Dec. 29th 97.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of Sept. 1st informing me of the action of the P. C. granting us a furlough was duly received and ought to have been acknowledged long ago, but I have been so pressed with work that even the most necessary letter-writing has been sadly neglected. I will improve a little breathing spell between Xmas and new years to cancel my obligation to you in this line.

We are very glad, and grateful to the P. C. that they were able to grant our request so promptly and generously. It has seemed best to us to begin our vacation early next year and we expect to leave Japan about the 20th of March. This is earlier than we wanted to leave but the question is largely determined by the class of steamer and the only first class one leaving after that date goes too late in the Spring to suit our plans.

As I wrote you, we are very loathe to leave our station at this time, especially as there is no one to take our place. We tried hard to induce the Stanfords to consider the matter favorably, but they didn't seem inclined to do so.

The situation here now is very encouraging. This church lost its pastor to the Independent church in Kobe in July, but after waiting three months, secured another who seems to be a great improvement in the matter of earnest evangelistic spirit. The work at our Station chapel in the Eastern part of the city is going on encouragingly, the attendance of children at Sunday School constantly increasing. Mrs. White secured a helper in the fall in the person of Miss. Kajiro, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke and just back from the United States. She shows a most earnest evangelistic spirit, delightful to behold, when so many come back from study abroad changed in this respect, and is a great addition to our working force.

This fall, too, we placed an evangelist in a village out about eighteen miles to the East of us, too far to admit of the works being carried on successfully from this city. He looks after the work which has been started in four or five places in that region and when I was out there about a month ago the prospect seemed very promising. This does not add however to the number of our station force, as he was formerly in a place in the southern part of our field from which it seemed best to withdraw a direct worker for the present.

I returned home just three days

before Christmas from a two weeks tour in the Western part of our province of which the church in Ochiai is the centre. I have never before seen the work anywhere in such an encouraging condition. There are two places in particular of which I have written before, Nishigama & Yumoto, which were first visited by the pastor and myself about two and a half years ago. Since then the work has been carried on as well as possible from the distance and has advanced slowly but surely. Now there are eight Christians, four of them school teachers, and as many as twelve inquirers in the former place, and four christians and three inquirers in the latter. Besides this there are many inquirers in the surrounding villages thro'out the region, making the total number between thirty and forty of whom probably twelve or fifteen will be ready to receive baptism at the coming January communion service.

The Holy Spirit is evidently at work bringing the seed that has been sown to fruition, leading numbers to accept the salvation of God in Christ.

Anyone who had known these places as I have during the past three years could not doubt that the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation.

I came back greatly helped and strengthened myself from this two weeks' work and regretting more than ever the necessity of leaving the field at such a time.

Kindly excuse this last sheet, I seem to have run out of the regulation paper.

Most sincerely yours,
Schuyler F. White

Tsuyama, Dec. 29, '97

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-28-98

Pacific Ocean, Lat. 31°, Long. 178
S.S. "City of Rio de Janeiro."
Sat. Apr. 9th '98.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.:

Dear Dr. Barton;

We are now just entered upon the last half of the distance between Japan and Hawaii. As you probably know, the "Coptic", upon which we had expected to sail, was so damaged on her trip out that she was laid up for two months' repairs in Hong Kong. Hence we were not only delayed in leaving, which did not trouble us so much, but obliged to take this small and slow boat which was considerable of a disappointment to us.

Mr. Pettee and Miss Gulick are also on board.

It was rather rough for two days after leaving Yokohama and the "Rio" made good her reputation for pitching and tossing, but the voyage has thus far been uneventful.

As I wrote you before, it has seemed best to us to break the voyage at Honolulu and spend a little time

there in rest before coming on to the States. Mrs. White has many friends there and her sister who died last year was principal for five years of a Mission School on Maui which she wishes very much to visit. So we shall probably not reach San Francisco until the middle of next month.

Mrs. White's family is quite a large one and, as with one exception they live in the West, we shall have to stop at several different points on the way to visit them, hence it will probably be the middle of summer when we reach Massachusetts and see my own family.

I will try to keep you informed as to our whereabouts until I meet you in Boston.

Very truly Yours,
Schuyler S. White,

Pacific Ocean, Apr. 9, '98

Rev. S. S. White 238

Honolulu, H. I. May 10th '98.

Rec'd 5-23-'98
Ans'd

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear Dr. Barton;

We had pected to leave here oday on the "Doric", but ere informed, upon oing to the office last evening when she arrived, that there was not a single room to be had.

This is a very great disppointment to us, r have remained ere as long as we had intended to, Mrs White is quitte rested ow and able to continue the journey, so

that we feel that we
ought to be moving
on towards home,
but we shall have t
wait another ten days
(perhaps not so ha
to do in this delight
ful country) until
the "China" comes a
long.

We have not only ve
much enjoyed ou
stay here, but hav
benefitted very muc
from it physical

We have been very
glad, too, to have th
privilege of meetin
the Xn workers he
and seeing some
thing of the very inte

esting work which is being carried on nd apparently with much success to encourage them in their labors.

We find it a most interesting country nd people and work, but are anxious to be at home now nd hope there will be nothing to prevent ur going on by the China.

Very truly yours,
L. J. White

[illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] then to be Printed [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible]

Rev. G. L. White

1-13-98 Omaha, Neb, June, 10th '98.

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ev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear Dr Barton;

We arrived
afely in San Francisco on
e evening of May 27th, hav-
ig been so fortunate as to
ecure passage from Hono-
ulu on the "China". Mr. Tewks-
ury and family of China and
r and Mrs Eaton were on
oard so we found pleasant
avelling companions.
The next day, Saturday, was
pent largely at the custom
ouse and in making ar-
angements to come on.
Mr. Frear was of great ser-
ice to us in these matters.
We started on early Monday

morning and stopped off a
Lincoln on Thursday
afternoon to visit one o
Mrs. White's brothers who
she had not seen for sevente
years. We came on as far a
here a couple of days a
and expect to spend a fe
days visiting relatives
this city. Next week we inte
to go on a little further to
Afton, Iowa, where Mrs.
White's other brother liv
We shall very likely spend
much as a week in that
place. We then expect t
go on to Salineville,
Ohio, Mrs. White's home
where her father is still
living. We shall be likely
suppose, to stop a little

longer time there. She also has
sister living in Wellsville,
hio, and another in Meri-
en. Conn. So it will necess-
rily be some time yet before
e reach our final desti-
nation in Mass. It seems
long time to spend on the journ
ey and to wait before see-
y my own relatives, but
could hardly pass by
hose of Mrs. White without
topping to see them, especi-
lly since we could not
fford to make a trip back
rom the East later on pur-
ose to visit them.
have heard once since leav-
g Japan, from my helper in Tsu
ama and he reported every
ing going on well
Yours truly, S. S. White

I.L.B.
8-15-98
13

Rev. S. S. White

240

Plymouth, Mass,
Aug. 10th '98.

v. J. L. Barton, D. D.,
Dear Dr. Barton;

Your letter
Aug 3rd informing me of
e action of the Prudential
ommittee, granting us an
llowance of $1100. from
ay 1st, was duly receiv-
d. Please accept our
anks for the same.
e should have been glad
we could have gotten
ng without such grant
hile on our furlough,
t the circumstances
our families is such
at this was not possi-
e,
e are enjoying this begin-
ing of our vacation.

Rev. Schuyler S. White

re and are gradually
coming somewhat
ttled.

e were very pleasantly
rprised on Monday
a call from Mr. Cary.
He was looking for a
ttage for the remainder
the summer, but I have
ot heard with what suc-
ss. It would be very pleas
t, if they should come
wn here.

you have any copies to
ore of the last two
umbers of our "Mission
ews", could you kindly
nd me one of each.
don't know what the reason
n be, but Mr. Curtis
s not sent me any
nce I left Japan.

Very truly Yours,

Schuyler S. White

…ve are as gradually
…owing somewhat
…ted.
…e were very pleasantly
…prised on Tuesday
…a call from Mr. Cary.
He was looking for a
…ttage for the summer
…ble. Summer, but I have
…t heard what he de-
…ided. It would be very pleas-
…t if they should come
…ra here.
…you have any copies of
…are of the last two
…mbers of "Winnin-
…ent" send them [illegible],
…ud first of week.
…don't know what the reason
…is, but [illegible]
…not [illegible] are
…nce I left Japan.
Very truly yours,
[illegible] White

Rev. Schuyler S. White,

J. L. B.
d1-23-99
d2-7

New Cumberland
W. Va. Jan. 18th '99.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your card
r the new year reached us
t this place in due
ime and I want to
ank you for it and for
e inspiring thoughts it
ings to our minds.
ertainly if we can have
em realized in our
ives all through this
ar we shall be truly
lessed.

should have acknowl-
dged it before, but
ave had the grippe and
id not feel like doing
nything, in fact we all
ad it, but are now
ost fortunately well

held in the differen
churches there and o
foreign missions
might I had the
pleasure of deliveri
an address in the
Presb. church by the i
vitation of those in
charge, There is no
church of our denomi
nation in this town

With best wishes for you
self and prayer that
the work of our Board
may prosper under
your direction and th
of those who work with y
through His presence
in all your counsels

I am Sincerely yours,
Schuyler S. Whi

Rev. S. S. White

ver it. We left Colum-
us the middle of last
nonth and are visit-
ng one of Mrs. White's
isters in this town on
 bank of the Ohio river.
e expect to remain
ere until the end of the
nonth. We are plan-
ning then to go to Ober
in where we shall pro-
obly remain for two
 three months stop-
ing at the mission-
ry Home.
e have become pretty
ll rested and rein-
igorated and can feel
ot we are really get-
ing well prepared to
ake up work again,
uring the week of prayer
nion meetings were

Rev. S. S. White Rec'd 2-27-99
Ans'd 27 242

Tank Home,
Oberlin, O. Feb. 24th '99.

Dear Dr. Barton:

May I ask
u to send me a state-
ent to the effect that
Mrs. White (please write
t Ida M. L. White) is a
egularly appointed
issionary of the
oard and will be
ithin the territory of
e "Central Passenger
ssociation" during
is year."
write "during the year" so
o be sure to cover the
eriod of her stay in
is section of the coun
, which of course can
ot be more definite-
y stated now.

of the Grippe, being quite sick, in bed f two weeks. Some had postpone our comi until he was well enough for such a journey. I think h is almost entirel recovered from it now. We are antic-ipating much from our stay here, espe-cially Mrs. White who is an alumn of Oberlin and has not been here for twel years. We count our-selves most fortunat in having such a pla to come to as we find provided here by tho who love the Board an its work.

Most truly Yours,
G. F. White

she applied for a Half-
ate Certificate some
eeks ago and they
sk her to furnish
hem with such a state-
ent, I had no trou-
le in securing one
or myself, but they
re not granted to
ives of missionaries
nless they themselves
ave regular appoint-
ents and they wish a
tatement to this effect
rom the proper Official.

We arrived here
ly yesterday. I wrote
ou some time ago that
 expected to be here
t the beginning of
his month, but our
ittle boy, Kenneth,
ad a second attack

Most truly Yours,
J. J. White

Mrs. White is in Chicago now
hither she went a week ago on
r way to Iowa. She was ad-
ised to try the climate in
me Western State. She has a
other in Afton, Iowa
nd will spend some time
ere, we hope with great
nefit. J. S. White

e

4-8 '99
13

Oberlin, O. Apr. 5th '99.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Dear Dr. Barton;

We have now been absent from Japan a year and the time is drawing near when we should think about returning to our work there and when the matter of our location for the future should be soon referred to the proper committee to be considered and acted upon at the Annual Meeting of the Mission in July.

As you know, changes are so frequent in Japan that the Mission has to change its force of workers occasionally to correspond. We had expected to put ourselves unreservedly in the hands of the Mission to be sent upon our return where-ever the need should seem to them most urgent. This was the spirit which we had in going to Japan in the first place and in accordance with which we have ever endeavored to guide our lives since. We had hoped that we would always be guided by this principle alone, but we find ourselves now obliged to recognize the personal element as we have never done before and to ask that it be taken into consideration in the determination of our future field of labor, The fact which is thus forcing itself upon our recognition is the liability of Mrs. White to have asthma. She had it so severely during last month in Oberlin that we had to call for the immediate services of a physician. We trust that her health will be such as to allow of our returning to Japan in the Fall and that her liability to such attacks will be greatly diminished, if not entirely removed. She might not have an attack in one year or in two years or not at all even, but then again she might at any time. And in case she did, the immediate services of a skillful physician would be very imperative, hence it seems necessary that we should be within reach of such a physician and that this fact should be given due weight in determining our future location.

We had hoped to be permitted to return to Tsuyama to continue the work we had begun in that region and which has been so encouraging. Our feelings in regard to it have not changed in the least, we know it is a most needy field, as yet almost unworked, and the progress already made had given us great hope for the future. But its great distance from good medical service makes it seem very undesirable that Mrs. White should reside there.

With residence in one of the Central Stations, I might still carry on the work there by making tours at frequent intervals, tho' of course that is not the most desirable and effective method of working.

Another form of work has been suggested to me. I have not spoken about it to any member of the Mission and I do not know whether it would meet with their approval. But, during the last year I spent in Japan, several Japanese, both evangelists and laymen, in conversation with me at different times about the Christianization of their country, spoke of the most urgent need there is of a Christian literature and how little is being done to supply it.

They suggested that I take up the work of translating recent valuable Christian books, of which so many have appeared during the last few years, into their language, thus bringing the best of Christian thought and life (for thought is life) in England and America within reach of the Christians of Japan. I think that no one who knows the present state of the work in Japan will question the fact that there is a wide field of usefulness waiting for someone, indeed for many, along this line.

With residence in one of the Central Stations, both forms of work might be engaged in, the latter principally during the busy seasons in the country which are unfavorable for touring.

I do not know what new arrangements the restoration of the Doshisha to its original status may be likely to occasion in the Mission. But, possibly it may result in some of the missionaries being called upon to teach in the institution once more,

I am willing to engage in any form of work which the Mission may deem best, and should be willing to go anywhere, did it not seem wise as stated before to except the very interior towns.

This is a subject to which we have given a great deal of thought lately and I beg leave to present it now to your consideration. Would I better write a letter in this sense to the Committee of the Mission or would you prefer to communicate its substance to them yourself? If you think best this letter may be sent on to Japan just as it is.

I have recently received letters from Mr. Tateishi, member of the House of Rep. from our district and from Mr. Sunagawa, evangelist in Tsuyama, informing me that there is much to encourage in the work and expressing hopes for our speedy return there and it will be a source of grief to us to be obliged to exchange that field of labor for another. Sincerely yours.

S. S. White

Rev. S. S. White

JUN 8 1899
JUN 22 1899

Plymouth, Mass,
June, 7th '99,

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.;

Dear Dr. Barton;

I was in Boston on Monday and called at your room to see you, but you were absent both times.

There was one matter that I wanted to speak to you about. We have been in this country over a year, and according to the "Handbook" this is the length of time for which furloughs are granted. It is also stated that they may be extended for good reasons.

As you are aware, we cau
not go back just at pr
sent on account of
Mrs. White's health, so
suppose the consent of
P. C. should be obtai
ed for an extension
of our furlough.

Mrs. White has retur
ed as far as Ohio o
her way East and
writes me that she is
much better. We hope
therefore to be able t
go back in the Fall

May I ask you to kindl
attend to this matter
with the P. C.

I had a letter fro
Mr. Curtis last Sa
urday in which he

spoke most encouragingly of increasing opportunities for work, but laments the small force in the field, and I'm very much afraid we shall be called upon to draw in our borders.

You may be interested to hear that Mr. Severance has determined to return to Japan, if no other way opens, he will go out independently and endeavor in some way to support himself.

I stopped with him in Cleveland on my way East. As he not

thinking of it then, I
spoke of all the ob-
jections to such a
course I can ea thi
of, but a letter a fe
days since inform
me that he has de-
cided to go. I fear
it's a great mistake

I tho't I had be
ter write you at once
about this matter f
our furlough as I
may not be in th
city again for
some time;

Very truly Yours,
J. J. White

Rev. S. S. White

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Plymouth, Mass,

June. 16th '99,

JUN 19 1899

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton;

Your note of the 14th was duly received, Let me thank you and the Prudential Committee for the action which you state was taken in the matter of our furlough,

We trust that nothing will stand in the way of our returning to Japan in the Autumn;

Sincerely Yours,

S. S. White

Plymouth, Mass. June. 24th. '99.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

J. L. B.
Rec'd. JUN 27 1899
Ans'd

Dear Dr. Barton;

Your letter of the 22nd. lies before me and I will try to answer your inquiries and give you all the light I can in regard to the matter, But, I'm afraid I can not be of as much help to you as I wish I might, Judging from our own experience, I have no hesitation in saying that a Japanese house can be made comfortable and safe for Americans, that is in Central Japan where we were, But, it would not be safe to conclude from this that the same can be said of all sections of the Empire, We had very mild weather in Tsuyama, snow only four or five times during the Winter and then it rarely remained on the ground more than twenty-four hours.

This is very different from a Winter in Niigata where they have several feet of snow and it remains upon the ground for two or three months, if not longer.

In view of this and without more definite knowledge of the climatic conditions in Niigata, I should hardly feel like making the same assertion about it as I have of Tsuyama, tho' I should think it might be true,

It would probably cost more to secure the same degree of of comfort and safety in Niigata that we enjoyed in Tsuyama, To mention one thing which occurs to me, We had no chimneys in our house, simply running out sheet-iron pipes for our two stoves, but I should think it would be necessary to build chimneys in Niigata, This would add considerable to the expense, but I can not say how much. A second story consisting of two bedrooms with closets was put upon our house and some minor changes were made, If I remember rightly the whole expense did not exceed $200, but we had just as little done as we felt it possible to get along with, Individuals would probably differ as to how much was necessary, Then too, prices have advanced very much since 1896 the cost of labor is greater and the same work would probably cost at least half as much more now, But, I should say that $500, would be ample to cover everything that would be necessary even in Niigata, It is my impression that the ladies, or at least Miss Brown, at one period lived in a Japanese house for some time, but I do not feel quite sure about it, If this is so, that experience should furnish some help in this case, This is all that comes to my mind now in thinking over the subject. I trust it may be of some help to you, And if I can furnish any further information, I shall be very glad indeed to do so,

Sincerely yours,

J. J. White

Rev. S. S. White

DEC 1 1899
FEB 12 1900

Manitou, Colorado,
Nov. 25th, 1899.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Dear Dr. Barton,

The week after I was in your room I started for the West with my family. We broke the journey by two stops, one at Mrs. White's home in Ohio, and the other at a brother's in Nebraska, thus making the trip much easier. In view of all we were able to learn about places in the State we decided that Manitou would be the best place for us to make our home in, so we came directly here. We arrived a week ago yesterday and

rather than beautiful,
Of course the air is very
dry, that's why no one here
It is still very mild her
in the day time, a light ove
coat even being unnecessary
from ten to two o'clock,
but the days are very sho
as the sun sets now behind
the hills back of u
at about three o'clock,
We find it rather hard to
get used to this,
The town is finely suppli
with water right from
Pikes Peak and there are
numerous springs here
if one likes any chemica
mixed with it such as
soda, sulphur or iro
There are three churches he
Congregational, Episcopa
and Roman catholic,
The first has about n

were most fortunate in being able to find the next day a furnished cottage just the size to accommodate our family nicely.

We are pretty well settled now and feel quite at home.

As you probably know this town is situated among the foot hills of the Rockies. It is right in a hollow of the hills, there being one opening on the East towards the plain where Colorado Springs is situated. The cog-railroad for Pikes Peak starts from here. The hills are for the most part bare of vegetation and the soil is red from the iron contained in it. The scenery is rugged hundred and forty members, We find the pastor, Mr. Hayes, a very pleasant gentleman.

We are very comfortabley situated here and have great hopes that this climate will prove to be just what Mrs. White needs to build her up.

I hope that we shall be able to report progress in this direction befor very many weeks hav passed.

Sincerely Yours,
Schuyler F. Whit

Mrs. Ida McWhite

248—

+ Ida M. White

Okayama Japan 248

Ans'd

February 27th 1899

Rec'd Mch. 26.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I want to write just a word of thanks for your letter of December 30th. It was very kind of you to correct the mistake which had been made in sending money for Mr. F. N. White which was evidently intended for me. Mr. Hill made the correction.

Thank you also for your words of encouragement for Mr. White and myself. I do grow a little discouraged at times, chiefly because I can she has met this sudden change, has had, was hope, a strong influence for good upon those of the Japanese who knew her.

Mr. White is very hopeful and very busy. He feels sure of our being needed in Japan for many years to come. We both wish we might be permitted to welcome you to our home when the rest you meditate taking will give the time needed for such a trip.

Very cordially Yours

Ida McLennan Wh

not do the work I should like to, owing to lack of time and lack of tongue.

I presume you have heard, re this, of Miss Telford's serious illness in Osaka. It was a shock to us all, though later reports are a little more ncouraging than we were led o expect from the first report. She has been so brave nd hopeful, always, and has o strongly desired to work n the Master in Japan that she has been a lesson to us all. Even if she never works any more, we feel hat the brave way in which

Elizabeth Wilkinson
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#20 Methuen St., Lawrence, Mass.

July 8, 1891,

Dr. N. G. Clark, Secretary of A.B.C.F.M.
#1 Somerset St., Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:—

Vacation has been here long enough for me to get well rested and ready to make definite preparations for the journey in the fall. When will it be convenient to see you?

Can you tell, or is it too early to ask, at what time in the fall there are others going with whom I could travel?

Hoping that these summer days are bringing some rest to you and that I may come to see you soon, I am

Yours very respectfully,

Elizabeth Wilkinson.

Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson,

Lawrence, July 8, 1891.

Rec'd July 9.

Ackn^{d} do, E.K.A.

430 South Jefferson St.
Springfield, Missouri. Mch 9. '91.

Dr N. G. Clark, Secretary of
the A. B. C. F. M.,

Dear Dr Clark:

The principal of the school in which I am teaching spoke to me last week about coming back for another year. I told her that I was hoping to go to Japan and should have to decline this position for next year.

It seems best however to write to you regarding the matter and to ask if the Board will send me in the fall.

My health this year has been perfect and everything has continued to strengthen my

esire to work for Christ in Japan. In school work success has come even beyond what I desired and my uncle in Hartford no longer withholds his consent.

This purpose to work for Christ in Japan has been a joy and "keeping power" all the year, although on account of pressing school duties I have been unable to make many preparations.

I do not know which of the home churches will undertake my support. I have understood that either the Congregational Church in North Andover or the Lawrence St. Church in Lawrence will do so.

Trusting that the anxieties of this year may not prove too heavy for the Officers of the Board nd hoping for a favorable reply, am

Yours very respectfully,
Elizabeth Wilkinson.

3/9/1891.

#430 South Jefferson St.,
Springfield, Missouri.

Dr H. G. Clark,
#1 Somerset St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr Clark:—

Your cordial letter of the 12th inst. has waited longer than I intended it to, but now may I thank you for the good wishes and kind messages that it brought?

The school here closes May 29th and as I expect to visit for a week or two I shall not be at home till the middle or last of June.

Cora Stone sent me a roup picture of some of he missionaries so that iss Colby's face is familiar o me. It will be elightful to meet some of the missionaries from Japan before leaving for that country.

Please remember me kindly to Miss Stanwood and the other ladies at the rooms and believe me

Yours respectfully,
Elizabeth Wilkinson.

March twenty-fourth,
1891.

Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson
Springfield, March 24'91
Rec'd Mar. 27

#20 Methuen St., Lawrence, Mass.
August 14, 1891.

Dr H. G. Clarke,
#1. Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr Clark;—

Your favor of the hirteenth is at hand. If onvenient I will come to Boston Monday.

Miss Searle comes to awrence tonight so that questions concerning outfit may erhaps be settled then. We re anticipating great pleasure rom her visit. Mr Leavitt kindly took me to call on Dr and Mrs Gordon last month but we saw them or such a short time that many questions had to be

ft.

I have relatives in Boston
nd expect to remain for two
three days, so that it perhaps
may be more convenient for
ss Colby or the others whom
n mentioned, on some other
ay to meet me.

Thanking you for your
indness in making these
rrangements to meet people and
ping that these courtesies may
t cause you inconvenience
am;

Yours most respectfully,
Elizabeth Wilkinson.

Elizabeth Wilkinson

Lawrence, Aug. 14, 1891

Rec'd Aug. 15

aug. 21 | 91 Miss Hutchinson

Dr. H. G. Clark,
#1 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr Clark:—

Your letter with its kind messages is at hand and I thank you most heartily for it.

I did not expect to be with Dr Holbrook at first and wherever the mission deem it wise to station me I shall be pleased to work happily and to the best of my ability.

However, it will render my happiness and success more sure to be with one whose zeal and efficiency you already know and who is always an inspiration and help to me.

I am prepared to enjoy and Mrs Rowland. Thank for telling me about them.

Please remember me kindly to Mrs Clark and your daughter and believe me,

Yours most respectfully,

Elizabeth Wilkinson.
20 Methuen St.,
Lawrence,
Mass.

August 21, 1891.

Dr. Clark

Aug. 29/19 254

Mrs Net Sullivan

Dr K. G. Clark,
#1 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr Clark:—

Your favors of the 26th and 28th inst s are received but before deciding definitely as to date of sailing I wish to ask for information.

If I decide to sail October 8th will Miss Harwood wait till that date? Can you tell me at what time and from what place the young lady of Canada will start? I ask not that I fear to take the journey alone but to know whether my delay is delaying others.

Is two weeks enough to allow for crossing the continent?

I have some shopping to be done in Boston and plan to take Wednesday for it. Would it not be wise to finish the

hopping for the house in Tottori?

If you think that it is
est to do so, it would perhaps
e wise to make the purchases
Wednesday morning if Mr
Swett is at liberty.

Hoping that my questions
are not troublesome,
I am

Yours very respectfully,
Elizabeth Wilkinson,
20 Methuen St.,
Lawrence, Mass.

August 29, 1891.

Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 16, 1891.

Dr H. G. Clark,
#1 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr Clark,

Enclosed please find answers to your questions for women missionaries.

I am charmed with the first glimpse of Japan which I have had and feel sure that the work will be interesting and encouraging. I have spent a day with Dr and Mrs Green and have enjoyed it very much.

Since I landed twenty letters from missionaries have ome to me and the welcome in each was most cordial and gracious.

I am hoping to go

day or two. Yesterday Miss Harwood, Miss Brown and I went to a conference of the missionaries of this city, at which Dr. Green read a very able paper on the "Problems of Missionary work in Japan".

Hoping that you will excuse the evident haste of this letter, I am

Yours respectfully,

Elizabeth Wilkinson

We had a very stormy passage but as I was sick only the first night I enjoyed the voyage very much. The people on board were pleasant and I found one or two congenial friends.

Miss Harwood was sick for almost the whole journey. She left for Niagata with Miss Brown this morning. Miss Brown has improved greatly since her coming to Japan or at least since I knew her at Mt Holyoke College.

Miss Fraser and Miss Gill left on Tuesday to go by sea to Kobe.

Please remember me kindly to the ladies of the Woman's Board and also to Mrs Clark

Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson.

Tokyo. Oct. 16. 1891.

Rec'd. Nov. 10.

Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson 256

Girls' School, Kobe, Japan.
December 1, 1891.

Dr N. G. Clark, Filed Jan. 5, 1892
Congregational House, ✓
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr Clark:—

Your kind letter written ctober twenty-eighth found me in Kobe still waiting for a passport. Miss Stewart also is here and there are several missionaries under other Boards who have waited even longer than we.

The Japanese government seems to be getting more particular about granting passports. Miss Gill waited two months for hers and left for Tottori only this morning. There seems to be little prospect of my passport coming at present, though everything that could be done has been done.

Dr Holbrook has been the only foreign teacher in the school at Tottori. Mr and Mrs Rowland and Mr Serrance are the other members of the station a present but Mr Serrance has been invited to Niigata and may go there this month.

I have not been sorry for this season of waiting even thoug my trunks were long ago sent over the mountains. I have bee learning Japanese customs and observing the methods of work here and, to a small extent, in Osaka. I study the langu for four hours each day. One o the girls in the higher course helps me for an hour and I enjoy the study very much. M only regret is that there are so many interruptions.

In another way the days o waiting have been helpful and that is in the opportunity give to get acquainted with the missionaries. I am impres with the intellectuality, the culture and the consecration o these people, and I feel each da y own unfitness for the work. It is indeed a priviledge to be e of the company of those for hom so many in the home-land pray daily – I esteem it a great priviledge to be associated with these noble workers.

You ask how Japan strikes me. The mountains, the fields and the flowers are unusually beautiful. It is easier here than in America, I think, to look through Nature to God.

The people interest me greatly;— their picturesque costume, their charming manners and curious customs. The girls especially impress me as those for whom it will be a delight to work. Already I have become very fond of several in this school.

The students here do considerable Christian work. Eighteen teach in the Sunday school, and several have begun to help the pastor by holding meetings in various parts of the city. There is a strong religious spirit he and I am often reminded my own college life. The rece meetings, the chapel exercises and the earnest Christian spi in everything bring back glad memories of the days at South Hadley.

Sunday night Miss Stewart and I attended an interesting meeting of sailors at the Sail Home. About twenty men from the English man of war, "Severn," were present.

We helped to serve a real home supper to them at half pa six and then Mr Bufton of th "Church of England Mission" ga an impressive Bible reading on the last part of the sixteenth chapter of Acts. Several me told about their conversion whe stopping in China, and all seemed very much impressed.

It was such a pleasure to sing to them and to give a

II

ittle piece of home to those
ho know so little of its com-
orts

I am not sure that I
now just what would answer
your request about my future.
he immediate prospect is
right;— study on the language
n a town where there will be
othing to detract from it; work
n a school whose students are
nusually worthy girls; a home
n Dr Holbrook's new house; a
ngenial and helpful companion
n Miss Gill and the Rowland
amily for neighbors. What more
uld I ask, unless it were that
r Holbrook should stay in
ottori?

Everyone here seems to be
oking forward with great
leasure to Dr Holbrook's coming
ext term, especially since they
ind that Miss Stewart is so
well satisfied with the present

arrangement.

The other members of the party that came to Japan thi fall seem to be happy in beginning their work and finding many friends.

Please remember me kindly to the ladies of the Woman's Board and to Mrs Clark and your daughter.

Hoping that this may find you well, I remain

Yours very respectfully,

Elizabeth Wilkinson

Gertrude M. Willcox

257–261

J. L. B.
Rec'd 12-1-96
Ans'd

812 Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Nov. 28, 1896.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you very much for your cordial letter, welcoming me into the missionary family. Thank you, too, for the second letter received this morning.

I have known of Miss Brown for some time and thought very likely I might go with her when she returned. It would certainly be pleasant for me. I hope to communicate with her, as she could tell me many useful things as to what I need to take.

I thank you for your offer of assistance. I shall be

ery glad to avail myself
f your offer when I feel
ny need. At present I hardly
now what to ask.

Mr. Terrell of Japan, who is
aking post graduate work
t our Seminary, has told
me many things of Japan.
Miss Howe, at the meeting at
lis Morris, and in a letter
ince, was very inspiring.
I am sorry she is not well
t present. It is, indeed, a
ost inspiring thought that
I may help to raise up that
onderful nation.

Very Faithfully yours,
Gertrude M. Willcox.

Gertrude M. Willcox. S+

Chicago, Nov. 28, 1896.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 12-15-96
Ans'd 17

512 Washington Bd.-
Chicago, Dec. 13, '96-

My dear Dr. Barton,

I have exhanged letters with Miss Brown, and we are hoping sail together early in February. But I have not yet learned the exact ailing times of the steamers. What is necessary is a Joint schedule of the Occidental and Oriental and the Pacific Mail Companies. If you have one of the latest of these I should be glad of a copy, and Miss Brown, at Cresco, Iowa, would also.

Miss Swartz sent bac a schedule in which the Gaelic was to sail Febuary second, but a frie just home from the Sandwich Islands tell me that she heard the Gaelic was laid up.

I mean to go down tow tomorrow and find out in regard to the matte if possible -

We have very much enjoyed the visits of Mr Smith and Mr. Daniels - Are you not coming to hicago next?

I went out to Hinsdale ast Saturday — no Tuesday and met the ladies f that church who ay I am to be their issionary. Really Miss hapin, sister of the wife the benevolent Dickinson, is to assume support. She is a eautiful character and he was very lovely to me. The prayers of the ladies were very touching

To return to the matter a steamer, Miss Brown roposes that we take steamer stopping at onolulu, as that will nsure us a more southern route than that of the other steamers. I think I should enjoy going to the coast by the C. B. & Q. - and the Denver & Rio Grande Rail Roads - I should be glad of the fine scener Do you suppose it will make any difference whic roads I take? Of course I can make inquiries in regard to rates -

Very faithfully yours,
Gertrude M. Willcox

Miss Gertrude M. Willcox St
Chicago, Dec. 13, '96

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-15-97
Ans'd 5-26

Kobe College, Kobe, Mch. 24, 1897.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you for your pleasant letter written shortly before I left America. I had a very comfortable journey all the way. In San Francisco I staid with friends. Miss Brown I met at a meeting in the Oakland Church, where she spoke. I have enjoyed her more than I can tell and am so thankful I could come out with her.

In Honolulu Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick and Mr. Frear's daughter-in-law, who is a Wellesley graduate, did all in their power to make my day pleasant. Judge Frear was most kind, also, though, naturally, I saw more of his wife. I left bedecked with lei, the flower-wreaths they love so much on the Islands. We found the ship City of Peking very comfortable and the ships' officers were just as kind and cordial as possible. There was a number of other missionaries on board, very pleasant ones, among them Dr. Virgil Hart and party going to Western China under the Methodist board and a Miss Lamb going to Calcutta, also Methodist.

On arriving in Kobe Mch. 7th. our welcome was most cordial. I should not omit the welcome we received in Yokohama from Miss Dudley, who was just starting out on a missionary tour, and from Mr. Loomis - and in Tokyo from Dr. and Mrs. Green and a large number of Kobe graduates. These last had a most elaborate Japanese luncheon for Miss Brown and gifts for us both.

We found Miss Stewart in very poor health so she had given up all her classes some days before. I have fallen heir to only one, meeting four times a week. I will let the others speak for themselves.

I am beginning on the language with a will. I have learned all of the Japanese characters and some of the Chinese. Some of the variations of the former would puzzle me.

I am delighted with the site and buildings and inhabitants of the college, native and foreign. I had no idea it was so ideal. The hills rising up so close behind are most delightful places for taking exercise. The air is so fresh and the walks so many and such charming views that one at every turn.

Perhaps you have heard that we decided to continue our journey by the Peking, after all, as everyone said it would be so much more comfortable. But it cost us much less to buy the additional ticket in Yokohama than it would have cost in San Francisco, $2.39, gold, less.

Of course I have learned a good many Japanese expressions, too.

Miss Brown was very anxious that I should not teach, but there seemed no other way just now. Possibly there may be a change later, but it is not very bad as it is.

There is a wonderfully devoted Christian spirit in the school and the prayers at our family worship, before breakfast, are very inspiring. The family life, and also the full faculty meetings, shows entire harmony and mutual trust.

If this letter sounds egoistic, or perhaps I should say egotistic, my only excuse is that I suppose that is the kind you want.

Very faithfully yours,

Gertrude M. Willcox.

M. Wilcox,
Kobe, March 24, '97

Miss Gertrude M. Willcox
9-6-98
22
260

Rec'd
Ans'd

Hiizan, Japan -
Aug. 10, 1898.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Thank you very much for your kind letter received some time since. Everyone with whom I have ad to do since offering myself for the foreign work has been most kind to me, including the fficers of the American Board and those of the Woman's Board of the Interior, the missionaries of our own Mission and all in Kobe College. I may go farther and say that

the missionaries of other Boa
in Kobe and in other par
of Japan have been mos
cordial to me. One of this lat
class has gone so far as to a
me to give up my work i
Kobe College and join him i
his life and work. He, Mr. W
ley by name, is under the b
of the Methodist Church, South
as his home chanced to be i
Missouri, though his father
and uncles fought and ble
for the Union.

It *has* been a very hard
question for me to decide,
for I am a Congregation
alist from sixteen twenty a
but after *much* prayer,
have come to feel that th
is a call from God, just
truly as was the call to the
foreign field in the first

place. My relations in Kobe ollege could not have been pleasanter, and it will be *hard* to tear myself away just as it is hard or any girl to leave a happy home for the same purpose. But if this is God's will, as it surely seems to me to be, He will send the right person to take my place.

I said in making my first application to the Board, in reply to the question as whether I intended to give my life to this work, that had no other intention. This was literally true. Certainly the present developments were farthest from my thoughts. But I am now so much interested in the Japanese

that it seems to me I could
not give up my work
for them.

I do hope the officers in
Boston will forgive me, as ha
Miss Searle and Miss Brown.
For the coming school yea
I expect to go on at the colleg
as before, and when the fina
settlement comes, I trust it
will prove satisfactory, financially and otherwise.

Very truly yours,
Gertrude M. Willcox.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 1-17-99
Ans'd

Kobe College,
Kobe, Japan.
Dec. 28, 1898.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,

How can I thank you enough for writing me so kind and cordial a letter! You are quite right in believing that I shall always be a warm friend of the Mission and Board. A connection that runs back so many generations is not easily forgotten, especially when, as in my case, there are so many dear relatives and friends in the old home of Church, Board and Mission.

The "young man" does not seem desirous of farther recommendation, but I am glad to give you his address, that you may communicate with him, if you choose. It is Rev. Wm. R. Weakley, Oita, Bungo, Japan.

It was especially pleasing to me to be assured that you should always regard me as a missionary of the American Board. Since coming to Japan I have learned, more than -ever before, what an honorable body that is, and what a privilege it is to be connected with it. When I return to America on my first furlough, which will be, I expect, before many years, as Mr. Weakly has been out two years longer than I, I shall hope to call at the Congregational House and meet not only those whom I have before met personally, but those whom I have known only through correspondence and reputation.

We are having, thus far, an unusuall mild winter. For one reason and anothe a number of the girls have become ill a gone home, but we trust all will recove and return. One of the schools in Osaka has had four or five deaths, and we are *so* thankful that no such calami has come to us.

We opened with more students than at any time for about five years past and everything is most encouraging.

Miss Brown is gaining.

Miss Searle has been not very well ever

since June, though she went on with her work till four weeks ago when she went to Osaka to stay with Miss Daniels and be under Dr. Taylor's care. We felt that it was quite providential that Mr. and Mrs. Stanford were at that time coming to Kobe, en route from Tottori to Matsuyama, and the latter was able to take Miss Searle's classes till the end of the term. We are hoping to receive Miss Searle back well, today, and it is needless to say she will receive a most hearty welcome from students and teachers alike.

Our girls' Christmas entertainment went off very pleasantly, also those for the two Sunday Schools managed by our girls and the one for the Kobe Church Sunday School which most of our girls attend as scholars or teachers. The children of the Sunday School meeting in our Music Hall, which is specially under my care, were made very happy with the Christmas tree, songs and speeches, a little gift and some cake for each. The gifts and cake for the whole fifty seven cost less than three en- Seven or eight of the mothers came, and I was very glad to have them, too, hear not only the little talk about the meaning of Christmas, by one of the girls who teach, but another very practical little talk by Oshima San, who, I believe, came out on the steamer with you to Japan. I suppose you know of her change of name from Yamawaki San-

We are hoping Miss Grace Learned will come out to Kobe College next fall, and she has signified her willingness to do so, if it shall seem best. But as she will not be able to begin work before January we really need another here, too, to be broken in before a year from next Spring when Miss Searle must certainly go home for a rest, if not before.

Thanking you very much for your kindness, and wishing you a most Happy New Year,

I am,

Gratefully yours,

Gertrude M. Willcox-

Miss Gertrude M. Willcox
Kobe Dec. 28 '98

Charles T. Wyckoff
262 – 277

Mr. Chas. T. Wyckoff 2625
Kyoto Mar. 17th 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Rec'd April 16
Boston:—

Dear Dr Clark. ✓

Yours of Jan 30th is before me. In regard to better quarters for myself, of which you speak— It was thought that Mr Bartlett & I might make some arrangement. But he was using all his house except one small room, which he offered me. This would have necessitated having a study in one house, & a bedroom &c in another. Under the circumstances in which I have been this would have been very inconvenient, to say the least, & did not seem a feasible plan to adopt, so I remained with Dr Gordons', using one room for sleeping room, study, & reception room, as that was all they could spare with their family. I started to move into a Japanese house but both Dr Berry & Dr Gordon thought it unsafe, & Dr Gordon assured me I was welcome to my room with them so I am here still. As Mr B— is soon to return to Americ I may use his house, though I presume Mr Foulk will have it if it is large enough, as he is living now in a Japanese house, with his Japanese wife. If Mrs Gordon goes home with the children this summer, as I suppose is probable, doubtless Dr Gordon will let me use another room & then I shall be well fixed. My chief regret in the past has been, that having only one room for study & sleeping, I have not been able to do as much personal work with the students as I should like.

I first caught cold in the gov't school at Osaka, having no fires. I thought I should soon recover & did not consult a physician. Meanwhile I continued teaching & coming to Kyoto each week. To get back to my work in Osaka, I had to rise at 5:30 a.m. take a long Jinrikisha ride to the station, & then a ride of an hour & a half in the unheated cars to Osaka. I di not realize at the time that this was increasing the difficul tho' I see now that it did.

When I ~~t~~ at last began treatment with Dr Taylor, I was in rather poor condition, the membranes of the nose & throat being quite inflamed - & my general health being rather poor. My general health this winter has been very good, owing to careful exercise but the trouble in the throat & nose became partially chronic, in spite of treatment owing perhaps to the fact that I was continuing my work. Since coming to Kyoto, D

Berry has had me in charge & I hope eventually, to come out again in pretty fair shape - Owing to the prolonged inflammation, some of the terbinated bones f the nose have become somewhat enlarged, so as to interfere with free breathing a little. This also keeps up more or less irritation h extends to the throat. To-morrow Dr B- expects to remove a piece of this bone, after which I hope progress toward full recovery may be more rapid. Mrs Cary had the same operation performed while she was in America. I trust the worst of it is over for me. The worst of it is it is such a tedious, tiresome slow thing to get rid of, & affects one in little ways that are very depressing - However, as I say, I hope the worst is over -

I hope next summer to visit my sisters in China - that is the coming summer vacation. Of course this will be at my own expense -

I am coming more & more clearly to feel the conviction that I ought to return to Americ at the end of my three years sta here - Unless there be something imperative, of course I should expect to remain till the end of the school year - making nearly 3½ years - This is not at all a cast iron decision. I am trying to hold my mind & heart open to the direction of God's spirit

There may still come indications which ill lead me to feel that I ought stay longer, but so far as my resent guidance goes, it is ot so. Of course such a course f action would not preclude returning to Japan again to work, so far as I am concerned. But this for, I feel that the wisest action I can take is, in due time, to return to my home, & then let the future settle itself as it may. And this is the course I would ike to pursue — unless I get ight which leads me to think therwise.

In regard to returning home I would like to say a word, tho' t is perhaps early to do so.

When I came out under the Y.M.C.A. t was with the practical assurance of a fair salary, such as would enable me to pay my way home, & with the understanding that I should do so. - they having paid my expenses out. The salary which I rec'd in the gov't school was much larger than that rec'd from the mission. I am confident, - judging from the amoun I saved while in Osaka, & sent home to aid in removing my indebtedness incurred in college & seminary - that I could easily have saved $1000 during the three years in which I was to remain here. I need not say that such a thing is quite impossible under the present circumstances.

When I came to Kyoto, nothing was said, so far as I know, beyond this, that the Board would assum my expenses out, & would give me the usual allowances of a singl missionary. I said nothing about returning home, partly because it s so far in the future, partly because I felt there was an opening in Kyoto, wh I ought to try to fill, & partly because I felt I would rather, if necessary, in some way provide for myself ather than lose this opportunity. I know not what your own thought has been,– whether to provide for my return, or to leave me to do it. I do not feel like asking it, though should you take action in the matter, it would be helpful to me, & gratefully appreciated, as I should have to make some arrangement probably in order to get home. But I think I may without impropriety make a few statements

in the matter, & then leave it wit
you –

While other missionaries have an outfit, I have caused the Board no expense in that line. When I came under the Y.M.C.A. I provided my own outfit of necessity, they paying my travelling & living expenses till I could ~~begin~~ begin work. When I came to Kyoto I had to furnish my own room which I did out of my own pocke feeling that it was better so, if I could carry it. As I have said, the difference in salary in coming to Kyoto has been quite great, so that I can hardly hope to save enough to get home on. I might possibly if I did not go to China, but I feel I *ought* to do this, & I think Dr B – would approve it from a health point of view – tho' not considering it absolutely necessary. Even could I save enough by Economy to pay my passage home, I hardly ought to land there with nothing to fall back on but my friends, until I could get to work – I need say no more, for I know you will be ready to do the right thing in this matter. If it should be best for me to return in the summer of '91, after a stay of nearly 3 1/2 years, & it approves itself to the officers of the Board to meet a part or all of my travelling expenses home, for the reasons set forth above, I shall be favored in having it thus arranged.

My work is progressing about as usual. Some departments of it have been somewhat interrupted by the cold I have had; but as the Spring comes on I hope to find no hindrance in the immediate future.

With kindest regards, I am, as ever,

Sincerely Yours

Chas. T. Wyckoff

Chas. Wyckoff

Kyoto May 16th/1890

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Rec'd June 11. 263

Boston ✓

Dear Dr Clark.

Your kind letter of Apr. 17th is at hand. I am obliged to you for your generous & sympathetic consideration of my case. I fear it will be some time before I shall entirely recover from the cold I caught. But at present I am not under special treatment though my throat troubles me a little in singing & speaking. Treatment may be necessary again next winter, & it may be the dampness of Japan will be unfavorable for me, tho I hardly think so now. I hope much from the warm weather, & from my sea voyage to China.

Mr Foulk found Mr Bartlett's house would hardly meet his needs so I am comfortably installed in it as the master of the house. I find it so pleasan to have a little more room, & hope to be able to accomplish a good deal among the student & others, now that I have a place to which I can invite them.

As the permanence of my stay in Japan has been somewhat doubtful, I have not given my time out of school hours exclusively to the language. I have studied perhap two hours a day, on an averag in addition to teaching & other work. In the time remaining I have tried to keep up some other lines of necessary study. But I have decided to try to get on so as to use the language next September in teaching Bekkwa music classes, & also in Bible classes or Evangelistic work. So I am putting in all the time I can get on the language, hoping to get over a good deal of ground with my teacher, & review the work alone in China. If I can do this, & use the language in teaching preaching &c next year, it will give me a better insight into work here, & help me to right decisions. I often wish I was more settled so that I might remain here, but as things seem at present I feel that I ought to return, at the end of three years, to America; for a short time) at least; However I shall hope to see the way open soon to return & take up work. The way may yet be open for me to remain here longer than (the three years. I need not assure you that I should be glad to do so. for there is certainly a great work & a great opportunity here.

In regard to expenses home, I should prefer to have the matter postponed as late as possible, & only mentione it to you that it might be borne in mind between ourselves. I feel that in view of the sacrifice I made in leaving my former salary it would not be improper for me to ask to have all my expenses home paid, as you suggest could be done, probably. (Other Y.M.C.A. men with their savings here are able to visit China the Hokkaido, &c & still have sufficient to return home on.) But in view of th fact that I have been here only three years, & might possibly cause expense to the Board in future in case I should come out again, & in view of the necessities of the work I should be glad to draw as lightly as possible on them should I return next year. If by economy, I can pay a portion of the expense myself, I should prefer to do so, rather than accept it all from the funds of the Board. I should only resort to the latter in case I felt justice to myself, & my necessities required it. Of course I take it for granted that, *in my case*, my expenses on arriving at my home would be borne entirely by myself until I might again offer myself to the service of the Board. I suppose, of course, this has been your thought. I should not wish at all

& have it otherwise

My teaching, & study of the language are progressing favorably. The music classes, especially, are giving me much encouragement by their advancement.

With best wishes for yourself & the friends of our work for the Master, I am,

Very Sincerely Yours

Chas. F. Wyckoff.

P.S.

I rejoice to know that Mr White has been appointed to Japan. He was my classmate in the Seminary & a man of ~~rare~~ sweetness of Christian character. I often envy men, almost, whose life plans are pretty definitely ~~settled~~ formed, & in process of execution, who are coming to this & other fields so full of opportunities. But in due time I trust my way also will be clear.

Kyoto Japan
Sept. 5/90

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr Clark.

Your letter of June 21st found me in China. I had a very pleasant visit with my sisters. Found them well & enjoying & loving their work very much – not at all desirous of changing to a more inviting field. I spent most of my time at Pang Chuang. The floods, of which you will learn more accurate news than I could give, from the permanent residents, prevented us from visiting any points except Tientsin & Pang Chuang

We hoped to visit Peking Ting Chou & the Great Wall But the floods made us so late that I could not accomplish it without being late to school.

The work in China impressed me more favorably than I had anticipated. So did the country. But of course I did not see the country at its worst. There are also many disadvantages & discouragements in the work. It is very different from that in Japan. But the comparisons are by no means all in Japan's favor.

It was quite warm most of the time. There is less comfort in traveling tha in Japan. But on the whole I have enjoyed the trip very much & feel a great deal better than for a year or more. I hope it will stay with me all the year. I am eager for my work & want this year to tell just as strongly as possible. Of course the visit with my sisters would have been a great pleasure under any circumstances.

I find the accommodations of Mr Bartletts house very nice. I am sure it will be a valuable aid in my work with the students.

I am doing all I can on the language, & shall use it wholly, if possible, in teaching the theological music classes. I hope to organize a class in English to study Prof Harper's Bible Studies on Luke, the members receiving examination at the end of their study. If that should not be practicable, I hope to take a class in Japanese during the winter. The first year I was here, I had little time or strength to give to study of Japanese because I had about 30 hours a week of teaching to do. Some of this was not regular work, but private

My consultation with my sisters has confirmed th pinion that it will be wise for me to return to America next June. The period of three years ends with the 1st of March. I fully expected o remain here till the nd of the school year, (the last of June) but to do so may subject me to such erious inconveniences that shall have to leave here about June 1st. Time will have to decide that. I would like to hold myself in readiness to return to Japan again just as soon as it seems advisable & practicable. I shall be willing & glad to do so, if my health & other qualifications make it seem best to the Committee. I should enjoy staying here longer, but feel convinced that the plan I am contemplating is a wise one.

I sent home a short article relating to China, whi you may possibly see in The Advance, or some of the paper so have not spoken of it here If there are any points of special interest to you, I will with pleasure give any of the facts & impressions I received

I trust you have not found the heat of summer too severe, & that you are now enjoying good health

Very Sincerely Yours
Chas. F. Wyckoff

Chas. H. Wyckoff. S

Kyoto Sept. 5, '90.

Rec'd Oct. 6.

L

[illegible] Feb. 6 1891

Dear Dr Clark

I find that for some reason your letter of Oct. 28th has remained unanswered.

The Station have just voted to request the C. A. to ask the Prudential Committee to grant an allowance to cover the expenses of my return to America, so that it will come before you in due course. For this I am grateful.

Your statement of my position & your thought is now to return in the spring (about the middle of June) for a season of change here, & then to go back under full appointment as a missionary

Chas. F. Wyckoff
Kyoto Sept. 30
Rec'd Oct. 6

I already begin to look forward with regret & dread, to the time of unsettling & leaving the field in which I have been during the past years; and yet I feel it is best, and that the change may be the means of more fully equipping me for my life's work. It is difficult to measure the influences which these changes sometimes bring to bear on us — influences of which we do not dream till they are already at work on our lives. I want to be open to all such.

With best wishes for yourself and associates I remain

Very sincerely Yours

Chas. F. Wyckoff

is quite in accord with my views –

Of course it is difficult to say what the condition of affairs will be in Japan a year hence – and also what my circumstances may be – I hope however that a favorable reaction of feeling may soon set in – it seems as if it *must*, as if a sense of the work the missionaries have done & are doing, *must* cause our Japanese brethren to recognize them fully, & to share with them in all the departments of Christian effort – in the planning & carrying out of the campaign against sin and darkness. – So far as I personally am concerned, it is my desire & purpose to return to Japan if the way is open for me to do so, a year or so hence.

Charles T. Wyckoff
Kyoto Feb. 6, 1891
Recd March 6

[illegible] connected with my work abroad, [illegible]
the time of unsettling & leaving the field [illegible]
I have been during the past years - and yet I feel
it is best, and that the change may be the means
of more fully equipping me for my life work. It
is difficult to measure the influences which these
[illegible] sometimes bring to bear on us - influences
of which we do not dream till they are already at
work in our lives - we want to be open to all such.
With best wishes for yourself and associates,
I remain Very sincerely Yours
Chas. T. Wyckoff

Kyoto Japan
May 14/1894.

Dear Dr Clark —

Thank you for your kind note of April 8th, & also for the action of the Committee in regard to my return expenses — Their action — that part of it making the payment of expenses conditional on my return to Japan — is not quite what I had hoped for, but perhaps is all that could be expected in ~~at~~ the present financial crisis — I will not say more now, but hope to see you in the not distant future, & to speak of the matter then —

In regard to returning to Japan, I fear I cannot hope to do so short of a year — & you perhaps even more time tha that will be necessary - Ther are one or two obstacles in the way, which I think you wil agree with me in thinking should be removed before return - However, I shall, personally, be glad to return just as soon as the way is open so that it seems right to do so, - And I have no doubt that the way will be opened soon, if it is best for me to return, as it now seems - The time will not be lost, however, for I mean to pay special attention to studying up the subjects which are

giving us most trouble here, 7
so as to be better able than I
now am, to meet & help those
who are in doubt or troubled in
their belief -

I hope to go East while
in America, & shall then have
the pleasure of talking with
you more fully concerning
my plans, I trust.

I have engaged passage
on the Belgic which leaves
Yokohama July 3rd, for San
Francisco - My address in
America at present is Galesburg
Ills. 442 N. Prairie St. C/o Rev.
J. D. Wyckoff -

Very Sincerely Yours
Chas. T. Wyckoff

Chas. T. Wyckoff

Kyoto, May 14, 1891

Recd June 4

perhaps [illegible] time to [illegible] that [illegible] are one or two obstacles in the way which I think you will agree with me in thinking should be removed before I return. However, I shall personally be glad to return just as soon as the way is open so that it seems right to do so, and I have no doubt that the way will be opened soon [illegible] will not be long [illegible] for special attention to studying up the subjects which are

Wheaton Ills 267

Aug 14/91.

Dear Dr Clark -

Your letter of Aug 10th reached me recently - From it I see that I failed to make my position clear - It is not strange - for I wrote very briefly - I thought of writing you more fully at this time, but after consulting with Dr Hitchcock, have decided to go East next week - I shall probably arrive some time Thursday afternoon or evening, & will call on you Friday at the rooms -

I may say just here that I have had no thought

of going back except as a regularly ordained missionary—

Hoping soon to see you & to have your advice on one or two perplexing points—

I am,

Sincerely Yours

Chas. T. Wyckoff

I shall, of course, be ready to furnish testimonials, etc, etc—at the proper time—I should have written more fully, but the matters I wished to speak of were difficult to write about & I hesitated to commit my thoughts to writing—

W

Mr. Chas. T. Wyckoff

Wheaton Aug. 14, 1891

Rec'd Aug 17

mr. Chas. T. Wyckoff
Wheaton, Sep. 9. 1891.
Rec'd Sep. 11.

Wheaton Ills

ear Dr Clark — Sept 9/1891.

I reached home in safety, & have ince occupied myself in various ays — Sunday evening I spoke to uite a large audience in the ollege church here, on Japan & our ork there — They expressed themselves as much interested — Next Sunday I xpect to go to a place where they nay want me to remain for a time —

I do not feel quite satisfied ot to get back to Japan — Having iven up my desire to remain in this country, I now want to get back o my other country, And then too t seems a little as if I was not g the noblest & best thing in ining here, away from that work. And yet I do not have quit the clear conviction I should like to have, that it is really best I shoul not wait - I am sure all has bee for the best so far & I trust I shall see things in the same way as time goes on - I sometimes thin it might be well for me to go bac about the first of December - I have no doubt it will be best to remai till then - And perhaps it is not best to think of it so soon - I only mention it to let you know how my mind is working - I expect to be ordained soon at my old home church, in Galesburg. where I attended school - Dr Learned writes very encouragingly of the work - especially evangelistic - With best wishes

Sincerely Yours
Chas. F. Wyc

Should any letters come to the rooms for me please forward them to Wheaton Ills -

C. D. Wyckoff

Chicago Theological Seminary,
FISK HALL,
81 Ashland Boulevard.

Wheaton
~~Chicago,~~ July 30th 1892

Dear Dr Clark -

I fear I shall unduly weary you, writing so often, but I feel I must consult you once more about my plans - I have asked for the sure guidance & have sought to put myself in the way of the leading of the spirit, but I have not yet had light to clearly settle the two questions which confront me - I am clear as to the final outcome in favor of the foreign work - but whether to return this fall, or wait till next spring - I cannot see which is better -

The Seminary still desire me to come there, with the hope I may be permanent. The fact that I probably would not stay longer than this year would make no difference as to immediate work. If I do not stay, there will be nothing done in sacred music probably for several years. The study & experience ~~I~~ in teaching which the year would give me would be of value. The question of marriage might also settle itself, tho' I shall not be surprised if the way does not open for that. It may not be best, desirable as it seems.

On the other hand, if I am to be in the foreign field, it is desirable I should return as soon as possible, while my interest & acquaintance with the language & people are still fresh, & before I am any older. It is also very hard to be so unsettled.

Chicago, ... 189 ....

am just a little afraid of
aking a mistake in going back
is fall - For in doing so, it is
decisive step; while if I remain
re till spring I can still return
f it is best - On the other
and, I am hardly content to
e longer away from the work in
apan, if I am to go there, - in
o indefinite a state as I am
here. There is so much on both
ides, that it is impossible as
et for me to read aright the
irection of Providence - Could
know surely whether it were
est to go this fall, or to tarry
longer, I would gladly act in
either way. I do not ask you

to advise me in this critical time, for perhaps you would hesitate to do so - but what is your conviction, with your knowledge of the matter? - Do you feel that so far as your knowledge & judgment go, it would be best for me to return this fall? If you knew I should remain single, - I do not know that I shall - but I think there is a possibility it may be for the best - If you knew this, would you consider it any serio reason why I should not enter on missionary labor, in a field like Japan? Please express your convictions as freely as to a third party, It may help to a decision - I must decide the matter very soon - For I must know by Sept. 1st, if I am not to remain here this winter

Chicago Theological Seminary,
FISK HALL,
81 Ashland Boulevard.

Chicago, ... 189 ...

As I said before, my purpose to return to Japan is clear enough - Shall it be this fall, or at some later time?

I hope you are getting ome rest during this summer season, & will be refreshed & trengthened for another year's labor.

Very Sincerely
Chas. F. Wyckoff

Chicago Theological Seminary,
FISK HALL,
81 Ashland Boulevard.

Wheaton
~~Chicago~~, Aug 4. 1892

Dear Dr Clark -

Yours of Aug 1st came yesterday - I feel that in taking the step you suggest - returning with Dr Gordon Sept 27 - I should be taking a serious step, for which I do not feel quite the assurance I would like to feel, - one which would affect my whole life. It may be the best however - And I think I shall let your judgment decide the matter, for lack of anything more definite - Of course, the annual report may throw some light on the matter -

Could passage for Sept 27th

Chicago Theological Seminary,
FISK HALL,
81 Ashland Boulevard.

Chicago, ... 189

be engaged provisionally now? If so, I should be glad to have passage engaged with Dr Gordon, if that is agreeable to him - The best state rooms will soon be taken up, I suppose -

I had hoped - and still hope - for clearer light on my way. But if it does not come, I think I will follow your judgment, especially if the judgment of friends here & on the field coincides with it.

Very Sincerely Yours

Chas. T. Wyckoff.

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C. T Wyckoff

~~hicago Theological Seminary~~,
~~FISK HALL~~,
~~81 Ashland Boulevard~~.

Wheaton Ills
~~Chicago,~~ Aug 9th 1892

ear Dr Clark

Since receiving your last
uggesting that I should return
th Dr Gordon in September, we
ve been giving the subject specially
rnest thought & prayer - sincerely
siring to Know only what was best.
nd both my parents & myself feel
at so far as we can read the
dications of God's Providence,
time for returning has not
t come. It is true the
ield is waiting for workers;
at it is to my advantage to
turn as early as possible; that
am anxious to be settled to per-
anent work. But beyond this
ll the signs have been that I
hould wait. Let me tell you
o briefly as possible how things
e now.

There is no one at home with
y parents but the younger children,
ther 10, Susie 17. It is true my

sister next to those in China, is here, but her health is not good & she is more likely to need help than to give it. - at least financiall If she improves during the winter & she will probably fully recover - If not, she would need to go to Clifton Springs, where she is now for two weeks, or elsewhere, for special trea ment. My brother Will is just starting in a new business ~~ve~~ ventur in Oakland Cal. ~~&~~ & has just writte home for money - While in College he was led off into bad company & has caused us much sorrow - I saw him last summer on my way home - with his wife recently married, & they have since begun anew the christian life. We are very anxious he should succeed in this effort as a christian busine man - & feel he must have help - My older brother has found a change necessary, & has just left us, with his wife & baby, for Riversi Cal. So that both these are far from home, & cannot give assistance

financial or otherwise during
te coming months - In addition
this, Father has just been suf-
ering from a severe attack of
sthma, which breaks his rest. He
ad such an attack about 15
years ago, but recovered - We
ope for the same now, but a
an of 60 does not resist such
ttacks as one of 45. His work
s state evangelist under the
H.M.S. takes him out at all
mes & under all circumstances,
hich is rather trying - It is possible
e may have to stop & rest for a
time - If so, some one will have
help in the care of the family,
mporarily - None of them but my-
lf can well do so this year. It
a sort of crisis year with us.
t may be passed safely without my

aid, but it looks a little as if I was here "for such a time as this." Another year, & the others w be settled so that they could take this care - or at least, the pressu at home will be over - Meanwhil the way has opened wonderfully to me - My purpose to return soon to Japan will not bar me from a year's work in the Seminary - Th work will not be done if I do not do it. Mr Armour & the peop at the mission are much please with my work. They have voluntar raised my salary $15.00 a month, & Mr A - has offered to send me awa for a vacation trip - I am hopin that this acquaintance with a man worth $60 000 000, or thereabout may help us out at some critical time in our work (through the mission + S.S.) in Japan - During the next eight months I can do a great deal in the Seminary & Mission, for the foundations are now fairly laid. The experience & Knowledge to be gained will also be

lue to me. — But more im-
ortant than all else is the lack
allour minds of a definite as-
urance that the time to return
s come. We have prayed for guid-
ice but it has not come except
the ways I have indicated.

When I first went to Japan, it was
omething of a question to settle,
t we had no doubt of the wisdom
the step. So when I returned to
merica, it seemed clearly best.
too, in going from the gov't school
Kyoto, tho' I lost about $1000.
doing so. And now we feel
at I shall do more for the
ingdom & for myself by going
Japan than by staying here.
But when I try to plan to go *this*
all, I find doubt & trouble, & a

great desire to *know* what is best. My parents seem to have the same feeling, tho' I think they would — *have* cheerfully given me up to the foreign work.

Now my thought is this — decision must be made — I hav had no news from Japan by th mail which left Yokohama July Is it not best to decide to rem here & carry on the work in the Sem'y & Mission during the winter, with the definite purpose to return to Japan in May '93? The Sem'y closes in April. It is perfectly clear to me that I ough not to wait later than that time if I am going abroad. Meanwhile, *all* the questions at issu may be settled. If they are not they can certainly be left with the Lord, for I shall then have don all in my power. I would stay here till May — but determined t let *nothing* hinder me then but

bsolute necessity, or a plain
ication that it was not God's
ll I should go abroad. If
sirable, the mission could be
tified that I would return in
y, so as to plan accordingly -
I think it must be then, or not
l, so far as I can now judge
what is best.

As Mr Armour has offered to
ive me this vacation trip, I
ought I might visit Boston, & con-
lt with you. There are many side
sues which would only come out
extended conversation. But I
not care to ask or receive this
avor, unless you *feel* it would
quite an advantage to have
personal interview.

I may say that no *one* of these

things, nor perhaps all together, woul Keep me here, if we felt assuranc that the time to return had come But taking them all together, comi just at this time as they do, & lacking the assurance we have sought, it is a serious question whether I should not do the wor at hand & wait for clearer sign of the coming of God's time.

You may have decisive news from Japan, but I should feel it best to follow the course indicated unless there is very clear ground f immediate action.

I have written thus at length of private family affairs in order to save a trip east, if possible, & to present the case as fully & clearl as possible. I must ask your forbearance.

Very Sincerely

Chas. T. Wyckoff

C. T. Wyckoff

Wheaton Aug 12/92

ear Dr Clark.

Your letter is just at
and - It has just a trace
impatience with what
looks like indecision - par-
n me if I say it seemed
o to me. Yet I do not
now that I have been
nore slow in coming to a
ecision than Dr Gordon.
think if there is a
rovidence, it sometimes
ompels us to more indecision
an is pleasant to us.
must say that the only
round which has approved
tself to me for returning
s fall, has been my desir

to get settled, the need of the work, & the desirability of resuming work as soon as possible – Now however it seems clearly best to me that I should wait till May. I could not possibly have decided an sooner, as events of the last 10 days have led to my present conviction Dr Gordon's advice ever since the opening in the Seminary here, has been that I should wait – tho' expressed cautiously – as I thereby do not ~~cutt~~ cut off the opportunity of returning, & have time for further light.

I have wanted to retur & have tried to make it

seem best but have not
ucceeded - This effort is
hat has kept me so long
nsettled -

I am very sorry I can-
ot return with Dr Gordon,
ut it seems more clearly
at I should not with
ery day that passes - I
ertainly have done my best
decide speedily & wisely -
Of course it is a matter
more importance to me
han any one else - You
may rely on my going
ext May or not at all -
Pardon this hasty note
written under difficulties,
forgive me if I have seemed
rritated over the matter of
ndecision

Very Sincerely
C. T. Wyckoff.

C. J. Wyckoff 273

hicago Theological Seminary,
FISK HALL,
81 Ashland Boulevard.

Wheaton ~~Chicago,~~ Aug 12 1892

ear Dr Clark.

I fear the tone of my tter just written was not what t should have been. If my fear is correct, I hope you ill pardon me. I wrote on e spur of the moment. I annot tell you with what eight this question has pressed pon me. It has been the last thought on sleeping & the irst at waking- But thro' t all a Kind Providence has ept me from a wrong or hasty decision. There has been no ecision in my own mind, & f I have expressed one in my letters it was a mistake- I ould not make a decision. It

Chicago Theological Seminary,
FISK HALL,
81 Ashland Boulevard.

Chicago, ... 189

as been a balancing of the questions t issue, with an effort to make t seem best to return this fall. hardly felt as if I could be willing *not* to return – But I could ot compass the end I desired – I hink now it would not have been est – I thank God for his guiding hand – On Monday, Aug. 8. ithout a word from anyone, the hole situation cleared up. I felt t was best to wait – I felt *willing* wait in the assurance that I hould certainly return soon. And ver since, it has been as if a oad had been lifted. I cannot doubt that God has led me, & that e will make the future as clear as he present has been dark.

Very Sincerely Yours

Chas. F. Wyckoff.

hicago Theological Seminary,
FISK HALL,
81 Ashland Boulevard.

Rev. C. T. Wyckoff.
Wheaton. Aug. 17. 1892.
Rec'd Aug. 20. 1892.

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~~Chicago~~ Wheaton, Aug 17 1892

Dear Dr Clark -

Your favor of Aug. 13th nds what has been a long & trying period for me - I am glad you favor my plan, for I should have been sorry to stay here contrary to your advice - It is only within the last two weeks at matters have taken a decisive turn, & it is a great relief to have a sense of sure guidance. At home, things are about as hey have been - I see more & more clearly, the wisdom & necessity of remaining at home during the next six months - The crisis will then be past, & I hope Father's health will be restored also - He would not wish that alone to keep me away from my work - I think you may rely on me for returning to Japan in the spring, God willing - It seems to me very clearly best that nothing but necessity should hinder me then -

Father & Mother desire to be remembered to you & other friends at the Rooms

I shall be very busy now preparing my Seminary lectures on Sacred Music - That & the work at Armour Mission will leave me little leisure time -

Very Sincerely Yours

Chas. F. Wyckoff.

Mr. C. T. Wyckoff
Chicago 81 Ashland

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Bo

Nov. 9/92
Rec'd Dec. 12

Dear Dr Clark.

Dr Learned is spending a short time here — and as we were talking over the work, he suggested I should return & take charge of vocal music in all the schools at Kobe as well as in the Doshisha, giving perhaps 2 days to Kyoto & 3 to Kobe — I have thought of this, but preferred to let the suggestion come from some one else — It seems to me this work would be quite the equal of anything I could do here — It would leave me a little time for general work, & there would be little danger of my specialty being outgrown in this generation, at leas

I make the suggestion for what it is worth, in case it has not occurred to you

Very sincerely

C. T. Wyckoff

1889

Mission is also pleasant & prosperous, tho' hard on me. Mr Armour recently gave me a handsome 18 carat gold watch & chain, with a high-grade Elgin movement, as an expression of his appreciation of my work. He said he wanted to get nearer to me & become better acquainted. It is my hope & prayer that he may have a large experience of the power of the Spirit in his own life, & may be led to endow a chair of Sacred Music in the Seminary, or give largely to the work of foreign Missions. He is worth about $60.000 000 & has put $1,000 000 into Armour Mission, including endowment & all - He doesn't mu believe in foreign missions, bu the spirit will convert him, I hope -

In regard to the future, my way is not yet clear - But I am quietly waiting & doing my work for I have asked for guidance & I expect that as decisive momen come, I shall be rightly led -

Some things are getting clear however - I feel I have a speci gift in music, & I ~~should be~~ am responsible for the largest possib use of it - To go into a work where it would be largely subordinated, would be to fail in a proper use of this gift - But I also hav the training & gifts necessary for preaching & teaching the Word - So I ought if possible to combine the two - tho' the musical gift, it seems to me, should have first

consideration, as it is more pre-
eminent with me than with
thers - So if I were to decide
etween staying here in the Sem'y
going to a place like Tsu or
ottori, it seems to me my duty
ould call me to this special
ork here, combined with city
issionary work - Because in
e above places my musical
fluence would be small - &
vangelistic work would predominate -
he only opening in Japan which would
ounterbalance my call here - un-
ess it were very plain & absolute -
ould be in Kyoto or Kobe, where I
ould influence the students in
ur large schools - those especially
ho are to be the leaders in Christian
ork - Some such plan as
he following has been forming
n my mind - Let me be located
t one of these points - Let two or

Chicago 81 Ashland Bd
Nov. 26/1892.

Dear Dr Clark –

When you were here you asked me to write you, & I take pleasure in doing so –

My work at the Seminary is moving nicely – The men are interested & doing well – I have 126 in my classes – most of them in the theory of music & practise of singing, About 40 are taking my elective lectures on "The History of Sacred Music, & its place in Worship – Several are taking private lessons in Voice Culture, & I have a fine choir of 16 voices to whom I give

C. T. Wycko
Chicago, Nov.
Rec'd Nov. 2

thorough Christian musicians, who can lead the song-worship – The Congregation will be able to join in anthems as well as hymns of praise – intelligently – And we shall no longer have the spectacle of hired musicians leading our worship – those who enter the church only because it affords them larger wealth & who do as little as possible for their salaries – glad to escape as soon as possible – Of course there are many delightful exceptions – But they are exceptions & not the rule –

And so, regarding this opening as a rather providential & needy one, I feel I should not go abroad unless there is an equally urgent call there for my special gifts – I believe that would be true of Kyoto or Kobe, but not of our other stations – If such an arrangement as I have indicated can be made, I should like to know it, & will shape my plans accordingly – My years work here will be valuable & I am sure I did best to wait – With kindest regards & good wishes – C. T. Wyckoff –

three days (or as many as are needed) in each week be given to teaching - The curriculum could be arranged with this in view - Let the days be Tuesday & Wednesday, say, to begin - That would leave the last of the week & Sunday & Monday free for going & coming in Evangelistic work in the city or country round about - (as soon as I was ready for such work) Of course, I should meet with difficulties in the musical work. - The Japanese would want to run things - I could not make the work tell as here, because everything is so different - The work would be fundamental - & slow. But it must be done & I think

as possible —
This would avoid friction — I would have only those who "meant business" — & should work for quality rather than ~~qual~~ quantity — If I could turn out five or ten men a year who could lead in this work, it would tell — I think I did get two or three men started who will continue their studies & do something along this line — This is about the way the subject lies in my mind — If a place can be made for me at one of these points to carry out work as I have outlined it, I am ready to go as soon as the spring comes, & will go, unless the Lord by His providence stops me & shows me He has other work for me. But if I cannot be located so as to carry

out some such plan, I feel that
I ought to remain where I am,
For otherwise I could not conscienti
ly give an account for the us
of the talents God has given me
There is a large work to be done
here - The singers in our churche
are largely non-Christian, as I
know by personal experience in Chica
Those who are Christians are not
active & earnest - It is almost
impossible to find a *christian* ma
capable of doing the work I hav
in the Seminary & at Armour Miss
They must be sought outside th
church - So it is *very essential*
that our ministers & Christian
workers be trained - *well* trained -
in this department - And they shou
be leaders in a movement fo
the diffusion of musical knowledg
& training for the children & youn
people *in & thro'* *the church* -
This will in time give us *trained*

81 Ashland Bd
Chicago Jan 26/93

Dear Dr Clark -

I enclose a letter just rec'd from Mr Stanford - You may have one also, tho' probably there has not been time yet to get the consensus of thought in the Mission - I have just received an informal invitation to take entire charge of the work in Armour Mission - Dr Gunsaulus, as you know, is to be at the head of the Institute as President, & to have the *general* direction of both Mission & Institute - I should be at the head of the Mission Dept, however, as pastor, & responsible for the work - It is a place wh will require much tact & wisdom and I shrink from taking the responsibility. And yet something seems to have led me thus far & to be now impelling me to this work – It is the desire to mak more of the musical part of the services & I should have special facility – ~~not only in~~ in supplementing the pastoral work & ~~in~~ preaching, – ~~but in~~ by plannin & carrying to execution intelligently the musical services which might be held – It is a place of large usefulness and influence – but there is a tremendous burden of responsibility goes with it – I cannot do it unless the power of God takes hold of me & works through me – I dread the thought of undertaking it, and yet if God is leading me to it & can use me there, I do not want to shirk the responsibility For I should enjoy such a work, among those who are most needing our help and the Gospel, and it

is the best place I could find
for using to the fullest the
Collegiate, theological, & musical
training I have received —

I have felt that the darkness
uncertainty in which I have
been, in spite of my prayer for
guidance, must have some meaning.
I have not dreamed of such an
pening as this, — much less sought
t, — until I was forced to see
what was coming by the drift
of recent events — It will be a
great disappointment not to go to
Japan, for I have hoped to go &
expected to — But it seems doubtful
now — I have given up planning —
& can do little more now than
ask in prayer "Lord, what wilt thou
have me to do?" Please ask for me
wisdom & strength and the spirit to hear &
nswer the voice of God.

Very truly Yours C. T. Wyckoff

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Do not trouble to return the etter of Mr Stanford's till you ave occasion to write.

The matter of my call to he mission is to be strictly private for the present. It would not take place till September –

C. T. Wyckoff.

Chicago. Jan. 26, 93.

Rec'd Jan. 30.

Tokymo Yokoi
278–280

President Yokoi

J. L. B. 278
Rec'd
Ans'd

Doshisha. Kyoto. Japan.
May 21. 1898.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

Dear Sir. Your communication dated April 7th 1898 was duly received. I intend to consult the members of the Board of Trustees and will write you before long in answer to the particular question you raise in your letter. You will have received before this letter will reach you a copy of *The Far East* containing my article Doshisha Past & Present in which I have tried to set forth the point of view of the Trustees.

Col. Hopkins was in Kyoto

a week ago and I had some talks with him on the subject of Doshisha. What I said to him I said entirely in a private capacity, and not in any way representing the Board of the Trustees. But I have expressed my feelings in which there is no other thought than that of trying to do my duty, & justice to the American benefactors of the School. I have no doubt the same sentiment toward the Trustees animate you, and I trust before long some clearer and more satisfactory understanding will be reached on both sides, &

and the long standing troubles settled in a Christian-like manner.

Believe me to remain as ever most truly yours

Tokiwo Yokoi

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secretary of the Am. Board of
Commissioners for foreign missions.

7 copies + Rev. Tokiwo Y[illegible]

J. L. B.
7-27-98
Ans'd
279

Doshisha: Kyoto.
July 5. 1898

My Dear Dr Barton

Since the draft of the enclose letter to you, which is an answer to your letter of April 7, was finished, I received your second letter dated May 23. I have not had time to get the opinions of the Trustees with reference to your second letter. As soon as I am able to ascertain their minds in regard to the purport of that letter, I will try to write you again.

In Tokyo I had several interviews with Count Okuma. I read to him in my last interview the draft of my letter to you, and he expressed his full satisfaction with the purport of that letter & he authorizes me to say so to you. He is, you know, the prime minister now.

I sincerely hope that in ~~these~~ unfortunate discussion ~~that~~ on both sides there shall always be remembered the fact that we deal with principles & policies, not with personalities and that utmost justice be done as to the motives animating each side however unagreed we may be in opinion. These disputes serve no good either to the cause of the missionaries or to that of the Japanese.

May God lead us to a faith where we may forget all that is past as far as differences & disputes go, & agree on some positive common aim.

Yours very truly / Tokiwo Yokoi

Rev Dr Barton
Boston

7 copies

J. L. B.
Rec'd 7-27-98
Ans'd 9-1

280
1

Doshisha. Kyoto - Japan.
July 5th 1898.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M. Boston.

Dear Sir. After receiving your letter of April 7th I have had various and long conferences with the members of the Board of Trustees of Doshisha. Col. Hopkins has been with us and I had also a number of conferences with him. That my answer to your letter has so long been delayed is due mainly to the fact that the gravity of the issue you raise in your letter required the most careful consideration on the part of the Trustees.

I need not say, my dear Dr Barton, that if we are forced to differ from you in some vital issues, we do so with feelings of deepest regret. It is not pleasant to be made an object of obloquy or criticism, to be placed under suspicion of some very grave nature, but what gives us far greater pain is the fact that we are compelled to differ from our American friends who have done so much to start & build up our school.

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we would do almost anything to gratify our American donors, return, as you suggest, all the American monies invested in the plant and endowment of Doshisha, if such a course were consistent with our duties toward the institution, toward its founders & toward its donors. No member of the board of Trustees derive the slightest personal benefit from his connection with the institution. They would really be much relieved if they were freed from their responsibilities + duties in regard to Doshisha. But we feel that we hold this institution in trust + the sense of our duty keeps us in our post + gives us courage to face all the difficulties that confront us.

Now with reference to the purport of your letter, I must say that I do not think we have departed from the Christian purposes of the institution. There never entered into the mind of any of us, during all our deliberations with reference to the recent changes in the constitution, the idea of ever giving up Christianity. Nay, it was with the purpose of accomplishing all the more efficiently the great Christian aim of the school that these changes were made. In fact the old third clause about Christianity as the foundation of morals still stands, declaring boldly the Christian nature

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of the institution. The clause is indeed shorn of the sixth clause guaranteeing its permanency, but the lack of such a guarantee will be merely temporary as the Trustees have repeatedly asserted, since the whole constitution is now being revised, with the view of meeting the demands of the new civil code which is expected to go into operation in the middle of this month. When the revision is completed as it doubtless will be before long, it will be seen that the unchangeable nature of the old third clause is as firmly asserted as in the old constitution and will thenceforward receive in addition the protection of law. In fact Christianity is taught in Doshisha in the Sunday services and the Bible classes as earnestly as ever & the attendance on these religious services have never been for many years as good as to-day. In the prayer meetings of Friday nights there are on an average some one hundred who attend, probably the largest prayer meeting in whole Japan. The morning chapel exercises too are very well attended. A few weeks ago there were seven baptisms in our church. In a word the recent changes

in the constitution have not produced the slightest change in the religious condition of the School.

Some critics may however point at one or two changes of a formal kind, made with reference to certain religious observances, as proof of the secularizing of the institution. I refer to the omission of the Bible from the curriculum of studies and of religious ceremonies from the program of the graduating exercises. Now the reason for these changes was simply to make it clear in the eyes of the educational authorities that Doshisha was an educational institution devoted to the training of useful citizens, not a religious school devoted solely to the interests of Christian propagandism. There was one department in the institution which had a religious object in view. (I mean of course the theological department), but the rest were purely educational in their aim. And religion finds its place in the latter departments as one important element of the culture which the school furnishes for young men. And the educational authorities allow perfect liberty to religious teaching so long as it is carried on voluntarily. In fact as far as I know the Bible has never been taught in Doshisha as part of the regular course of study, in a compulsory manner, in the Constitution have not produced the slightest change in the religious condition of the School.

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The [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the Christian ceremonies as a sure sign that the school was a theological school, making the propagation of Christianity its sole aim. Besides the omission of these ceremonies was one of the things promised the government two years ago by Doshisha, before I entered upon my present duties: that omission being one of the conditions on which the opening of the middle school course was licensed by the Educational department. In order to make up for these omissions from the graduating exercises, it is planned to lay much greater importance on the religious services of the Sunday previous, at the time of the baccalaureate sermon.

It may be objected that we are giving way too much to secular influences, and that if we held on a few years longer the government would have given in and granted us all the privileges we were able to secure through the recent concessions. That is of course a matter of opinion. We may have been wrong and our critics right. But it should be remembered that if we made a mistake we did not stand alone. The Episcopalians, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Dutch-reformed people

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all have started the middle school course in connection with their principal institutions, on exactly the same terms as Doshisha, by making exactly the same concessions. I am quite sure the Bible is not ~~found~~ ~~in~~ the curriculum of studies of the middle school grade in any of the institutions referred to above, and if in any of them the religious exercises find their place in the graduation program it is certainly contrary to the express instructions of the educational department. It is perhaps very difficult for you and others in America to understand why a school with the best of equipment can not flourish in Japan simply because it does not conform to the government model. It must be remembered however there is in Japan more than a Prussian strictness in the enforcement of the national system of education and that the graduates of the schools which have no government recognition have to suffer under very great disadvantages in competing with the graduates of the government schools. It is chiefly owing to this cause that the attendance on we have started the middle school course in connection with this principal institution, in exactly the same form as Doshisha, by making exactly the same concession. I am quite aware the Bible is not found in the curriculum of studies of the middle school grade in any of the institutions referred to above, and if in any of them the religious exercises find their place in the graduation program this is certainly contrary to the express instructions of the educational department. It is perhaps very difficult for you and others in America to understand why a school with the best of equipment can not flourish in Japan simply because it does not conform to the government model. It must be remembered however there is in Japan more than a Prussian strictness in the enforcement of the national system of education and that the graduates of the schools which have no government recognition have to suffer under very great disadvantages in competition with the graduates of the government schools. It is chiefly owing to this cause that the attendance in the

the "mission schools" have dwindled down during recent years to so insignificant a number, so that these schools have been forced through necessity to open the middle school course as stated above. That Doshisha had a very large entrance class last April (one hundred twenty for the first year class, fifty for other classes) also proves the beneficial effect of certain government privileges we have secured.

It may seem to you the Japanese government are unnecessarily too narrow-minded in thus objecting to religious ceremonies. I am not in a position to defend the policy of the government. It ought to be remembered however that Buddhism and Shintoism are yet very strong in Japan, not only numerically but also in their hold on the people. The government excludes not only the Christian ceremonies but those of Buddhism and Shintoism as well. And the exclusion of the latter elements simply means the exclusion of the most conservative elements in the nation. I am quite sure the cause of Christianity has gained immensely from the success of the national schools by finding the place cleared of all the wild growth the "mission schools" have dwindled down during recent years to so insignificant a number, so that these schools have been forced through necessity to open the middle school course as stated above. Thus Doshisha having a very large entrance class last April (one hundred twenty for the first year class, fifty for other classes) also proves the beneficial effect of certain government privileges we have secured.

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All the mission schools in Japan are placed in a most difficult situation. They are compelled to choose either one of the horns of a delemma. Shall they hold fast to the observance of religious forms of worship and lose all chances of reaching a large class of promising young men, or omit these forms as part of the regular course of school exercises and secure students on whom they might exert very potent Christian influences? Are the religious forms so very essential after all as to be worth all the sacrifice their rigid observance entail? It must be remembered that there is as a rule an inborn aversion to religious formalities of all kinds in the minds of most intelligent Japanese. And if by omitting forms we can better infuse the spirit of religion into the minds of the intelligent youths why shall we not omit those forms?

You may think I am arguing like a Jesuit. But according to the policy I suggest we can be honest & frank all round. We deceive no body. We say to the government we have religious instruction in the school but they form

no part of the regular exercises and the students are not compelled or forced to attend. We say to the public exactly the same thing. We say to our donors exactly the same thing. Unless such a frank policy is pursued by the mission schools some very awkward things may happen. Recently a missionary claimed publicly that though they opened a middle school course in connection with ~~the~~ mission college of his society they had the Bible among the regular studies. The missionary must have been mistaken. A friend of mine, a prominent Methodist minister, who by no means agree entirely with me as to the wisdom of the policy we have pursued in Doshisha recently told me mentioning the two chief Methodist colleges by name that in one of them the Bible was not taught while in the other the Bible was taught as ~~to~~ regular part of the course of study and that in the former case the missionaries were being deceived, while in the latter case the government was being deceived-

In our own case we have been frank & honest all round, so that we have deceived no body. That Doshisha was a Christian institution is a fact known all over Japan as well as in America. But it is also a fact that we have constantly claimed before the Japanese public as well as before the Educational authorities that Doshisha was not an institution devoted to the interest of religious propagandism. During Mr. Neesima's life time that fact was especially emphasized together with the fact that Doshisha was a Japanese school & a Japanese corporation and that all the monies given & the services rendered by the American Board missionaries partook the nature of contribution toward the furtherance of the object the Trustees had in view. The trustees in now making the distinction clearer between the theological department and the rest of the institution and in thus emphasizing the educational aim of the school are but following in the path Mr. Neesima himself opened, most especially in connection with the Doshisha University movement he started. There are documents both private and public some of them in Mr. Neesima's

own handwriting from which ample proofs might be drawn if necessary.

In conclusion I can not forbear expressing my own personal feelings that I think the way the separation took place between the missionaries and the Doshisha Trustees was most unfortunate. There is a very strong feeling on the part of the missionaries against the policy of the school but I believe that it is traciable largely to that unfortunate event. If the missionaries yet remained in the school on good terms as in former days I am sure even the recent change in the constitution would not have created so much opposition. There is I think a deep seated misunderstanding on the part of the missionaries as to the aims and policy of the present administration of Doshisha. I wish very much that in some way a better state of things might be brought about. These troubles and constant ill-feelings are good neither to the missionaries nor to the school. If they feel that they can not cooperate in the work of all the in handwriting, from which ample proofs might be drawn if necessary.

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I conclude my letter with the sincere prayer that "the Doshisha problem" now of some year's standing may find through the leading of Divine Providence a solution which shall be satisfactory to both parties.

I remain yours most truly. Tokiwo Yokoi
President of the Doshisha.

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Tokiwo Yokoi

President Doshisha.

Doshisha, Kyoto, Japan.